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LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Corporation

The 7th January 1952

No. 59-52/55-C & T—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 401 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the Governor of the Punjab proposes to make the following amendments to the Lahore Corporation Election Rules, 1945. The draft is published for inviting objections and suggestions which will be taken into consideration on or after the 21st of January 1952:—

1. In rule 1·2—

(i) for clause (b) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) Elections Officer, Local Bodies' means the Elections Officer, Local Bodies appointed by Government as such."

(ii) Clause (h), (l) and (m) shall be deleted.

2. In the rules for the words "The Chief Officer" wherever they occur, the words "Elections Officer, Local Bodies" shall be substituted.

3. In rule II·2 clauses (xvi) and (xvii) shall be deleted.

4. For rule III·I, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"III·1. A person shall be entitled to be registered as a elector if he or she—

(a) is a Pakistani subject or the rular or subject of a federated State;

(b) has on the first day of September immediately preceding the preparation of the register of electors attained the age of 21 years;

(c) resides or carries on business within the city and has completed a period of twelve months on the first day of September immediately preceding the date of the preparation of the register of electors, in respect of such residence or business; and

(d) has not been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.

Explanation—In calculating the period of residence or the period for which business is carried on, no account shall be taken of a person's temporary absence from the city, if during such absence he or she retained throughout the intention of returning to the city".

5. For rule III·2 the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"No person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector except in the class to which he or she belongs".

6. In Chapter III, rules III·3, III·4 and III·5 shall be deleted.

7. In clause (h) of rule IV·I' for the words "Indian Penal Code," the words "Pakistan Penal Code" shall be substituted.

(2) In clause (g) of rule IV·1, for the words "any local authority" wherever they occur, the words "the Punjab Legislative Assembly or any local authority" shall be substituted.

8. For rule V·1, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"V·1(1) In the case of men, the electorate shall be divided into three classes, that is to say:—

(a) Class I—Muslims;

(b) Class II—Pakistani-Christians, Anglo Pakistanis, European British Subjects, Parsees and Jews; and

(c) Class III—Scheduled castes and others not included in Classes I—II;

(2) (a) of Class I of the electorate there shall be 60 representatives;

(b) of Class II of the electorate there shall be 2 representatives;

(c) of Class III of the electorate there shall be one representative;

(3) (a) of Class I, one representative shall be elected for each ward shown in Schedule A by the registered electors of that ward;

(b) of Class II one representative shall be elected for each ward shown in Schedule B by the registered electors of that ward; and

(c) the representative of Class III shall be elected by the registered electors belonging to that class residing in any part of the city."

9. For rule V·2, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"V·2 (1) In the case of women the electorate shall be divided into two classes, that is to say:—

(a) Class I—Muslims; and

(b) Class II—Non-Muslims."

(2) (a) of Class I of the electorarte there shall be six representatives; and

(b) of Class II of the electorate there shall be one representative.

(3) (a) of Class I, one representative shall be elected for each ward shown in Schedule C by the registered electors of that ward; and

(b) the representative of Class II shall be elected by the registered electors belonging to that class residing in any part of the city.

10. In rule VI·1—

(a) for the words "Municipal Elections Officer" the words "Election Officer (Local Bodies)" shall be substituted;

(b) the word "territorial" shall be omitted; and

(c) the words "under the directions of the Chief Officer" shall be omitted.

11. For rule VI·2, the following rule shall be substituted; namely:—

"VI·2 (1). A separate register of electors shall be prepared for each constituency.

(2) The register of electors shall be prepared in Form I, and shall contain the name of each elector, his parentage, caste, occupation and address.

(3) No person shall be registered as an elector in more than one register of electors. If any person is entitled to be registered as an elector in more than one register of electors he must choose in which constituency he shall have his name registered.

12. In clause (a) of rule VI·3, for the words "Anglo-Indian" the words "Anglo-Pakistani" shall be substituted.

13. In clauses (b) and (c) of rule VI·3, for the words "Indian Christian", the words "Pakistani-Christian" shall be substituted.

14. For rule VI·4, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"The registers of electors of the Europeans, Anglo-Pakistanis, Jews and Parsees shall be in English. All other registers of electors shall be in Urdu".

15. In rule VII·1, the word 'territorial' shall be omitted.

16. In rule VII·4, the word 'Zaildar' shall be omitted.

17. In Chapter VII, rules VII·6, VII·7, VII·8, VII·9, VII·10, VII·11 and VII·21 shall be omitted.

18. In rule VII·13, the words "owns a building or" shall be omitted.

19. In rule VIII·1, the words "from territorial constituencies" shall be omitted.

20. In rule VIII·3, the word "Zaildar" shall be omitted.

20-A. In rule VII·4 for the words "duly stamped paper" the words "in form XI" shall be substituted.

20-B. In rule VII·5 for the words "duly stamped paper" the words "in form XII" shall be substituted.

21. For sub-rule (2) of rule VIII·22, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) In the list to be posted under the provisions of sub-rule (1), the Chief Executive Officer shall assign colours to the candidates in the manner he deems fit and shall note the distinctive colours assigned to each candidate for the purpose of the ballot against his name in the aforesaid list".

22. In rule VIII·23, the words "or constituencies" shall be deleted.

23. For rule VIII·24, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"VIII·24. If only one candidate has been validly nominated and he has not withdrawn his candidature in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time he shall be declared to be duly elected and the Returning Officer shall, without delay, report the result of the election to the Chief Executive Officer".

24. In rule VIII·25.—

(1) the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

(i) "or the number of candidates who remain is less than the number of candidates who are to be elected";

(ii) "or persons" wherever they occur; and

(iii) "or vacancies".

(2) for the words "the required number of persons", the words "a person" shall be substituted.

25. In rule VIII·26, for the words "greater than the number of members to be elected for such constituency", the words "more than one" shall be substituted.

26. In rules IX·1, IX·2 and IX·6, for the words 'Chief Officer' the words "Election Officer, Local Bodies" shall be substituted.

27. For rule IX·6, the following rule shall be substituted namely :—

"IX·6. The Election Officer, Local Bodies shall provide at each polling station instruments for stamping the official marks on ballot papers and copies of the register of electors or of such parts thereof as contain the names of the electors entitled to vote at such station. He shall also provide ballot boxes bearing distinct colours assigned each candidate in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule VIII·22. He shall also cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place outside or inside each polling station a notice showing the name of each candidate and the colour of the ballot box assigned to him".

28. For rule IX·11 the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"IX·11. (1) Voting shall be by ballot and every person wishing to cast his vote shall do so in person and not by proxy, by means of a ballot paper in Form VI append to these rules.

(2) No person after entering a polling station sh exhibit to any polling clerk, assistant or officer, any pap purporting to show the name or description of any cand date".

29. In clause (iii) of rule IX·12, for the word 'reco the word 'cast' shall be substituted.

30. For rule IX·17, the following rule shall be su stituted, namely:—

"IX·17. When an elector has received a ballot pap he shall forthwith proceed to the place set apart for t casting of ballot papers, drop his ballot paper into the ball box of the colour earmarked for the candidate for who he wishes to vote and then forthwith leave the polli station".

31. For rule IX·18, the following rule shall b su stituted, namely:—

"IX·18. Notwithstanding anything contained in r IX·17 if an elector by reason of blindness or infirmity unable to vote in the manner prescribed and to see distinguish between different colours, the Presiding Offi shall at his request cause the ballot paper to be placed the ballot box according to the directions of the voter".

32. For rule IX·25, the following rule shall be su stituted namely:—

"IX·25 (1)—As soon as practicable after the close each day's poll, the Presiding Officer of each polling stati shall in the presence of any candidates or polling age who may be present, break open the seals and unlock of the ballot boxes, count the total number of ball papers in that box and then enter the result of counting a list in Form X. He shall then make a separate parce of these ballot papers and seal the parcels with the sea provided and also affix to it the seal or seals of such of th candidates or polling agents as may desire to have their seals put. Outside the parcel, the Presiding Officer shal note under his signature the name of the polling statio and the name of the candidate in whose box these ball papers had been found with the total number of such ball papers. He shall deal similarly with the remaining ball boxes one by one and enter the result in the list as me tioned above. The Presiding Officer shall then requi such of the candidates or polling agents as may be prese to countersign the list and shall permit any of them w may so desire to take a copy of the list.

(2) The Presiding Officer shall then make the follow into separate parcels and seal each such parcel with seal provided and the seal of such candidates or ag as may desire to affix their seals:—

(1) The list in Form X mentioned in sub-rule (1).

(2) The un-issued ballot papers.

(3) Tendered ballot papers.

(4) Un-issued tendered ballot papers.

(5) Spoilt ballot papers.

(6) Marked copy of the register of electors.

(7) Counterfoils of the ballot papers.

(8) Counterfoils of the tendered ballot papers

(9) The challenged ballot papers.

(10) Counterfoils of the challenged ballot pa

(11) Tendered votes list.

(12) List of challenged votes.

(13) Un-issued ballot papers and the list of such ...

(14) Written authorities of the candidates app... their polling agents.

(3) Outside every parcel made under sub-rule ... Presiding Officer shall note under his signature th... of the polling station and the nature of the contents parcel, and he shall then make all the parcels i... package, seal the package with the seal provided an...

t the name and the number of the polling station, make the package with the least possible delay to a Police er deputed to take charge of it at the polling station. Police Officer shall be responsible for the safeguarding ne package made over to him and shall forward it with least possible delay to the Chief Executive Officer, who cause them to be kept in safe custody till they are ired for counting.

(4) The Presiding Officer shall forward separately to Chief Executive Officer an account of ballot papers in n IX".

33. For rule X·1, the following rule shall be subsiii d, namely—

"X·1. The Chief Executive Officer shall on the prescribed date give notice in writing to all candidates election agents of the date, time and place at ich the votes will be counted".

34. Rules X·2, and X·3 shall be omitted.

35. For rule X·7, the following rule shall be substi- ed, namely:—

"X·7. After complying with the provisions of rule 6, Chief Executive Officer shall open separately all kages forwarded to him from polling stations and shall ain un-opened all parcels contained therein except the cels of issued ballot papers containing the ballot papers each candidate and the parcels of ballot papers cast for particular candidate shall be placed together but shall kept separate from those containing the ballot papers any other candidate. The counting of all the ballot pers cast for the same candidate shall be completed fore the counting of the ballot apers contained in the rcel for the other candidate or candidates is commenced. e votes for the various candidates shall be counted in the habetic order of the names of the candidates. In the se of dispute the de..ion of the Chief Executive Officer all be final. The Chief Executive Officer or a person thorised by him shall in the presence of the candidates their election agents or representatives as may be presen ign a distinctive mark or stamp to each candidate and er opening each parcel one by one for each candidate d taking out the ballot papers therein shall stamp each llot paper with the mark or stamp assigned to the candate. He shall then distribute such ballot papers in nvenient bundles to the persons appointed to assist in e counting of votes. He shall also check the number of llot papers for each candidate forwarded by the Presiding ficer as found in the ballot box of the candidate with the t of such ballot papers received from the Presiding Officer. is will be done for each candidate separately".

36. After rule X·8, the following new rule shall be ded as rule X·8 A, namely:—

"X.8 A. After the ballot papers contained in the parcels of a particular candidate have been examined and counted in the manner prescribed in rule X·7 and X·8, the Chief Executive Officer shall record the number there in a statement. The number of valid and rejected ballot papers shall be recorded separately. The parcels of the next candidate therein shall be dealt with in the same manner and so on, until the ballot papers contained in the parcels all the candidates have been counted and their mber recorded in the statement".

37. In rule X·9, clauses (b), (c) and (d) shall be mitted and clause (e) shall be re-numbered as clause (b).

38. In rule X·12, the following shall be omitted, amely:—

(a) "or if more than one councillor is to be elected for e constituency, the candidates up to the number of counllors to be elected who are found to have obtained the ea test number of valid votes".

(b) "or them".

39. Chapters XI, XII, XIII and XIV shall be omitted.

40. For Form I appended to the rules, the following form shall be substituted, namely:—

FORM I

Rule VI' 2 (2)

REGISTER OF ELECTORS

CITY OF LAHORE CONSTITUENCY (WARD OR CLASS)

Serial No.	Name and parentage of the elector	Caste	Occupation	Address

In the case of married women the name of the husband will be given.

41. From IV shall be omitted.

42. For From VI, the following form shall be substituted, namely:—

FORM VI

(Rule IX·11)

FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

Counterfoil	*Outerfoil*
Lahore Corporation Elections.	Lahore Corporation Elections.
Serial No.________	Serial No.________
Constituency________	Constituency________
No. of Polling Station________	
No. of elector in the register of electors with particulars indicating the register of electors or the part of the register of electors in which the number is entered.________	
Elector's signature or thumb-impression.	

ON THE BACK OF THE OUTERFOIL

Instructions to electors

Place this ballot paper in the ballot box of the colour allotted to the candidate for whom you wish to vote.

43. After Form IX, the following new form shall be added as Form X, namely:—

FORM X

[Rule IX' 25 (1).

BALLOT PAPERS FOUND IN THE BALLOT BOX

Laho Corporation Elections.

Constituency________

No. of Polling Station________

Name of candidates	Colour of ballot box	Total No. of ballot papers.
(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		

Dated ________ 195

Signature ________
Presiding Officer.

Signature of candidate or Polling Agent of candidate (Give name of candidate or Polling Agent).

Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Ditto.

44. After Form X, the following new form shall be added as Form XI, namely:—

FORM XI

(*Rule VII.4*)

THE CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION REGISTER OF ELECTORS

Claim for inclusion in the Register

I ____________________

son/daughter
wife/widow ______ of ____________________
caste (1)________ occupation ______ age—living at ______

____

having found that my name is not included in the register of electors, request that it may be included in the register of electors relating to Ward No.___ Street,_____House No.____.

I have attained the age of 21 years and fulfil the qualifications prescribed by rule III·1 of the Corporation Election Rules.

In support of this claim, I produce the following documents and evidence

____________________.

____

I verify this claim of my own knowledge and information to be true.

Signed at______________ on ______________ 195 .

Signature or thumb mark of the claimant

(*To be added by the Authority to whom the claim is persented.*)

This claim has been entered in the Register of Claims at serial No. ____________

Date ____________

Signature of the Authority to whom the claim is presented.

45. After Form X, the following new form shall be added as Form XII, namely :—

FORM XII

THE CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION REGISTER OF ELECTORS

Objection to the registration

________________ hereby objected to the inclusion of the name of________________

Son/daughter________________

Wife/widow________________

Caste__________ occupation__________

Address________________

of the register of electors for Ward No.____________

Street__________ House No.__________

In support of my objection I produce the following evidence :—

____

____

Signed at____________ on____________ 195 .

Signature or thumb-impression of the objector

____________.

Entered as elector in the register of electors for Ward No.____________Street____________

House No.____________

I verify this objection of my own knowledge and information to be true.

Signed at____________ on____________ 195 .

Signature or thumb-impression of the objector.

(*To be added by the authority to whom the objection presented*)

This objection has been entered in the register of objections at serial No.____________

Date____________

Signature of the authority to whom the objection is presented.

SCHEDULE A (MUSLIMS)

SCHEDULE OF BOUNDARIES

Description of boundaries of Election Wards of the City of Lahore for Muslims

(MUSLIMS)

WARD No. 1

North—From the north-west corner eastwards along the northern Corporation limits to its intersection with the north western bank of Ravi River.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north western bank of Ravi River to its intersection with the north-eastern side of G. T. Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of G. T. Road to a point facing the northern side of Sheikhupura Road ; thence westwards along the northern side of Sheikhupura Road to its intersection with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 2

West/North—From the point where the north-eastern side of the Railway Line intersects the south-eastern bank of Ravi river north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of Ravi River to its intersection with the northern Corporation limit; thence eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its intersection with the western side of the kacha path leading to Jhugian Jodha.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the said kacha path passing by Zaildar Wala and Arayan Wala to its junction with the northern side of Umar Street (Abadi Farooq Ganj).

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Umar Street straight on the north-western side of the Main Bazar, Farooq Ganj; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of the Main Bazar straight on the northern side of Circular Road thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Ravi Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Ravi Road to its intersection with the south-eastern bank of Chhota Ravi River; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of Chhota Ravi River to its junction with the north-eastern side of the Railway Line ; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of the Railway Line to the point of start.

WARD No. 3

North—From the point where the eastern side of the kacha path leading to Jhugian Jodha meets the northern Corporation limit eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its intersection with the north-western side of the kacha pathway leading to Mahmood Buti.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western side of the said kacha path, Chah Miran Road and Aziz Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road straight on the south-eastern side of the kacha path leading to Jhugian Jodha; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said kacha path passing by Zaildarwala and Arayanwala to the point of start.

WARD No. 4

North—From the point where the northern side of Circular Road meets the eastern side of Gala (leading to Main Bazar, Farooq Ganj) northwards along the eastern sides of the said Gala and the Main Bazar, Farooq Ganj to the latter's junction with the southern side of Umar Street, Farooq Ganj; thence eastwards along the southern side of the said street to its junction with the western side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road; thence southwards along the western side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road to a point facing the southern side of Aziz Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Aziz Road to its junction with the south-western side of Chah Miran Road.

East—Thence south-eastwards and south-west wards along the south-western and western sides of Chah Miran Road to its junction with the northern side of Main Bazar Faiz Bagh.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of the Main Bazar straight on the north-eastern side of G. T. Road.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern sides of G. T. Road and Circular Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 5

North—From the point where the north-eastern side of G. T. Road meets the southern side of Main Bazar, Faiz Bagh eastwards along the southern side of the Main Bazar to its junction with the western sides of Baghdadi Street (abadi Sultan Pura).

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Baghdadi Street to its junction with the northern side of Ghore Shah Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Ghore Shah Road to its junction with the eastern side of G. T. Road.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of G. T. Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 6

North—From the point where the north-eastern side of Chah Miran Road (leading to Main Bazar, Faiz Bagh) meets the southern side of Chah Miran Road (leading to Kot Khowaja Saeed) eastwards along the southern side of the said Road and the kacha path leading to Mahmood Buti to a point facing the western side of Humayun Street, Bhogiwal.

East—Thence southwards straight on the western side of Humayun Street, thence again southwards along the western side of Humayun Street to its junction with the northern side of Main Bazar, Baghbanpura.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of the Main Bazar and Ghore Shah Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Baghdadi Street.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Baghdadi Street and Chah Miran Road to the latter's turn towards north-west; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Chah Miran Road to the point o start.

WARD No. 7

North—From a point where the southern side of Sultan Pura Road meets the northern side of G. T. Road eastward along the southern sides of Sultanpura Road and Ghore Shah Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Mustafa Road (Singhpura Road).

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Mustafa Road to a point where it meets the northern side of G. T. Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of G. T. Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 8

North—From the point where the southern side of G. T. Road meets the Domoria Pull eastwards along the southern side of G. T. Road to a point where it meets the western side of Wheatman Road; thence southwards along the western side of Wheatman Road to the point where it meets the Pacca Railway drain; thence again eastward along the southern side of Pacca Railway drain to a point where it meets the western side of Shalamar Link Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Shala mar Link Road to a point where it meets the north-western bank of Upper Bari Doab Canal.

South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of Upper Bari Doab Canal to a point where it meets the Amritsar Railway Line.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the Amritsar Railway Line to the point of start.

WARD No. 9

North—From a point where the eastern side of Mustfa Bazar (Singhpura Road) meets the southern side of Haq Nawaz Road eastwards along the southern sides of Haq Nawaz Road and G. T. Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Shalamar Link Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Shalamar Link Road to a point where it meets the Pacca Railway drainage.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Pacca Railway drainage to the point where it meets the eastern side of Wheatman Road.

West—Thence northwards crossing G. T. Road along the eastern sides of Wheatman Road and Mustafa Bazar (Singhpura Road) to the point of start.

WARD No. 10

East—From the point where the southern side of kacha path to Mahmood Buti meets the western bank of Sukh Nehar southwards along the western bank of Sukh Nehar to the point where it meets the northern side of G. T. Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of G. T. Road to the point where it meets Haq Nawaz Road; thence straight along the northern side of Haq Nawaz Road to the point where it meets the eastern side of Humayon Street.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Humayon Street straight on the kacha path to Mahmood Buti.

North—Thence eastwards along the southern side of kacha path to Mahmood Buti to the point of start.

WARD No. 11.

North—From the point where the eastern side of Shalamar Link Road meets the southern side of G. T. Road eastwards along the southern side of G. T. Road to the point where it meets the western bank of Sukh Nehar.

East—Thence southwards along the western bank of Sukh Nehar to a point where it meets the northern bank of Upper Bari Doab Canal.

South—Thence westwards along the northern bank of Upper Bari Doab Canal to the point where it meets the eastern side of Shalamar Link Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Shalamar Link Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 12

North/East—From the point where the eastern bank of Sukh Nehar meets the south-eastern of side kacha path to Mahmood Buti north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of the said kacha path up to the corporation limit; thence eastwards along the northern corporation limit to the point where it meets the Upper Bari Doab Canal;

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of Upper Bari Doab Canal to the point where it meets the eastern bank of Sukh Nehar

West—Thence northwards along the eastern bank of Sukh Nehar to the point of start.

WARD No. 13

North—From the point where the eastern side of Shalámar Link Road meets the south-eastern bank of the canal north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the canal to its intersection with the northern corporation limit; thence eastwards along the northern corporation limit to the north-east corner;

East—Thence southwards along the eastern corporation limit to the south-east corner;

South—Thence westwards along the southern corporation limit to its junction with the eastern side of kacha path leading to Chung Khurd.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of the said kacha path and along the western side of village Chung Khurd upto the north-eastern side of the kacha path leading to village Kir; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of the said kacha path and along the western side of village Kir northwards passing by the western side of village New Nadirabad straight on the southern boundary of Cantonment; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of Cantonment to the south-east corner; thence northwards and eastwards respectively along the eastern and northern boundary of the Cantonment to its junction with the eastern side of Shalamar Link Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Shalamar Link Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 14

West/North—From the point where the north-eastern side of Mayo Road meets the south-eastern bank of the canal north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the canal to its intersection with the western side of Shalamar Link Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Shalamar Link Road to its junction with the northern boundary of the Cantonment; thence westwards and southwards respectively, along the northern and western boundary of the Lahore Cantenment to its junction with the northern side of Mayo Road.

South—Thence westwards and north-westwards respectively, along the northern and north-eastern sides of Mayo Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 15

North—From the point where the south-eastern bank of the canal intersects the south-western side of Mayo Road south-eastwards and eastwards respectively, along the south-western and southern sides of Mayo Road to its junction with the western boundary of the Cantonment limit.

East/South—Thence southwards along the western boundary of the Cantonment to its intersection with the northern side of the kacha path leading to Guru Mangat; thence westwards along the northern side of the said kacha path to a point facing the western side of the kacha path leading to Northern India Flying Club; thence southwards along the western side of the said kacha path to its south-western turn; thence south-westwards along the north-western sides of the said kacha path and the pacca road to the latter's junction with the north-eastern side of Ferozepur Road.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Ferozepur Road to its intersection with the south-eastern bank of the canal.

West/North—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the canal to the point of start.

WARD No. 16

North—From the point where the eastern side of the kacha path leading to Northern India Flying Club meets the southern side of the kacha path leading to Guru Mangat, eastwards along the southern side of the said kacha path to its junction with the western boundary of the Cantonment; thence southwards and eastwards respectively along the western and southern boundary of the Cantonment up to the western boundary of Ward No. 13.

East—Thence southwards along the western boundary of Ward No. 13 to the southern Corporation limit.

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to a point facing the south-eastern side of the road which runs through Block No. F and G, Model Town Colony.

West—Thence north-eastwards straight on the south-eastern side of the said road; thence again north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of the said road to its junction with the southern side of Gole Road; thence eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern sides of Gole Road to its junction with the southern side of the road which runs through Blocks B and A; thence eastwards along the southern side of the said road to its junction with the south-western side of Ferozepur Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Ferozepur Road to a point facing the south-eastern side of the road leading to the Northern India Flying Club; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern sides of the said road and the kacha path (leading to Guru Mangat) to the latter's turn towards north; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said kacha path to the point of start.

WARD No. 17

North/East—From the point where the south-eastern bank of the canal meets the south-western side of Ferozepur Road, south-eastwards along the south-western side of Freozepur Road to its junction with the northern side of the road which runs through Blocks No. B and A, Model Town Colony.

East/South—Thence westwards along the northern side of the said road straight on the western side of Gole Road; thence southwards and westwards along the western and northern sides of Gole Road to a point facing the nouth-western side of the road which runs through Blooks F and G; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of the said road straight on the southern Corporation limit.

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to the south-west corner.

West/North—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to its intersection with the south-eastern bank of the canal; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the canal to the point of start.

WARD No. 18

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit meets the southern side of the kacha path (leading to Sanda Shatan) eastwards along the southern side of the said kacha path to its junction with the western side ofkacha path leading to Babe Sabo; thence southwards

along the western side of the said kacha path to its junction with the southern side of the kacha path leading to Kot Kambo; thence eastwards along the southern side of the said kacha path to its junction with the western side of the kacha path leading to Dholanwal; thence southwards and south-eastwards along the western and south-western sides of the said kacha path straight on the eastern side of Multan Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Multan Road to its junction with the southern side of the kacha path leading to Ichhra; thence eastwards along the southern side of the said kacha path to its junction with the western side of Pir Ghazi Road; thence southwards along the western side of Pir Ghazi Road to a point facing the southern side of Zaildar Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Zaildar Road to its junction with the western side of Ferozepur Road.

East—Thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Ferozepure Road to its junction with the north-western bank of the canal.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of the canal to its intersection with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 19

North—From the point where the eastern side of Sarwar Street No. 2 meets the southern side of Bhawalpur Road eastwards along the southern side of Bhawalpur Road to its junction with the south-western side of Ferozepur Road.

East—Thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Ferozepur Road to its junction with the northern side of Zaildar Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northerh side of Zaildar Road to its junction with the eastern side of Pir Ghazi Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Pir Ghazi Road and kacha path straight on the northern bank of Sukh Nala; thence westwards along the northern bank of Sukh Nála to its junction with the eastern side of Sarwar Street No. 2; thence northwards along the eastern side of Sarwar Street No. 2 to the point of start.

WARD No 20

North—From the point where the south-eastern side of Multan Road meets the southern side of Bhawalpur Road eastwards along the southern side of Bhawalpur Road to its junction with the western side of Sarwar Street No. 2.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Sarwar Street No. 2 to its junction with the southern bank of Sukh Nala; thence eastwards along the southern side of Sukh Nala to its junction with the western side of the Kacha Path leading to Pir Ghazi Road; thence southwards along the western sides of the said Kacha Path and Pir Ghazi Road to the latter's junction with the northern side of Zaildar Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of the said Kacha path (passing by the southern side of Orphanage) to its junction with the south-eastern side of Multan Road.

West—Thence north-eastwards along the south eastern side of Multan Road to a point facing the northern side of the Kacha path leading to Shalamar Garden new; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the south-eastern side of the Kacha path leading to Multan Road; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern sides of the said Kacha path and Multan Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 21

North—From the point where the eastern side of the Kacha path (leading to Babo Sabu) meets the south-eastern side of the Kacha path (leading to Sanda Kalan) north-eastwards along the south eastern side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the southern side of Kacha path leading to the main bazar Rajgarh; thence eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha path and main bazar Rajgarh to the latter's turn towards north; thence northwards along the eastern side of main bazar Rajgarh to its junction with the southern side of Sanda Road; and thence eastwards along the southern side of Sanda Road and Cust Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Lake Road.

East/South—Thence southwards along the western-side of Lake Road to its junction with the north-western-side of Multan Road; thence south-westwards along the north-eastern sides of Multan Road and the Kacha path leading to Shalamar Garden new straight on the southern side of the Kacha path loading to Multan Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of the said kacha path to its junction with the north-westren side of Multan Road; thence south-westwards along the north-westren side of Multan Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of the Kacha path leading to Kot Kanjri,

North/west—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the northern side of the Kacha path leading to Babu Sabu; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the eastern of the said Kacha path leading to Sanda Shatan; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Kacha path to the point of start.

WARD No. 22

North—From the point where the western corporation limit meets the south-eastern side of Kacha path leading to Veterinary College north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Muslim Road, Krishan Nagar; thence eastwards along the southern side of the said Kacha path and Muslim Road to the latter's junction with the Western side of Main Bazar Krishan Nagar; thence southwards along the western side of Main Bazar Krishan Nagar straight on the southern side of Sanda Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Sanda Road to its junction with the western side of Main Bazar Rajgarh.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Main Bazar to its western turn.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Main Bazar and the Kacha path (leading to Qila Hakiman) to the latter's junction with the north-western side of the Kacha path leading to Sanda Kalan; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the northern side of the Kacha path leading to western Corporation limit (near abadi Sanda Shatan); thence westwards along the northern said of the said Kacha path to its junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 23

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit intersects the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Faizpur Khurd eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha path and Out Fall Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Hotu Singh Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Hotu Singh Road and Street No. 1, Ramnagar, to the latter's junction with the northern side of Dev Samaj Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Dev Samaj Road to the point facing the western side of Street No. 11 Ramnagar; thence southwards along the western side of Street No. 11 to a point facing the southern side of Street No. 6; thence eastwards along the southern side of street No. 6 to its southern turn; thence southwards along the western sides of Street No. 6 and Main Bazar Krishan Nagar to the latter's junction with the northern side of Muslim Road (Arjan Road).

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Muslim Road (Arjan Road) and the Kacha path leading to Ravi River straight on the north-western side of the Kacha path leading to western Corporation limit, thence south-west wards along the north-western side of the said-Kacha path to its junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

Ward No. 24

North—From the point where the eastern side of Street No. 11 Ramnagar meets the southern side of Dev Samaj Road eastwards along the southern sides of Dev Samaj Road, Town Hall Road and Upper Mall to the latter's junction with the western side of Main Bazar Old Anarkali.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of the Main Bazar Old Anarkali and Lake Road to the latter's junction with the northern side of Cust Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Cust Road and Sanda Read to the latter's junction with the eastran side of Main Bazar Krishan Nagar.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Main Bazar Krishan Nagar and Street No. 6 Ram Nagar to the latter's turn towards west; thence westwards along the northern side of Street No. 6 to its junction with the eastern side of Street No. 11, thence northwards along the eastern side of Street No. 11, Ramnagar to the point of start.

Ward No. 25

North—From the point where the eastern side of Main Bazar Old Anarkali meets the southern side of Upper Mall eastwards along the southern side of Upper Mall to a point where it meets the western side of Queens Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Queens Road to a point where it meets the nothern side of Mozang Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Mozang Road and Faridkot Road to a point where it meets the eastern side of Lake Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Lake Road and Main Bazar Old Anarkali to the point of start.

Ward No. 26

North/East—From the point where the eastern side of Lake Road meets the southern side of Faridkot Road eastwards along the southern sides of Faridkot Road and Mozang Road to the letter's junction with the western side of Temple Road; thence southwards along the western side of Temple Road to its junction with the northern side of Badar Din Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Badar Din Road, Maula Bakhsh Road and Bhawalsher Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Lake Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side o Lake Road to the point of start.

Ward No. 27

West/North—From the point where the north-eastern side of Bhawalpur Road meets the southern side of Bhawalsher Road eastwards along the southern sides of Bhawalsher Road and Maula Bakhsh Road to its junction with the western side of Main Bazar Mozang.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Main Bazar Mozang and Fateh Sher Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bahawalpur Road.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bahawalpur Road to the point of start.

Ward No. 28

North—From the point where the eastern side of Main Bazar Mozang meets the southern side of Badar Din Road eastwards along the southern side of Badar Din Road straight on the eastern side of Temple Road; thence north wards along the eastern side of Temple Road to its junction with the western side of Mozang Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Mozang Road straight on the eastern side of Queens Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Queens Road to its junction with the south-western side of Lawrence Road; thence south eastwards along the south-western side of Lawren Road to its junction with the western side of Ra Course Road.

East—Thence westwards along the northern side Race Course Road to its junction with the northern side Jail Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Jail Road and Bahawalpur Road to the latter's jun with the eastern side of Fateh Sher Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides Fateh Sher Road and Main Bazar Mozang to the point start.

Ward No. 29

North—From the point where the south-eastern si of Queens Road meets the south-western side of Upper Ma south-eastwards along the south-western side of Upper Ma to a point facing the eastern side of Kashmir Road; then northwards along the eastern side of Kashmir Road to i junction with the south-eastern side of Egerton Road thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side Egerton Road to the point where it meets the south-weste side of Davis Road; thence south-eastwards along the sout western side of Davis Road to a point facing the southe side of Sunder Dass Road; thence eastwards along t southern side of Sunder Dass Road to its junction with t north-western bank of the canal.

East/South—Thence south-eastwards along the nor western bank of the canal to its junction with the nor eastern side of Ferozepur Road.

South/West—Then ce north-westwards along the nor eastern side of Feroz epur Road to its junction w south-western side of Jail Road; thence south-eastwa and eastwards along the south-western and southern si of Jail Road to its junction with the eastern side of R Course Road; thence northwards along the eastern side Race Course Road to a point facing the north-eastern s of Lawrence Road; thence north-westwards along the nort eastern side of Lawrence Road to its junction with t south-eastern side of Queens Road; thence north eastwards along the south-eastern side of Queens Ro to the point of start.

Ward No. 30

Nort/East—From the point where the south- eastern of the path (running along the north-western side of Ra pindi 3rd Class Booking Office) meets the south-west side of the Railway Line south-eastwards along the sout western side of the N. W. Railway main line, to its in section with the north-western bank of the canal.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north western bank of the canal to its intersection with the nort eastern side of Mayo Road.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north eastern sides of Mayo Road and Railway Station Road t the latter's junction with the south-eastern side of th path (running along the north-western side of Rawalpin 3rd Class Booking Office).

West/North—Thence north-eastwards along the south eastern side of the said path to the point of start.

Ward No. 31

North/West—From the point where the eastern side Empress Road meets the western side of Railway Stat

Road south-eastwards along the south-western sides of Railway Station Road and Mayo Road to the latter's intersection with the north-western bank of the canal.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of the canal to a point facing the northern side of Sunder Dass Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Sunder Dass Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Davis Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Davis Road to its junction with the eastern side of Empress Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Empress Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 32

North—From the point where the eastern side of McLeod Road meets the southern side of Railway Station Road eastwards along the southern side of Railway Station Road to its junction with the western side of Empress Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Empress Road to its junction with the northern side of Abbot Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Abbot Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Abdul Karim Road.

West—Thence northwestwards along the north-eastern side of Abdul Karim Road to its junction with the southern side of Lal Chawk Street No. 29; thence eastwards along the southern side of Lal Chawk Street No. 29 straight on the south-eastern side of Abdul Aziz Street; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Abdul Aziz Street straight on the northern side of Main Bazar, Qila Gujar Singh; thence westwards and north-westwards along the northern and north-eastern sides of Main Bazar, Qila Gujar Singh straight on the south-eastern side of McLeod Road, thence north-eastwards and northwards respectively along the south-eastern and eastern sides of McLeod Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 33

North—From the point where the north-eastern side of Upper Mall meets the south-eastern side of McLeod Road north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of McLeod Road to its junction with the southern side of Abbot Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Abbot Road to its junction with the western side of Empress Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Empress Road to its junction with the north-western side of Egerton Road; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Egerton Road to the point facing the western side of Kashmir Road; thence southwards along the western side of Kashmir Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Upper Mall.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Upper Mall to the point of start.

WARD NO. 34

West/North—From a point where the eastern side of Anarkali Road, meets the southern side of Kachery Road, eastwards along the Kachery Road, straight on the south-eastern side of Club Road, thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Club Road, straight on the eastern side of Rattan Chand Road, thence northwards along the eastern side of Rattan Chand Road to the point where it meets the southern side of Railway Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Railway Road to the point where it meets the western side of Chamberlain Road.

North/East—Thence southwards along the western side of Chamberlain Road to its intersection with the south-western side of Nisbet Road, thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Nisbet Road, to the point where it meets the western side of Dil Mohd. Road; thence southwards along the western side of Dil Mohd Road, to its junction with the north-western side of McLeod Road.

South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western side of McLeod Road to the point where it meets the north-eastern side of Upper Mall.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Upper Mall to its junction with the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar, thence northwards along the eastern side of Anarkali Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 35

North—From the point where the eastern side of Chamberlain Road meets the southern side of Main Bazar Gawal Mandi, south-eastwards along the southern side of Main Bazar Gawal Mandi, to its junction with the western side of Dil Mohd. Road.

East—Thence southwards along western side of Dil Mohd. Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Nisbet Road.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Nisbet Road to its junction with the eastern side of Chamberlain Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Chamberlain Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 36

North—From the point where the eastern side of Chamberlain Road meets the south-eastern side of Railway Road, north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Railway Road to its junction with the south-western side of Fleming Road, thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Fleming Road to its junction with the western side of Dil Mohd. Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Dil Mohd. Road to its junction with the northern side of Main Bazar, Gawal Mandi.

South/East—Thence north-westwards along the northern side of Main Bazar, Gawal Mandi to its junction with the eastern side of Chamberlain Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Chamberlain Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 37

West/North—From the point where the eastern side of Dil Mohd. Road meets the south-eastern side of Railway Road north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Railway Road to its junction with the western side of McLeod Road.

East—Thence southwards and south-westwards respectively along the western and north-western sides of McLeod Road to a point facing the south-western side of Main Bazar, Qilla Gujar Singh; thence south-eastwards and eastwards along the south-western and southern sides of the Main Bazar to its junction with the north-western side of Abdul Aziz street; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Abdul Aziz street to its junction with the northern side of Lal Chowk Street No. 29; thence westwards along the northern side of Lal Chowk Street No. 29; straight on the south-western side of Abdul Karim Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Abdul Karim Road to its junction with the northern side of Abbot Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Abbot Road; straight on the north-western side of McLeod Road, thence south-westwards along the north-western side of McLeod Road to its junction with the eastern side of Dil Mohd. Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Dil Mohd. Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Fleming Road, thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Fleming Road; to its junction with the south-eastern side of Railway Road, thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Railway Road to its junction with the south-western side of Mehtab Street,

No. 5; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Mehtab Street, No. 5, Phakkar Street, No. 11, straight on the eastern side of Dil Mohd. Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Dil Mohd. Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 38

North/East—From the point where the south-eastern side of Circular Road meets the south-western side of Naulakha Road south-eastwards along the south western side of Naulakha Road to its junction with the north-western side of Railway Road.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Railway Road to its junction with the north-eastern Bank of the city Canal.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern Bank of the city Canal to its intersection with the south-eastern side of Circular Road.

West/North—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Circular Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 39

North/East—From the point where the south-eastern side of Circular Road meets the south-western Bank of the city Canal south-eastwards along the south-western bank of the city Canal to its junction with the north western side of Railway Road.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Railway Road to its junction with the northern side of Brandreth Road.

South/West—Thence westwards along the northern side of Brandreth Road to its junction with the south-eastern side of Circular Road.

North/West—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Circular Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 40

North—From the point where the eastern side of Chamberlain Road meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern sides of Circular Road and Brandreth Road to the latters juncti on with the western side of Dil Muhammad Road.

East—Thence south-wards along the western side of Dil Muhammad Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Phokar Street No. 11.

South—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Phokar Street and Mehtab Street to its junction with the north-western side of Railway Road; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Railway Road to its function with the eastern side of Chemberlain Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sid e of Chemberlain Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 41

North—From a point where the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to the point where it meets the western side of Chemberlain Road.

East—Thence south-wards along the western side of Chemberlain Road to the point where it meets the northern side of Railway Road.

South—Thence westwards along the nothern side of Railway Road straight on the western side of Rattan Chand Road, thence south wards along the western side of Rattan Chand Road to its junction with the north-western side of Club Road; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Club Road to its junction with the northern side of Kachery Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Kachery Road to its junction with the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar to the point of start.

WARD No. 42

North—From the point where the eastern side of Lower Mall meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with ths western side of Main Bazar, Anarkali.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Main Bazar Anarkali to its junction with the northern side of Upper Mall.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Upper Mall and Devsamaj Road to its junction with the eastern side of Gali No. 1, Ram Nagar.

West—Thence north wards along the eastern sides of Ga li No. 1 and Hotu Singh Road to its junction with the south eastern side of Lahore Road. Thence eastwards along the southern sides of Lahore Road and College Road straight on the western side of Lower Mall. Thence northwards along the western side of Lower Mall to the point of start.

WARD No. 43

North—From the point where the south-eastern bank of Chhota Ravi River meets the south-western side of kacha path leading to I. D. Hospital Road south-eastwards along the south-western sides of the said kacha path and I. D. Hospital Road straight on the southern side of Zaildar Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Zaildar Road to its junction with the western side of Ravi Road; thence eas twards along the south-western side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of Lower Mall Road.

East—Thence south wards along the western side of Lower Mall Road to its junction with the northern side of College Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of College Road, Lahore Road and Out Fall Road to the latter's junction with the eastern bank of Chhota Ravi River.

West/North—Thence northwards and north-eastwards respectively along the eastern and south-eastern bank of Chhota Ravi River to the point of start.

WARD No. 44.

North—From the point where the eastern side of the kacha path leading to Begum Kot meets the southern side of the kacha path leading to Malipura east-wards along the southern side of the kacha path leading to Malipura to its junction with the western side of Ravi Road;

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Ravi Road to its junction with the northern side of Zaildar Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northren side of Zaildar Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of I.D.H spital Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of I. D. Hospital Road straignt on the north-western bank of Chhota Ravi River; thence south-westwards andsouthwards along the north-western and western bank of Chhota Ravi River to its junction with the northern sides of Out Fall Road; thence westwards along the northern sidesof Out Fall Road and kacha path leading to Ravi River to the latter's Junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit and the eastern side of the kacha path leading to Begum Kot to the point of start.

WARD No. 45

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit intersects the southern side of Sheikhupura Road eastwards along the southern side of Sheikhupura Road to its junction with the south-western side of G. T. Road;

North/East—Thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of G. T. Road to its intersection with the north-western bank of Ravi River; thence north-eastwards along

the north-western bank of Ravi River to its junction with the south-western side of railway line; thence south-eastwards along the southwestern side of railway line to its intersection with the north-western bank of Chhota Ravi River;

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of Chhota Ravi River straight on the south-western side of Ravi Road; thence south-eastwards and south wards along the south-western and western sides of Ravi Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of the road leading to Momanpura; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of the said road to a point facing the northern side of the kacha path leading to Kot Begum; thence westwards along the northern side of the said kacha path to its junction with the eastern bank of Ravi River; thence southwards along the eastern bank of Ravi River to its junction with the western Corporation limit;

West—Thence northwards along the western corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD NO. 46.

North—Form the point where the eastern side of Ravi Road meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of the path (running along the eastern side of Shahi Qila);

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the said path to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Barud Khana;

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Barud Khana straight on the south-western side of Bazar Lange Mandi; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Bazar Lange Mandi to its junction with the north-western side of Kucha Sethan; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Kucha Sethan straight on the western side of Bazar Said Mitha; thence southwards along the westren side of Bazar Said Mitha to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Purani Tehsil; thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Purani Tehsil and Bazar Judge Muhammad Latif to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Thathi Malahan; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Thathi Malahan straight on the northern side of Bazar Taksali Gate; thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Taksali Gate to its junction with the eastern side of Ravi Road.

West.—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Ravi Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 47

North.—From the point where the eastern side of the path (running along the eastern side of Shahi Qila) meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of Bazar Musti Gate.

East.—Thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Musti Gate, Moti Bazar and Chhata Bazar to the latter's junction with the northern side of Gomti Bazar.

South.—Thence westwards along the nothern sides of Gomti Bazar, Gali Said Mitha and Kucha Dhobian to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Said Mitha.

West.—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Said Mitha to its junction with the south-eastern side of Kucha Sethan; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Kucha Sethan straight on the north-eastern side of Bazar Lange Mandi; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bazar Lange Mandi to its junction with southern side of Bazar Barud Khana; thence eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Barud Khana to the point facing the eastern side of the path (running along the eastern side of Shahi Qila); thence northwards along the eastern side of the said path to the point of start.

WARD NO. 48

North.—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Musti Gate meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with the weastern side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate.

East.—Thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate straight on the south-western side of Bazar Chune Mandi; thence south-eastwards along the south-western sides of Bazar Chune Mandi and Bazar Chamaran to the latter's junction with the north-western side of Multani Mohalla; thence south-westwards and south-eastwards along the north-western and south-western sides of Multani Mohalla to its southern turn; thence southwords along the western side of the said Mohalla to its junction with the northern side of Gali Sareen; thence westwards along the northern side of Gali Sareen straight on the western side of the lane leading to Dubbi Bazar; thence southwards along the western side of the said lane to its junction with the northern side of Dubbi Bazar; thence westwards along the northern side of Dubbi Bazar to a point facing the western side of the lane running between Bawli Sahib and Sunehri Masjid; thence southwards along the western side of the said lane to its junction with the northern side of Kasera Bazar.

South.—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Kasera Bazar and Sua Bazar to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Chhata Bazar.

West.—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Chhata Bazar, Moti Bazar and Bazar Masti Gate to the point of start.

WARD NO. 49

North.—From the point where the eastern side of the lane leading to Dabbi Bazar meets the southern side of Gali Sareen eastwards along the southern side of Gali Sareen to a point facing the eastern side of Multani Mohalla; thence northwards and north-westwards along the eastern and north-eastern sides of Multani Mohalla to its north-eastern turn; thence north-westwards along the south-eastern side of the said Mohallah to its junction with the south-western side of Bazar Chamaran; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Bazar Chamaran to a point facing the south-eastern side of Bazar Noghara; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Bazar Noghara to its junction with the southern side of Bazar Ekki Gate; thence eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Ekki Gate to its junction with the western side of Gali Ahluwalia.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Gali Ahluwalia and Mohalla Noghara to a point facing the southern side of Street Puran Singhwala (leading to Sultan Gali), thence eastwards along the southern side of Street Puran Singhwala to its junction with the western side of Sultan Gali, thence southwards and south-westwards along the western side of Sultan Gali and the north-western side of Kucha Deputy Bejnath to the latter's junction with the western side of Bazar Khradian, thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Khradian and Bazar Nohrian to the latter's junction with the northern side of Kucha Mukhtar Ahmad.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Kucha Mukhtar Ahmad to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Lakar Mandi; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Lakar Mandi and Gali Kalalan to a point facing the northern side of Kucha Kakezian; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Kucha to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Tezabian; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Tezabian straight on the northern side of Kashmiri Bazar, thence westwards along the northern sides of Kashmiri Bazar and Kasera Bazar to a point facing the western side of Gali Wanwattan, thence southwards along the western side of Gali Wanwattan to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bazar Sirianwala, thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bazar Sirianwala to its junction with the southern side of Kasera Bazar, thence; eastward

along the southern side of Kasera Bazar to a point facing the eastern side of the lane running through Bawli Sahib and Sunehri Masjid.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of the said lane to its junction with the southern side of Dabbi Bazar; thence eastwards along the southern side of Dabbi Bazar, to a point facing the eastern side of the lane leading to Gali Sareen; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said lane to the point of start.

WARD NO. 50

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its southern turn.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Circular Road to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Dehli Gate.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Dehli Gate, to its junction with the eastern side of Sultan Gali; thence northwards along the eastern side of Sultan Gali to a point facing the northern side of Street Puran Singhwala (leading to Mohalla Noghara); thence westwards along the northern side of the said street to its junction with the eastern side of Mohalla Noghara; thence northwards along the eastern sides of Mohalla Noghara and Kucha Ahluwalia straight on the northern side of Bazar Ekki Gate; thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Ekki Gate to a point facing the north-western side of Bazar Noghara; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Bazar Noghara to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bazar Chumaran; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern sides of Bazar Chumaran and Bazar Chune Mandi to the later's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate to the point of start.

WARD NO. 51

North—From the point where the south-eastern side of Kucha Deputy Bejnath meets the southern side of Bazar Delhi Gate eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Delhi Gate to its junction with the western side of Circular Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Circular Road to its western turn.

South—Thence westwar s along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Mochi Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Mochi Gate, Bazar Akbari Gate, Bazar Nohrian and Bazar Khradian to the latter's junction with the south-eastern side of Kucha Deputy Bejnath; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of the said Kucha to the point of start.

WARD NO. 52

North—Form the point where the eastern side of Bazar Tazabian meets the southern side of Kucha Kalalan eastwards along the southern side of Kucha Kalalan to its junction with the western side of Kalalan's Gali.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Kalalan's Gali straight on the southern side of Chohata Bazar; thence eastwards along the southern side of Chohata Bazar to its junction with the western side of Lakkar Mandi Bazar; thence southwards along the western side of Lakkar Mandi Bazar to a point facing the southern side of Kucha Mukhtar Ahmad, thence eastwards along the southern side of Kucha Mukhtar Ahmad to its junction with the western side of Bazar Akbari Gate, thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Akbari Gate and Bazar Mochi Gate to the latter's junction with the north-eastern side of Bazar Sada Karan.

South-west—Thence north-westwards along the north eastern side of Bazar Sada Karan to its junction with the south-eastern side of Gujar Gali; thence north-eastwards along the south eastern side of Gujar Gali straight on the north-eastern side of Bazar Purana Lakkar Hara; thence north-westwards along the northwards respectively along the north-eastern and eastern sides of Bazar Purana Lakkar Hara to its junction with the south-eastern side of Gali Rangraizan, thence north-eastwards. along the south eastern side of Gali Rangraizan to its junction with the eastern side of Gali Pir Gelanian; thence northwards along the eastern sides of Gali Pir Gilanian, Takia Sadhuan and Bazar Tezabian to the point of start.

WARD NO. 53

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Wachhowali meets the southern side of Kucha Bahadar Kali eastwards along the southern side of Kucha Bahadar Kali to its junction with the western side of Bazar Kanjar Phala; thence southwards and eastwards along the western and southern sides of Bazar Kanjar Phala straight on the eastern side of Bazar Machhi Hatta; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Machhi Hatta to its junction with the southern side of Kucha Katta Sehgal; thence eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern sides of Kucha Katta Sehgal straight on the eastern side of Bazar Sada Karan to its junction with the southern side of Nur Gali; thence eastwards along the southern side of Nur Gali to its junction with the north western side of Bazar Purana Lakkar Hara.

East—Thence south-westwards and south-eastwards respectively along the north-western and south-western sides of Bazar Purana Lakkar Hara to its junction with the north-western side of Gujar Gali, thence south-westwards along the north western side of Gujar Gali straight on the sonth-western side of Bazar Sada Karan thence south-eastwards. southwards respectively along the south-western side of Bazar Sada Karan and western side of Bazar Mochi Gate to the latter's junction with the northern side of Circular Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Shahalmi Gate Road, thence northwards along the eastern side of Shahalmi Gate Road to a point facing the northern side of Papar Mandi, thence westwards along the northern side of Papar Mandi to its junction with the eastern side of Kucha Nawab Abdul Majid Khan.

West:—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Kucha Nawab Abdul Majid Khan straight on the north-eastern side of Bazar Wachhowali, thence north-westwards and northwards along the north-eastern and eastern sides of Bazar Wachhowali to the point of start.

WARD NO. 54

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Rang Mahal meets the southern side of Bazar Kasera eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Kasera to its junction with the south-western side of Bazar Sirianwala, thence south-wastwerds along the south-western side of Bazar Sirianwala to a point facing the eastern side of Gali Wanwattan; thence northwards along the eastern side of Gali Wanwattan to its junction with the southern side of Kasera Bazar, thence eastwards along the southern sides of Kasera Bazar and Kashmiri Bazar to the latters junction with the western side of Bazar Tezabian.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Tezabian, Takia Sadhuan end Mohalla Pir Gilanian to the latters junction with the northern side of Gali Rangraizan.

South:—Thence westwards and north-westwards respectively along the northern side of Gali Rangraizan and the north-eastern side of Nur Gali straight on the western side of Bazar Sada Karan, thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Sada Karan and Kucha Katta Sehgal to the latter's turn towards north-west, then

north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Kucha Katta Sehgal to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Machhi Hatta.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Machhi Hatta and Bazar Rang Mahal to the point of start.

WARD NO. 55

North—From the point where the eastern side of Kucha Kali Mata meets the southern side of Gali Sed Mitha eastwards along the southern sides of Gali Sed Mitha, Gomti Bazar and Sua Bazar to the latter's junction with the western side of Bazar Rang Mahal.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Rang Mahal and Bazar Machhi Hatta to the latter's junction with the north eastern side of Bazar Kanjar Phala.

South—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bazar Kanjar Phala to a point facing the northern side of Kucha Bahadar Kali, thence westwards along the northern side of Kucha Bahadar Gali straight on the western side of Bazar Wachho Wali, thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Wachho Wali to its junction with the northern side of Kucha Bula Mal; thence westwards along the northern side of Kucha Bula Mal to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Sutar Mandi.

West—Thence northwards and north-westwards along the eastern and north-eastern sides of Bazar Sutar Mandi straight on the northern side of Gumti Bazar; thence westwards along the northern side of Gumti Bazar to its junction with theeastern side of Kucha Kali Mata; thence northwards along the eastern side of Kucha Kali Mata to the point of start.

WARD No. 56

North-East—From the point where the southern side o umti Bazar meets the south-western side of Bazar Sutar andi south-eastwards and southwards along the south-estern and western sides of Bazar Sutar Mandi to a point cing the south-western side of Kucha Bula Mal; thence uth-eastwards along the south-western sides of Kucha Bula al and Bazar Wachho Wali to the latter's junction with e western side of Kucha Nawab Abdul Majid Khan.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of ucha Nawab Abdul Majid Khan to its junction with the rthern side of Bazar Papar Mandi.

South-West—Thence westwards and north-westwards ong the northern side of Bazar Papar Mandi and the rth-eastern side of Chowk Chakla and Bazar Kharak Singh the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar hari Mandi.

West-North—Thence northwards and north-eastwards ong the eastern and south-eastern sides of Bazar Lohari andi to its junction with the southern side of Gumti zar, thence eastwards along the southern side of Gumti zar to the point of start.

WARD No. 57

North—From the point where the eastern side of Chowk anda meets the south-western side of Bazar Kharak Singh, uth-eastwards along the south-western side of Bazar harak Singh to the point facing the south-western side of auk Chakla; thence again south-eastwards along the south-estern side of Chowk Chakla and the southern side Papar Mandi to the latter's junction with the western side Bazar Shahalmi Gate.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of zar Shahalmi Gate to its junction with the northern side Circular Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of rcular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar ori Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of azar Mori Gate and Chowk Jhanda to the point of start.

WARD No. 58

East—From the point where the south-western side of Bazar Lohari Mandi meets the western side of Chowk Jhanda southwards along the western sides of Chowk Jhanda and Bazar Mori Gate to the latter's junction with the northern side of Circular Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Ravi Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Ravi Road to a point facing the southern side of Bazar Chaumala.

North—Thence eastwards straight on the southern side of Bazar Chaumala; thence again eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Chaumala to its junction with the western side of Bazar Bhati Gate; thence southwords along the western side of Bazar Bhati Gate to a point facing the southern side of Kucha Mota Singh; thence eastwards alongthe southern sides of Kucha Mota Singh and Gali Choprian to the latter's junction with the south-western side of Bazar Lohari Mandi; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Bazar Lohari Mandi to the point of start.

WARD No. 59

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Hakiman meets the southern side of Bazar Purani Tahsil eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Purani Tahsil to its junction with the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha to a point facing the southern side of Kucha Dhobian; thence eastwards along the southern sides of Kucha Dhobian and Gali Sed Mitha to the latter's junction with the western side of Kucha Kali Mata.

East—Thence southwards and south-westwards along the western side of Kucha Kali Mata and north-western side of Bazar Lohari Mandi to the latter's junction with the northern side of Gali Choprian.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Gali Choprian and Kucha Mota Singh to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Bhati Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Bhati Gate and Bazar Hakiman to the point of start.

WARD No. 60

North—From the point where the eastern side of Circular Road meets the southern side of Taksali Gate eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Taksali Gate to its junction with the western side of Bazar Thathi Malahan; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Tathi Malahan to a point facing the southern side of Bazar Judge Muhammad Latif; thence eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Judge Muhammad Latif to its junction with the western side of Bazar Hakiman.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Hakiman and Bazar Bhati Gate to latter's junction with the northern side of Bazar Chomala.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Chomala straight on the eastern side of Ravi Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastertn side of Ravi Road to the point of start.

47. For Schedule B, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

SCHEDULE B

Description of boundaries of election wards of the city of Lahore for Christians and Europeans.

WARD No. 1

North—From the north-west corner eastwards along the northern corporation limit to its intersection with the north-western bank of the canal.

South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of the canal to a point facing the northern

side of Sundar Dass Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Sundar Dass Road to its Junction with the north-eastern side of Davis Road; thence north-westwards and westwards along the north-eastern side of Davis Road and the northern side of Abbot Road straight on the north-western side of McLeod Road; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of McLeod Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Upper Mall; thence north-westwards and westwards respectively along the north eastern side of Upper Mall and the northern side of Dev Samaj Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Street No. I Ram Nagar; thence northwards along the eastern sides o Stre t No. I Ram Nagar and Hotu Singh Road straight o the northern side of Out Fall Road, thence westwards along the northern sides of Out Fall Road and the Kacha Path leading to Ravi River straight on the wester . Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 2

North:—From the point where the western Corporation limit meets the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Out Fall Road eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha path and Out Fall Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Hotu Singh Road; thence southwards along the western sides of Hotu Singh Road and Street No. I Ram Nagar straight on the southern side of Dev Samaj Road; thence eastwards and south-eastwards along the southern side of Dev Samaj Road and south-western side of Upper Mall to a point facing the south-eastern side of McLeod Road; thence north-eastwards and eastwards along the south-eastern side of McLeod Road and the southern side of Abbot Road to the latter's junction with the south-western side of Davis Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Davis Road to a point facing the southern side of Sundar Dass Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Sundar Dass Road straight on the south-eastern bank of the canal; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the canal to its intersection with the northern Corporation limit; thence eastwards along the northern Corporation limit; to the north-east Corner.

East—Thence southwards along the eastern Corporation limit to the south-east Corner.

South—Thence westwords along the southern corporation limit to the south-west corner.

West:—Thence northwards along the western corporation limit to the point of start.

48. For Schedule C, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

SCHEDULE C

Description of the boundaries of wards for women (Muslims).

MUSLIM LADIES

WARD NO. 1

North—From the point where the eastern side of the Kacha path leading to Jhugian jodha meets the northern Corporation limit eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its intersection with the north western bank of the canal.

South/West—Thence south westwards along the north western bank of the cannal to its intersection with the north-eastern side of N. W. R. Main Line; thence north-westwards along the north eastern side of the said Railway Line to a point facing the south eastern side of the path running along the north western side of Rawalpindi Third Class; Booking Office, thence south-westwards along the south-eastern side of the said path to its junction with the north-eastern side of G. T. Road, thence south-westwards and westwards respectively along the north-eastern side of G. T. Road and the northern side of Circular Road to the latter's junction with the south-eastern side of the Gala (leading to Main Bazar Farooq Ganj).

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Gala and Main Bazar Farooq Gang to the latter's junction with the northern side of Umar Street Farooq Gang; thence eastwards along the southern side of Umar Street straight on the eastern side of the Kacha path (leading to Jhugian Jodha; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Kacha path passing by Arayanwala Zaildarwala and Jhugian Jodha to the point of start.

WARD NO. 2

North—From the point where south-eastern side of the Path running along the north-western side of Third Class Booking Office, Rawalpindi, meets the south western-side of the Railway Line south-eastwards along the south western side of Railway Line to its intersection with the south eastern bank of the Canal; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the Canal to its intersection with the northern Corporation limit; thence eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to the north-east corner.

East—Thence southwards along the eastern Corporation limit to the south-east corner.

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to its intersection with the north-eastern side of Ferozepur Road.

West—Thence north-westwards along north-eastern side of Ferozepur Road to its junction with the south-western side of Jail Road; thence south eastwards and eastwards along the south western and southern sides of Jail Road to a point facing the eastern side of Race Course Road thence northwards along the eastern side of Race Course Road to a point facing the north-eastern side of Lawrence Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Lawrence Road to its junction with the south-eastern side of Queens Road; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Queens Road to its junction with the south-western side of Upper Mall ; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Upper Mall to a point facing the eastern side of Kashmir Road ; thence northwards along the eastern side of Kashmir Road to its junction with the south-eastern side of Egerton Road thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Egerton Road straight on the eastern side of Empress Road , thence northwards along the eastern side of Empress Road to a point facing the northern side of Abbot Road ; thence westwards along the northern side of Abbot Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Abdul Karim Road; thence north-westwards along the north eastern side of Abdul Karim Road to its junction with the southern side of Lal Chawk, Street No. thence eastwards along the southern side of Lal Chawk Street No. 29 straight on the south-eastern side of Abdul Aziz Street ; thence north-eastwards along the south eastern side of Abdul Aziz Street straight on the northern side of Main Bazar, Qila Gujar Singh thence westwards and north-westwards along the northern and north eastern sides of the Main Bazar straight on the south eastern side of McLeod Road ; thence north-eastwards and northwards along the south-eastern and eastern sides of Mcleod Road and the south-eastern side of the path running along the north-western side of Rawalpindi Third Class Railway Booking Office to the point of start.

WARD NO. 3

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit meets the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Out Fall Road eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha path and Out Fall Road to the latter's junction with the western sides of Hotu Singh Road; thence southwards along the western sides of Hotu Singh Road and Street No. I Ram Nagar straight on the southern side of Dev Samaj Road ; thence eastwards along the southern sides of Dev Samaj Road and Upper Mall to the latter's junction with the western side of Main Bazar, Old Anarkali.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Main Bazar Old Anarkali, and Lake Road to a point facing the southern side of Faridkot Road, thence eastwards along the southern side of Faridkot Road to

unction with the south-western side of Mozang Road; hence south-eastwards along the south western side of Mozang Road to its junction with the western ide of Temple Road; thence southwards along the western side of Temple Road to its junction with the northern side of Badar Din Road; thence westwards long the northern side of Badar Din Road straight on he western side of Main Bazar Mozang; thence southwards along the western sides of Main Bazar Mozang and Fateh Sher Road, straight on the southern side of Bahawalpur Road; thence eastwards and south-eastwards espectively, along the southern side of Bahawalpur Road and south-western side of Ferozepur Road to the atter's junction with north-western bank of the anal.

East-south—Thence south-westwards along the northestern bank of the canal to its intersection with the estern Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporaon limit to the point of start.

WARD NO. 4

North—From the point where the eastarn side of Main azar, New Anarkali meets the southern side of Circular oad eastwards and northwards along the southern and astern sides of Circular Road to its junction with the outh-western side of G. T. Road; thence south-eastards along the southwestern side of G. T. Road to s junction with the western side of McLeod Road.

East—Thence sout-wards and south-westwards along he western and north-western sides of McLeod Road to a oint facing the sout-western side of Main Bazar, Qilla ujar Singh; thence south-eastwards and eastwards along he south-western and southern sides of Main Bazar Qilla ujar Singh to its junction with the north-western side of bdul Aziz Street; thence south-west wards along the north estern side of Abdul Aziz Street to its junction with the orthern side of Lal Chawk, Street No. 29; thence westards along the northern side of Lal Chawk, Street No. 29 raight on the south-western side of Abdul Karim Road; ence south-eastwards along the south-western side of bdul Karim Road straight on the southern side of Abbot oad; thence eastwards along the southern side of bbot Road to its junction with the north-western side of gerton Road; thence south westwards along the northestern side of Egerton Road to a point facing the estern side of Kashmir Road; thence southwards along e western side of Kashmir Road to its junction with e north-eastern side of Upper Mall; thence northestwards along the north-eastern side of Upper Mall a point facing the western side of Queens Road; thence uthwards along the western side of Queens Road to a oint facing the south-western side of Lawrence Road; ence south-eastwards along the south-western side of awrence Road to its junction with the western side of ace Course Road; thence southwards along the western le of Race Course Road to its junction with the northern le of Jail Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of il Road to its north-western turn; thence north-westards along the north-eastern sides of Jail Road, and ahawalpur Road to the latter's junction with the eastern le of Fateh Sher Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of teh Sher Road and Main Bazar Mozang to its junction ith the southern side of Badar Din Road, thence eastards along the southern side of Badar Din Road straight the eastern side of Temple Road; thence north-wards ong the eastern side of Temple Road to a point facing e north-eastern side of Mozang Road; thence northwestards along the north-eastern side of Mozang Road to a point cing the northern side of Farid Kot Road, thence westards along the northern side of Farid Kot Road to its nction with the eastern side of Lake Road, thence northards along the eastern side of Lake Road, Main Bazar, rani Anarkali and Main Bazar, New Anarkali to the point start.

WARD NO. 5

North—From the point where the eastern side of the path running along the eastern side of Shahi Qila meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its southern turn.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Circular Road to its western turn.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Mori Gate Bazar.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Mori Gate, Chawk Jhanda, Bazar Lohari Mandi and Gali Kali Mata straight on the northern side of Gali SedMitha; thence westwards along the northern sides of Gali Sed Mitha and Gali Dhobian to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Sed Mitha; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Sed Mitha to its junction with the south-eastern side of Gali Sethan thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Gali Sethan straight on the north-eastern side of Bazar Lange Mandi; thence northwestwards along the north-eastern side of Bazar Lange Mandi to its junction with the southern side of Bazar Barud Khana; thence eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Barud Khana to a point facing the eastern side of the Path running along the eastern side of Shahi Qila; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Path to the point of start.

WARD NO. 6

North—From the north-west corner eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its junction with the western side of the Kacha Path leading to Jhugian Jodha.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the northern side of Umar Street; thence westwards along the northern side o Umar street straight on the north-western side of Main Bazar Farooq Ganj; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Main Bazar Farooq Ganj to its junction with the northern side of Circular Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to a point facing the western side of the path running along the eastern side of Shahi Qila; thence southwards along the western side of the said path to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Barud Khana; thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Barud Khana straight on the south-western side of Bazar Lange Mandi; thence south-easternwards along the south-western side of Bazar Lange Mandi to its junction with the north-western side of Gali Sethan; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Gali Sethan straight on the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha to a point facing the southern side of Gali Dhobian; thence eastwards along the southern side of Gali Dhobian and Gali Sed Mitha to the latter's junction with the western side of Gali Kali Mata; thence southwards along the western side of Gali Kali Mata; Bazar Lohari Mandi, Chowk Jhanda and Bazar Mori Gate straight on the southern side of Circular Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of Main Bazar New Anarkali; thence southwards along the western side of Anarkali Bazar to its junction with the northern side of Upper Mall.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Upper Mall and Dev Samaj Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of street No. 1, Ram Nagar, thence northwards along the eastern sides of Street No. 1, Ram Nagar and Hotu Singh Road straight on the northern side of Out Fall Road; thence westwards along the southern sides of Out Fall Road and the Kacha Path leading to Ravi River to the latter's junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

G. M. D. JEELANI

Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab

Medical and Local Government Departments

899CS—949—8-1-52—SGPP Lahore

XTRAORDINARY ISSUE

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The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1952

[FROM THE "GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN" (EXTRAORDINARY), KARACHI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1951]

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

NOTIFICATION

Karachi, the 4th May 1951

No. F. 2(1)-PC/51—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as respects officers under the rule-making control of the Governor-General and of the powers conferred by the proviso to subsection (2) of section 10 of the Independence Act, 1947, as respects officers of Asiatic domicile belonging to the (former) Secretary of State's Services, the Governor-General is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Central (Gazetted) Civil Services (Revision of Pay), Rules 1951.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "basic pay" means the amount drawn monthly by an officer as pay as defined in Fundamental Rule 9 (21) (*a*) (*i*);

(*b*) "completed years of service "means completed years of service, both officiating and substantive, in a particular post or cadre or class within the cadre concerned whether on a time-scale or on a fixed rate of pay and includes—

(*i*) the period of deputation during which the officer concerned would otherwise have officiated or continued to officiate therein; and

(*ii*) broken periods of such service;

Provided that only such service as counts for increments under the ordinary rules or special orders shall be taken into account in calculating completed years of service;

(*c*) "schedule" means Schedule I or Schedule II, as the case may be, annexed to these rules;

(*d*) "unified scale" means a scale made applicable to the post of Superintendent in the Secretariat of the late Government of India in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 3 of the late Government of India, Finance Department, Office Memorandum No. F. 44 (12)-W/44, dated the 19th August, 1944;

(*e*) "prescribed scale" means a scale of pay, including a fixed rate of pay, prescribed in Schedule I or Schedule II;

(*f*) "modified scale" means a scale of pay, including a fixed rate of pay, shown in column 3 of Schedule II;

(*g*) "existing scale" means the scale of pay, including a unified scale, applicable to an officer in respect of his substantive or officiating post, as the case may be, on the day preceding the date as from which his pay is refixed in the prescribed or the modified scale;

(*h*) "corresponding scale" means the scale or scales of pay heretofore attached to a post or cadre or class within the cadre concerned, which are being replaced by the prescribed and the modified scales;

(*i*) "present pay" means the basic pay which would have been admissible monthly to an officer in the existing scale on the day preceding the date as from which his pay is refixed in the prescribed scale had his pay not been restricted in accordance with the orders contained in the Ministry of Finance Resolution No. 3885-EG. II/48, dated the 12th July 1948, as amended from time to time;

(*j*) "revised rates of pay" means the rates of pay laid down in the Revised Rates of Pay Rules, 1933;

(*k*) "old rates of pay" means the rates of pay which were in force under the late Government of India before the 16th July, 1931, and which continued to apply, after that date, to officers who were in the employ of the late Government of India on the 15th July 1931, and to those who entered service of the late Government of India on or after the 16th July 1931, but were exempted from the operation of the Revised Rates of Pay Rules, 1933, by special orders.

3. The prescribed scales of pay shall apply to all gazetted officers (including officers of the Railway and Posts and Telegraphs Departments) paid from Civil estimates and to civilian officers paid from the Defence Service Estimates subject to the following provisions:—

(*a*) No one who was on the 18th July 1947, a permanent incumbent in a time-scale or grade shall be compelled to come on to the prescribed scales but shall be allowed the option to elect the prescribed scales *provided* that an officer holding a post included in Schedule II shall *not* be entitled to retain the existing scale of that post or any other post included in that Schedule but shall be allowed the option to elect the modified scales or the prescribed scales;

(*b*) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*a*) above, a gazetted officer promoted from a Class II Service or post to a Class I Service or post or a non-gazetted Government servant promoted to a gazetted post shall be brought on to the prescribed scales of pay;

Provided that if an officer is appointed to a post reserved either by rule or established convention for members of the particular Service to which he belongs, protection in terms of clause (*a*) above shall be given to him on appointment to that post notwithstanding the fact that promotion from one class of service to another class of service is involved.

NOTE—For the pruposes of Rule 3 (*a*), the junior and senior scales of a Service shall be deemed to be one time-scale.

4. (*a*) The option under Rule 3 (*a*) shall be exercised in writing and intimated by the officer concerned to his Accounts Officer within six months of the date of issue of these rules failing which the officer concerned shall be deemed to have elected the prescribed scales.

Provided that in the case of an officer who is, on the date of issue of these rules, on temporary deputation out of Pakistan the said option may be exercised in writing and intimated to the Accounts Officer within three months of the date on which the officer concerned takes over charge of his post in Pakistan;

(*b*) The option once exercised shall be final.

5. The initial pay of an officer who was on the 1st January 1949, employed in a post which was permanent in the late Government of India and was held by him in a substantive capacity shall, on transfer to the prescribed scale, be fixed at the stage in the prescribed scale next above his present pay to which shall be added one increment in the prescribed scale for every three completed years of service in the corresponding scale or scales and one-third of the balance of the period left over shall be allowed to count for increment to the next stage in the prescribed scale. This shall be subject to the condition that the pay calculated in this manner shall be limited to the next stage in the prescribed scale above the amount that may be

arrived at after adding to the present pay a sum equivalent to 10% of the present pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 50. The fixation of pay in the above manner shall be subject to the further limitation that it does not exceed the amount that the officer would have drawn had the entire service, which he has rendered in the correspondence scale or scales, been rendered in the prescribed scale.

NOTE:—One-third of the balance of the period left over referred to in Rule 5 shall be allowed to count for increment towards the next stage in the prescribed scale only in those cases where the pay arrived at in accordance with the first formula in that Rule is lower than arived at under either of the other two formulae in that Rule.

6. The initial pay of an officer who held a lien on a permanent post under the late Government of India, but was officiating in a higher post on the 1st January 1949, shall first be fixed in the prescribed scale corresponding to the scale of the permanent post in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5 above and then his pay in the post in which he was officiating on the 1st January 1949, shall be determined under the ordinary rules subject to the condition that the pay so fixed shall not exceed the pay to which he would have been entitled under Rule 5, if he were substantively holding the post in which he was officiating on the 1st January 1949, and the period which counts for increment to the next stage in the prescribed scale shall not exceed the period which would have counted for such increment had his pay been fixed under Rule 5.

7. The initial pay of an officer who did not hold a lien on any permanent post under the late Government of India shall be fixed in the prescribed scale under Rule 5.

8. The initial pay of an officer belonging to a Central Service, Class I, shall, on transfer to the prescribed scale, be fixed in the following manner:—

(a) where the existing scale is a single scale and has to be replaced by junior and senior scales, pay shall first be fixed in the junior scale in accordance with the provisions of Rules 5 to 7 and if the officer is holding a post in the senior scale, he shall be allowed the corresponding stage in the senior scale of pay;

(b) where the Service already carries scales corresponding to junior and senior scales or where special rates of pay are attached to a post for which the senior or junior scale of Class I Services has been prescribed, the initial pay of the the officer shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Rules 5 to 7 in the senior or the junior scale as the case may be.

9. In the case of Class I Services other than the Civil Service of Pakistan and the Pakistan Foreign Service, the senior scale prescribed for these Services shall normally be admissible in the eighth year of service. The year of service in which the senior scale prescribed for the Civil Service of Pakistan and the Pakistan Foreign Service shall normally be admissible to officers belonging to those Services shall be such as may be notified hereafter. If an officer of any of the abovementioned Services including the Civil Service of Pakistan and the Pakistan Foreign Service in the junior scale is appointed to the senior scale before he enters the year of service in which the senior scale is normally admissible, he shall draw the minimum of the senior scale but the next increment in that scale shall not accrue to him until he enters the year of service next following the year in which the senior scale is normally admissible.

10. The pay of a Government servant promoted as Superintendent in a Ministry or Division shall be fixed at a stage in the prescribed scale, which will secure him a minimum benefit of Rs. 50 over his basic pay as Assistant.

11. If as a result of fixation of pay according to the provisions of rules 5 to 10 above, an officer would draw less pay than what he was drawing on the day preceding the date of issue of these orders, the difference shall be allowed to him as personal pay which shall be absorbed in future increments in the prescribed scale.

12. Except in cases governed by Rule 9 above, the next increment of a Government servant, whose pay has been re-fixed in accordance with these rules, shall be granted in the prescribed scale on the earlier of the following dates, namely :—

(a) the date on which an increment is earned in the prescribed scale; or

(b) the date on which he would have drawn his increment had he continued in the existing scale, *provided* that the grant of such increment in the existing scale would have raised his pay in that scale to an amount equal to or greater than the pay as fixed in the prescribed scale.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 5 to 12 above, the initial pay of an officer, who on the 1st of April 1951, held a post included in Schedule II shall, as from the 1st of April 1951, be fixed in the modified scale or the prescribed scale, as the case may be in the following manner:—

(a) The minimum rate of pay in the modified scale or the prescribed scale, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have accrued to the officer concerned, with effect from the date of his appointment to the post, provided that he had, on that date, completed the length of service prescribed for the post in Col. 5 of Schedule II and, if the modified or the prescribed scale of the post is an incremental scale, the service rendered in the post up to the 31st March 1951, shall be taken into account for the fixation of pay as on the 1st April 1951, to the extent that it counts for increments under the ordinary rules. In case an officer had on the date of his appointment to the post not completed the length of service prescribed for the post, the difference between the pay admissible to him from time to time in the lower post held before promotion to the said post and the minimum pay in the modified or the prescribed scale, as the case may be, of the said post shall be worked out and for every year or part thereof by which the officer's service falls short of the prescribed length of services 20% of the difference shall be withheld, *provided* that not more than 80% of that difference shall, in any case, be withheld, if the full charge of the post is given.

Provided further that in the case of posts included in Schedule II for which the remuneration laid down in that schedule is pay in a time-scale or grade given in Schedule I *plus* a special pay, the special pay shall *not* be restricted by this rule; if, however, the appointment to the post involves a change so as to make an officer eligible to basic pay above the time-scales shown in Schedule I, the fixation of basic pay shall be subject to 30% orders so long as they are in force; thereafter, such cases will be subject to the restrictions laid down above.

(*b*) In cases where Class I service has been prescribed for a post in Col. 5 of Schedule II and the officer holding the post had, before this appointment to that post, rendered service in Class II gazetted or in non-gazetted posts, the Class I Service of the officer shall be calculated by either of the following formulae, whichever is more favourable to him :—

(i) by adding to the years of service actually rendered in a Class I Service half of the period of lower gazetted service (including service in an emergency cadre created during the war or immediately thereafter) *plus* one-fourth of the period of non-gazetted service, if any;

(ii) if on first appointment to a Class I Service or post, the pay of an officer was fixed at a stage higher than the minimum of the time-scale of the service of post, by adding to the years of service actually rendered in a Class I Service, the number of years for which credit was given to him for initial fixation of pay in that Service or post; *provided* that in the case of the officers belonging to the (former) Indian Civil Service and continuing in service as members of Civil Service, a weightage of three years shall be added to the period of Class I Service arrived at according to the above formulae, if the officer was recruited up to and including 1937 and a weightage of two years shall be added to the period of service arrived at under the above formulae if the officer was recruited after 1937.

14. The initial pay of an officer appointed to a post included in Schedule II after the 1st of April 1951, shall be fixed in accordance with the principles laid down in Rule 13 above.

15. A technical pay of Rs. 50 per mensem shall be admissible, in addition to pay in the time-scale, to the holders

uch technical posts in the senior scale as may be notified eafter provided that they possess the minimum technical lifications prescribed for the posts.

16. Officers engaged on contract shall continue to w their covenanted pay for so long as they hold the t to which they were recruited but if they are employed any other post they shall either draw the pay of the latter t as prescribed in Schedule I or II or the covenanted whichever is more favourable to them.

17. These orders shall have effect from the 1st Janu-, 1949 and shall apply to all gazetted officers (including cers of the Railway and Posts and Telegraphs Depart-nts) paid from the Civil Estimates and to civilian officers paid from Defence Service Estimates but they shall not apply to officers of non-Asiatic domicile belonging to the (former) Secretary of State's Services and continuing in service as members of a Civil Service.

18. Subject to the conditions laid down in the second proviso to rule 13, the orders restricting pay on promotion made after the 18th July 1947, contained in the Ministry of Finance Resolution No. 3885-EG-II/48, dated the 12th July 1948, as amended from time to time shall cease to apply to posts shown in Schedules I and II with effect from the 1st of April 1951.

MUMTAZ MIRZA
for Secretary

SCHEDULE I

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
	CABINET SECRETARIAT *Civil Service of Pakistan*		
.	Senior scale posts in the Civil Service of Pakistan.	..	700—40—1,100—EB—50—1,300, with a special pay of Rs. 150 for District Magistrates and District and Sessions Judges.
.	Junior scale posts in the Civil Service of Pakistan.	..	350—375—400—425—450—475—500—530—EB—560—590—620—650—680—710—740—770—810—850.

SCHEDULE II

o.	Name of post	MODIFIED SCALE: For Officers on 'old' rates of pay	MODIFIED SCALE: For Officers on 'revised' rates of pay	Prescribed Scale	Prescribed Length of Service
	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4	5
	SECRETARIAT				
	Deputy Secretary to Central Government.	Grade pay in the time-scale of the parent Service *plus* S. P. of Rs. 400.	Grade pay in the time-scale of the parent Service *plus* S. P. of Rs. 400.	Grade pay in the prescribed time-scale of the parent Service *plus* S. P. of Rs. 300 subject to pay *plus* S. P. not exceeding Rs. 1,500.	..
	Under Secretary to Central Government.	Grade pay in the time-scale of the parent Service *plus* S. P. of Rs. 300 (S. P. of Rs. 150 for those drawing pay in the senior scale of I. C. S.)	Grade pay in the time-scale of the parent Service *plus* S. P. of Rs. 300 (S. P. of Rs. 150 for those drawing pay in the senior scale of I. C. S.)	Grade pay in the prescribed time-scale of the parent Service *plus* S. P. of Rs. 200 subject to pay *plus* S. P. not exceeding Rs. 1,200.	..

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LAHORE, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORT

The 14th January 1952

No. 322/52/329/E.&T.—In view of the Punjab Government notification No. 3989-E&T-51/40417, dated the 17th July 1951, increasing the seating capacity in vehicles plying for hire within the Punjab the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to cancel Punjab Government notification No. 4785-H.G.-41/43389, dated the 4th August 1941, making amendment in clause (b) of sub-rule 1 of rule 5·32 of the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, with effect from the date of this notification.

S. S. JAFRI

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Industries and Electricity Departments

928 CS—949—15-1-52—SGPP Lahore.

otherwise than by promotion or transfer or deputation of an official already in Government Service";

(f) "recognized university" means any university incorporated by law in Pakistan or any other university which is declared by Government to be a recognized university for the purposes of these rules.

PART II—APPOINTMENT

3. *Posts in the service*—The service shall comprise the posts shown in Appendix A, hereunto annexed.

4. *Appointing Authority*—Appointments shall be made—

(a) to the posts of Head Clerks in the offices of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners, by the Commissioner;

(b) to all other posts in the offices of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners, Excise and Taxation Officers and Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers by the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner concerned;
provided that a Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner may make officiating appointments to the post of Head Clerk of his office for a period not exceeding four months, pending decision of the Commissioner.

Provided further that appointments to the posts of Head Clerks of the offices of Excise and Taxation Officers and Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers shall be made by the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner concerned according to the method of recruitment as laid down in rule 8.

5. *Nationality or Domicile*—No person shall be appointed to the Service unless he is a subject of the Dominion of Pakistan or any State acceding thereto, and is domiciled in the Punjab, or is a Muslim previously domiciled in the province of Punjab (India) or of Delhi or in any Punjab State and is permanently residing in Pakistan, or being a Muslim from any other part of the Indian Union has acquired domicile in the Punjab at the time of making application for higher qualification;

(2) He produces a certificate of character from the principal academic officer of his University, College or School last attended, and certificates of character from two responsible persons not being his relatives who are well acquainted with him in private life and unconnected with his University, College or School;

(3) He produces a medical certificate required under rule 3.1 of the Civil Services Rules (Punjab), Volume I, Part I.

8. *Method of Recruitment*—Appointments shall be made to the post of Head Clerk of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner's Officer—

(a) by promotion from among the Senior Clerks in the offices of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners and Head Clerks of the Offices of Excise and Taxation or Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers in the Punjab.

(b) to the post of Head Clerk of office of an Excise and Taxation Officer or Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer; by promotion from a list of Senior Clerks working in the Offices of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners, Excise and Taxation Officers and Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers which shall be maintained in the office of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner which will be approved by the Commissioner;

(c) to the post of Stenographer and Steno-typist.

(*i*) by selection from amongst Senior or Junior Clerks in the offices of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners and Excise and Taxation Officers or Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers in the Punjab;

(*ii*) by direct appointment;

(*iii*) by transfer or deputation of an official already in Government service in another Department;

Provided that recruitment through (ii) and (iii) above will be resorted to only if a suitable candidate is not available in the department itself.

(d) to the post of Senior Clerk—

(i) by promotion from amongst the Junior Clerks of the office in which the vacancy exists;

(ii) by transfer or deputation of an official already in Government service in another Department;

Provided that recruitment through (ii) above will be made only if a suitable official is not available in the department itself.

(e) to the post of Junior Clerk—

(i) by direct appointment;

(ii) by transfer or deputation of an official already in Government service in another department.

9. *Choice of Sources of Recruitment*—(1) When any vacancy occurs, or is about to occur in the service, the appointing authority specified in rule 4 above shall determine the method of recruitment and may make his selection from any of the sources given in rule 8 above, and may elect to consider candidates drawn from any or all of those sources. He may for his convenience maintain a list of persons suitable for appointment to any post.

(2) When the appointing authority decides to fill a post by promotion, it will be based on seniority and good record.

PART III

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

10. *Probation*—(1) Members of the service who are appointed against permanent vacancies shall, on appointment to any post specified in Appendix 'A', remain on probation for a period of two years in the case of members recruited by direct appointment and of one year in the case of members recruited otherwise.

Explanation—Officiating service shall be reckoned as period spent on probation, but no member who is officiating in any appointment shall, on the completion of one or two years in the service, as the case may be, be entitled to be confirmed until he is appointed against a permanent vacancy. Service spent on deputation to a corresponding or higher post may be allowed to count towards the period of probation fixed under this rule.

(2) If the work or conduct of any member during his period of probation is, in the opinion of the appointing authority, not satisfactory, the appointing authority may dispense with his services if he has been recruited by direct appointment, or may revert him to his former post, if he has been recruited otherwise him to his by direct appointment.

(3) On the completion of the period of probation of any member, the appointing authority may either confirm him in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of the appointing authority not been satisfactory may dispense with his services if he has been recruited by direct appointment or revert him to his former post, if he has been recruited otherwise than by direct appointment or may extend the period of probation and thereafter pass such order as it could have passed on the expiry of the first period of probation, provided that the total period of probation, including extensions, if any, shall not exceed three years.

(4) The orders passed under sub-rules (2) and (3) above to dispense with services or revert to the former post, shall not be treated as dismissal or removal or reduction to a lower post.

11. *Seniority*—The seniority *inter se* of members of the service shall be determined by the dates of their confirmation in the service.

Provided that if two or more members are confirmed on the same date, seniority shall be determined as under:—

(a) a member recruited by promotion from the service shall be senior to a member recruited otherwise,

(b) a member recruited by transfer from another department, shall be senior to a member recruited by direct appointment, and.

(c) in the case of members:—

(*i*) who are both recruited by promotion from the service or who are recruited by transfer from another department under Government, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to pay, preference being given to a member drawing a higher rate of pay and if the rate of pay drawn is the same, seniority shall be determined according to length of service, preference being given to a member having the longer service;

(*ii*) who are recruited by direct appointment, an older member shall be senior to a younger member:

Provided further, that if any member is reverted to his former post and is subsequently reappointed to the post from which he was reverted his seniority in that post shall be determined by the appointing authority.

12. *Pay*—A member of the service shall, from the date of joining his post, be entitled to the scale of pay shown against such a post in Appendix 'A' here unto annexed. Nothing in these rules shall, however, affect the right of Government to increase or reduce the prescribed scale of pay either permanently or temporarily for future entrants to the service.

13. *Liability to transfer*—With the exception of head clerks, no member of the service shall be transferred from one office to another (except on promotion) or to a post carrying less pay except by way of punishment.

14. *Discipline/Penalties/Appeals*—(1) In matter relating to discipline the members of the service shall be governed by the rules as laid down in Section II of Chapter XIV of the Civil Service Rules (Punjab), Volume I, Part I, and those relating to "Punishment and Appeals" by the rules in Section III *ibid*, subject to the provise that the nature of the penalties that may be imposed by the authority competent to impose such penalties and the appellate authority shall be as described in Appendix B.

(2) The authority competent to pass an order under clause (c) and (e) of Rule 14·14 of Section III of the Civi Service Rules (Punjab), Volume I, Part I, and the appellate authority shall be as spedified in Appendix C.

15. *General Rules*—In respect of leave, pension and other cognate matters not specifically mentioned in these rules, the members of the service shall be governed by the Civil Service Rules (Punjab), as amended from time to time.

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Revenue Department

APPENDIX A (RULES 3 AND 12)

Name of office	Designation of posts	Scales of pay
		Rs.
ce of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner.	Head Clerk	120—8—200/10—250.
	Stenographer	120—8—200/10—250.
	Senior Clerks	75—6—105/7—175.
	Junior Clerks	60—4—100/5—120.
e of Excise and Taxation Officer and Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer.	Head Clerk	75—6—105/7—175 *plus* Rs. 25 as personal pay.
	Senior Clerks	75—6—105/7—175.
	Steno-typist	75—6—105/7—175 *plus* Rs. 20 as special pay.
	Junior Clerks	60—4—100/5—120.

APPENDIX B (RULE 14)

Designation of officials	Nature of penalty	Punishing authority	Appellate Authority	Authority empowered to entertain revision application
Head Clerks Stenographers Steno-typists Senior Clerks Junior Clerks	(a) Censure	Commissioner in case of the Head clerks of the offices of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners and Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners in all other cases.	Government in case of Head Clerks of offices of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners and Commissioners in all other cases.	Government except where the appellate authority is the Government.
	(b) Withholding of increments or promotion including stoppage at an efficiency bar.			
	(c) Reduction to a lower post or time scale or to a lower stage in a time scale.	Ditto	Ditto	
	(d) Recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government by negligence or breach of orders.	Ditto	Ditto	
	(e) Suspensions ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	(f) Removal from the service which does not disqualify from future employment.	Ditto	Ditto	
	(g) Dismissal from the service which ordinarily disqualifies from future employment.	Ditto	Ditto	

NOTE—A second appeal to Government lies where the appellate authority other than Government has enhanced the punishment by the ...hing authority.

APPENDIX C (RULE 14)

Kind of order	Authority empowered to pass order	Appellate Authority
1	2	3
Reducing the maximum pension admissible to him under the rules governing pensions.	Commissioner in the case of Head Clerks of the offices of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners and Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners in all other cases.	Government in the case of Head Clerks of offices of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners and Commissioners in all other cases.
Terminating his appointment otherwise than upon his reaching the age fixed for superannuation.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department

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LAHORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 19th January 1952

No. 665/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 11th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT I OF 1952

THE COURT-FEES (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Court-fees (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1951. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the Punjab Province.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In section 30 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870, for the words "the figure-head", the words "the crescent and star" shall be substituted and the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely:— Amendment of section 30 of Act VII of 1870.

"Provided that if any document bearing a court fee stamp of a design current in British India immediately before the fifteenth day of August 1947, and still current in the Punjab is presented to the proper officer, he shall forthwith effect the cancellation by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated untouched".

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

Price : Re. 0-2-0 (29)

18 LR - 1187—24-1-52—SGPP Lahore.

hereafter and in all the notifications, rules, by-laws, regulations and orders which were issued in exercise of the powers conferred by any law for the time being in force, the expression "Subordinate Judge" wherever it occurs, and its derivatives, if any, shall subject to the necessary modifications, and unless the context requires otherwise, be deemed to have been replaced by the expression "Civil Judge." Judge" in enactments.

3. No document which purports or operates to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest shall be invalid in part or whole only by reason of the mention therein of the expression "Subordinate Validity and construction of documents containing references to Subordinate Judge.

Price : Re. 0-2-0 (31)

ERED No. L 864

t Lahore, in Novem- noted against their ommissioners' Stand-

Group C-1 (Treasury)	Group C-2 (Local Funds)
..	Higher standard.
..	With credit.
..	Higher standard.
..	Higher standard.
..	Higher standard.
..	With credit.
..	..
..	Higher standard.
..	With credit.
..	Higher standard.
..	Higher standard.
..	With credit.
.	Higher standard.
..	..
..	..

ssed the Tahsildars

Subjects in which the candidate must pass to complete the examination
..
Criminal Law, Revenue Law, Civil Law, Patwaris mensuration.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 19th January 1952

No. 666-Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 11th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT II OF 1952

THE PUNJAB ADAPTATION OF PROVINCIAL LAWS ACT, 1951

An Act to adapt the Provincial Laws.

WHEREAS it is expedient to adapt the Provincial laws in the manner hereafter appearing ; Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Adaptation of Provincial Laws Act, 1951. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In all the enactments which were applicable in the whole or any part of the Punjab immediately before the passing of this Act or which may become so applicable hereafter and in all the notifications, rules, by-laws, regulations and orders which were issued in exercise of the powers conferred by any law for the time being in force, the expression "Subordinate Judge" wherever it occurs, and its derivatives, if any, shall subject to the necessary modifications, and unless the context requires otherwise, be deemed to have been replaced by the expression "Civil Judge." Substitution of "Civil Judge" for "Subordinate Judge" in enactments.

3. No document which purports or operates to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest shall be invalid in part or whole only by reason of the mention therein of the expression "Subordinate Validity and construction of documents containing references to Subordinate Judge.

Judge " or its derivative and the same shall be construed as if the said expression and its derivative, if any, have been, subject to necessary modifications, and unless the context requires otherwise replaced by the expression "Civil Judge ".

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

82 LR—1212—24-1-52—SGPP Lahore.

tion :—

PUNJAB ACT III OF 1952

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL CALAMITIES (PREVENTION AND RELIEF) ACT, 1951.

An Act to provide for the maintenance and restoration of order in areas affected by certain calamities and for the prevention and control of and relief against such calamities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the maintenance and restoration of order in areas affected by certain calamities and for the prevention and control of and relief against such calamities in the manner hereafter appearing : Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Act, 1951. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It shall extend to the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context— Dfinitions.

(*a*) "Relief Commissioner" shall mean the person appointed as such under subsection (2) of section 3 of the Act ; and

(*b*) "Government" shall mean the Government of the Punjab.

Price : Re. 0-2-0

making revision against an order passed under the Act.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

83 LR—1187—24·1·51—SGPP Lahore

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The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1952

LAGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 19th January 1952

No. 668/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 11th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

PUNJAB ACT IV OF 1952

THE PUNJAB LAND DISPOSITIONS (SAVING OF SHAMILAT) ACT, 1951.

An Act to limit the operation of certain transactions in land.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Land Dispositions (Saving of Shamilat) Act, 1951.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Definition. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the expression "Shamilat" means land described as such in the Record-of-Rights, and the land so described, shall be deemed to be Shamilat, notwithstanding that the whole or a part of it is in the possession of one or more of the proprietors in the estate, or of any other person.

Construction of transactions. 3. (1) In any disposition of land, whether testamentary or otherwise, effected by the maker by means of a writing or orally and whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, words or phrases of a general nature, purporting to convey rights or interests, incidental, contingent, or collateral, to that land, shall not be so construed as to include therein the Shamilat or any portion thereof, appurtenant to such land. A disposition shall include such Shamilat or a portion thereof only if it has been specifically mentioned as the subject matter of the disposition.

(2) This section shall not affect any decision of a competent court or authority given before the commencement of this Act :—

(a) if it is not open to Review, Appeal or Revision; or

(b) if it is so open, but no such proceedings, are taken, and the decision consequently becomes conclusive between the parties.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

84 LR—1187—24-1-52—SGPP Lahore.

and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

PUNJAB ACT V OF 1952

THE PUNJAB GENERAL CLAUSES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

An Act further to amend the Punjab General Clauses Act, 1898

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab General Clauses Act, 1898, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; Preamble. Act I of 1898

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Punjab General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1951. Short title.

2. To section 19 of the Punjab General Clauses Act, 1898, the following explanation shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 19 of Act I of 1898.

"*Explanation*—The word "order" where it occurs last in this section includes, and shall be deemed always to have included, all orders made by a competent authority under an enactment, whether those orders bear a legislative character or not".

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

Price : Re. 0-2-0

85 LR—1212—24-1-52 SGPP Lahore.

Serial No.	District	Name	Designation	Criminal Law	Civil Law	Revenue Law	Local Funds	Patwaris mensuration
1	Multan ..	Pirzada Abdul Majid	Head Vernacular Clerk.	Passed	..	..	..	Passed
2	Lyallpur ..	M. Muhammad Nawaz.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	..	Passed	..

rice : Re. 0-2-0

84 LR—1187—24-1-52—SGPP Lahore.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE | REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1952

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB

NOTIFICATIONS

The 23rd January 1952

No. 442-E—The following persons who appeared in the departmental examination held at Lahore, in November [illegible], have passed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner Standard in the group or groups noted against their [illegible] in [illegible]ormity with the provisions of rule 10 (*ii*) in Appendix 'D' to Financial Commissioners' Standing [illegible] No. 12 :—

Serial No.	District	Name	Designation	Group A-1 (Criminal Law)	Group A-2 (Civil Law)	Group B (Revenue Law)	Group C-1 (Treasury)	Group C-2 (Local Funds)
1	Shahpur ..	Syed Hussain Imam ..	Tahsildar candidate.	..	..	..	..	Higher standard.
2	Sheikhupura ..	Syed Ijaz Hussain ..	Additional Tahsildar.	..	..	..	..	With credit.
3	Lahore ..	Muhammad Akram Cheema.	Tahsildar ..	..	..	..	..	Higher standard.
4	Mianwali ..	Muhammad Said Qureshi.	Tahsildar candidate.	..	..	..	..	Higher standard.
5	Multan ..	Iqbal-ud-Din Ahmad ..	Tahsildar candidate.	..	..	..	..	Higher standard.
6	Multan ..	Abdul Latif Choudhry	Naib-Tahsildar candidate.	..	..	..	..	With credit.
7	Sialkot ..	Ijaz Hussain Syed ..	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	Higher standard.	..	..
8	Bahawalpur ..	Ch. Bashir Ahmad ..	State candidate ..	..	..	..	..	Higher standard.
9	Sheikhupura ..	Ch. Ghulam Murtaza Khan.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	Higher standard.	..	..	With credit.
10	Shahpur ..	Mian Muhammad Aslam.	Tahsildar candidate.	..	..	..	..	Higher standard.
11	Rawalpindi ..	M. A. Hayat ..	Tahsildar candidate.	..	..	..	..	Higher standard.
12	Shahpur ..	Muhammad Munir Khan.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	Higher standard.	..	With credit.
13	Lahore ..	Sh. Abdul Qayyum ..	Additional Naib-Tahsildar.	..	..	..	..	Higher standard.
14	Mianwali ..	Kh. Abdur Rahman ..	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	Higher standar d.	..	..
15	Sheikhupura ..	Mahmud-ul-Hasan ..	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	Higher standard.	..	..	..

No. 443-E—It is hereby notified that the persons named in the statement below, have passed the Tahsildars examination held in Lahore in November 1951 :—

Serial No.	District	Name	Designation	Criminal Law	Civil Law	Revenue Law	Local Funds	Patwaris mensuration	Subjects in which the candidate must pass to complete the examination
1	Multan ..	Pirzada Abdul Majid	Head Vernacular Clerk.	Passed	..	..	..	Passed	..
2	Lyallpur ..	M. Muhammad Nawaz.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	..	Passed	..	Criminal Law, Revenue Law, Civil Law, Patwaris mensuration.

Serial No.	District	Name	Designation	Criminal Law	Civil Law	Revenue Law	Local Funds	Patwaris mensuration	Subjects in which the candidate must pass to complete the examination
3	Montgomery	Kanwar Khurshid Muhammad Khan.	Tahsildar candidate	Passed	Passed	Passed	Passed	Passed	..
4	Multan ..	Mian Muhammad Afzal.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	..	Passed	Passed	Criminal Law, Civil L and Revenue Law.
5	Sialkot ..	Mian Abdur Rashid	Ditto ..	Passed	..	Passed	Passed	..	Civil Law.
6	Shahpur ..	Ch. Muhammad Munir Khan.	Ditto ..	Passed	..	..	..	Passed	Civil Law.
7	Sialkot ..	Mr. Inayat Mahmud	Ditto ..	Passed	..	..	..	Passed	
8	Sheikhupura	S. Abdul Hamid ..	Additional Naib-Tahsildar.	..	..	Passed	..	..	Civil Law
9	Gujranwala	Rana Abdul Hamid	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	Passed	..	..	..	..
10	Shahpur ..	S. Hussain Imam	Tahsildar candidate	..	..	..	..	Passed	Criminal Law, Civil L Revenue Law.
11	Sheikhupura	S. Ijaz Hussain ..	Additional Tahsildar.	..	..	Passed	..	Passed	Civil Law and Crim Law.
12	Sialkot ..	Ijaz Hussain Syed	Naib-Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	..	..	Passed	Civil Law.
13	Lahore ..	K. Muhammad Aslam Khan.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	..	..	Passed	Civil Law, Criminal L Revenue Law, L Funds.
14	Lahore ..	Sh. Abdul Qayyum	Additional Naib-Tahsildar.	..	..	..	..	Passed	Criminal Law, Reve Law, Civil Law.
15	Montgomery	Ghulam Yasin ..	Sadar Kanungo ..	..	..	..	Passed	..	Criminal Law, C Law.
16	Lahore ..	Muhammad Akram Cherma.	Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law, Rev Law, Patwaris m suration.
17	Lahore ..	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq.	Additional Tahsildar.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	..
18	Lahore ..	Amir Ahmad Siddiqi.	Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	Passed	..	..	Patwaris mensurati
19	Mianwali ..	Muhammad Saeed Qureshi.	Tahsildar candidate.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	Revenue Law.
20	Mianwali ..	Ikram-ur-Rahman	Naib-Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law.
21	Lyallpur ..	Malik Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din.	Additional Revenue Assistant.	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law, Patw mensuration.
22	Multan ..	Iqbal-ud-Din Ahmad	Tahsildar candidate	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	Revenue Law, Pat mensuration.
23	Multan ..	Abdul Latif Chaudhry.	Naib-Tahsildar candidate.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	Revenue Law, Pat mensuration.
24	Montgomery	Naseer Muhammad Gardezi.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law.
25	Sialkot ..	Raja Kalimullah ..	Additional Naib-Tahsildar.	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
26	Rawalpindi ..	M. A. Hayat ..	Tahsildar candidate	..	Passed	..	..	..	..
27	Shahpur ..	Saifullah Khan ..	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	Passed	..	..	Criminal Law, Local Funds Patwaris mensurat
28	Bahawalpur	Sh. Muhammad Abdullah.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
29	Bahawalpur	M. Shah Muhammad.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
30	Bahawalpur	S. Ahmad Ali Shah.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
31	Bahawalpur	Ch. Muhammad Siddiq.	Stato candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
32	Bahawalpur	Ch. Bashir Ahmad	State candidate	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	..
33	Bahawalpur	Malik Fateh Muhammad.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	Passed	..	..

	District	Name	Designation	Criminal Law	Civil Law	Revenue Law	Local Fund	Patwaris meansuration	Subjects in which the candidate must pass to complete the examination
34	Bahawalpur	Sh. Habib Ullah ..	State candidate	..	Passed	..	..	..	..
35	Bahawalpur	Sh. Muhammad Ata Ullah, Qureshi.	State candidate	..	I assed	..	..	..	..
36	Bahawalpur	S. Nazar Husaain Bohhari.	State candidate	..	..	Pas:ed	..	..	..
37	Bahawalpur	Mirza Zakaullah	State candidate	..	..	Passed	..	..	..
38	Bahawalpur	Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan, Khakwani.	State candidate	..	..	..	Passed	Passed	..
[illegible]	[illegible]hawalpur	S. Akhtar Ali Munir.	State candidate	..	..	..	Passed	Passed	..
40	Bahawalpur	Haq Nawaz Khan	State candidate	..	..	..	Pazsed	..	..

SARFRAZ HUSSAIN

Revenue Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

164 FC—959—24-1-52—SGPP Lahore

1.	Abdul Waheed Khan	Corporation of the City of Lahore IV.	Meharban Ahmad, 24 Masson Road, Lahore.
2.	Noor M.	General	P. D. Bhandara Parsi of 21-Waris Road, Lahore.
3.	Muhammad Sarwar Bodala ..	Montgomery V	Muhammad Zaman Khan, Village Somian Jhod Singh, Tahsil Dipalpur, District Mongtomery.
4.	Abu Saeed Anwar and Shameem Qadari	Corporation of the City of Lahore III.	Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, 214-G. T. Road, Bhaghbanpura, Lahore.
5.	Muzaffar Ali Khan Nawab ..	Lahore I	Sardar Rashid Ahmad Khan, 6-B, Canal Bank, Village Manga, District Lahore.
6.	Qutab Khan and Muhammad Yar Khan	Multan XII	Sher Muhammad, Village Ghalloo, Tahsil Mailsi, District Multan.
7.	Bashir Ahmad Khan	Sheikhupura VI	Ghulam Muhammad, Village Daulta, [illegible]istrict Sheikhupura.
8.	Amir-ud-Din and Muhammad Amin ..	Corporation of the City of Lahore II.	1. Sarfraz Muhmood of Jogi Mohalla, Bhati Gate, Lahore. 2. Ghulam Mustafa Khawaja, Shahi Mohalla, Lahore.
9.	Muhammad Munir	Sialkot X	Khuda Bakhsh, Trader and Pensioner, Village Shakkargarh, District Sialkot.
10.	Nasar Ullah Khan	Muzaffargarh VIII ..	Faiz Muhammad Khan of Jatoi, Tahsil Alipur, District Muzaffargarh.
11.	Muhammad Afzal	Lyallpur IX	Ch. Muhammad Zaman, Chak No. 310-J. B., District Lyallpur.
12.	Zaffar Ullah Khan and Hon. Sofi Abdul Hameed.	Multan IX	Zaffar Ullah, son of Farid Khan, Chak No. 161-10-R, Tashil Khanewal, District Multan.
13.	[illegible] Ullah and Zahoor Hussain Shah	Multan VIII	Mohsin Ata, 6-Fane Road, Lahore.
14.	N[illegible]sher Khan	Lyallpur VIII	Anwar Khan Rai, Chak No. 625-G.B., Tahsil Jaranwala, District Lyallpur.
15.	Malik Habib Ullah Khan ..	Shahpur VI	Ahmad Sher Khan Baloch of Jamali, Tahsil Khushab, District Shahpur.
16.	Sai Muhammad Ch. and Jamail Hussain.	Gujrat XII	Badar Din of Killa Basu, Tahsil Phalia, District Gujrat.
17.	Gul Nawaz Ch.	Gujrat VIII	Ayyub Khan of Pothi, Tahsil Kharian, District Gujrat.

17	Lahore ..	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq.	Additional Tahsildar.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	..
18	Lahore ..	Amir Ahmad Siddiqi.	Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	Passed	..	..	Patwaris mensurati[illegible]
19	Mianwali ..	Muhammad Saeed Qureshi.	Tahsildar candidate.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	Revenue Law.
20	Mianwali ..	Ikram-ur-Rahman	Naib-Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law.
21	Lyallpur ..	Malik Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din.	Additional Revenue Assistant.	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law, Patw[illegible] mensuration.
22	Multan ..	Iqbal-ud-Din Ahmad	Tahsildar candidate	Passed	Passed	..	–	..	Revenue Law, Pat[illegible] mensuration.
23	Multan ..	Abdul Latif Chaudhry.	Naib-Tahsildar candidate.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	Revenue Law, Pat[illegible] mensuration.
24	Montgomery	Naseer Muhammad Gardezi.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law.
25	Sialkot ..	Raja Kalimullah ..	Additional Naib-Tahsildar.	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
26	Rawalpindi ..	M. A. Hayat ..	Tahsildar candidate	..	Passed	..	..	..	..
27	Shahpur ..	Saifullah Khan ..	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	Passed	..	..	Criminal L[illegible] Law, Local Funds Patwaris mensurat[illegible]
28	Bahawalpur	Sh. Muhammad Abdullah.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
29	Bahawalpur	M. Shah Muhammad.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
30	Bahawalpur	S. Ahmad Ali Shah.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
31	Bahawalpur	Ch. Muhammad Siddiq.	Stato candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
32	Bahawalpur	Ch. Bashir Ahmad	State candidate	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	..
33	Bahawalpur	Malik Fateh Muhammad.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	Passed	..	..

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1952

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

EXCISE AND TAXATION

NOTIFICATION

The 26th January 1952

No. 333-E&T—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following amendment to clause (aa) of paragraph I of the Punjab Opium Orders of 1937, as added by Punjab Government notification No. 559-Ex., dated the 30th January 1939, to No. 4152-Ex., dated the 4th October 1937:—

AMENDMENT

In clause (aa) of paragraph I of the Punjab Opium Orders of 1937, after the words "United Provinces" the following shall be inserted namely:—

"or the opium manufactured at any other opium factory approved by the Government of Pakistan".

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Revenue Department

Price : Re. 0-2-0

167 FC—959—28-1-52—SGPP Lahore

1. Abdul Waheed Khan ..	.. Corporation of the City of Lahore IV.	Meharban Ahmad, 24 Masson Road, Lahore.
2. Noor M.	.. General ..	.. P. D. Bhandara Parsi of 21-Waris Road, Lahore.
3. Muhammad Sarwar Bodala	.. Montgomery V ..	.. Muhammad Zaman Khan, Village Somian Jhod Singh, Tahsil Dipalpur, District Mongtomery.
4. Abu Saeed Anwar and Shameem Qadari	Corporation of the City of Lahore III.	Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, 214-G. T. Road, Bhaghbanpura, Lahore.
5. Muzaffar Ali Khan Nawab	.. Lahore I ..	.. Sardar Rashid Ahmad Khan, 6-B, Canal Bank, Village Manga, District Lahore.
6. Qutab Khan and Muhammad Yar Khan	Multan XII ..	.. Sher Muhammad, Village Ghalloo, Tahsil Mailsi, District Multan.
7. Bashir Ahmad Khan ..	.. Sheikhupura VI ..	.. Ghulam Muhammad, Village Daulta, District Sheikhupura.
8. Amir-ud-Din and Muhammad Amin ..	Corporation of the City of Lahore II.	1. Sarfraz Muhmood of Jogi Mohalla, Bhati Gate, Lahore. 2. Ghulam Mustafa Khawaja, Shahi Mohalla, Lahore.
9. Muhammad Munir ..	.. Sialkot X ..	.. Khuda Bakhsh, Trader and Pensioner, Village Shakkargarh, District Sialkot.
10. Nasar Ullah Khan ..	.. Muzaffargarh VIII	.. Faiz Muhammad Khan of Jatoi, Tahsil Alipur, District Muzaffargarh.
11. Muhammad Afzal ..	.. Lyallpur IX ..	.. Ch. Muhammad Zaman, Chak No. 310-J. B., District Lyallpur.
12. Zaffar Ullah Khan and Hon. Sofi Abdul Hameed.	Multan IX ..	.. Zaffar Ullah, son of Farid Khan, Chak No. 161-10-R, Tashil Khanewal, District Multan.
13. [illegible] Ullah and Zahoor Hussain Shah	Multan VIII ..	.. Mohsin Ata, 6-Fane Road, Lahore.
14. N[illegible]sher Khan ..	.. Lyallpur VIII ..	.. Anwar Khan Rai, Chak No. 625-G.B., Tahsil Jaranwala, District Lyallpur.
15. Malik Habib Ullah Khan	.. Shahpur VI ..	.. Ahmad Sher Khan Baloch of Jamali, Tahsil Khushab, District Shahpur.
16. Sai Muhammad Ch. and Jamail Hussain.	Gujrat XII ..	.. Badar Din of Killa Basu, Tahsil Phalia, District Gujrat.
17. Gul Nawaz Ch. ..	.. Gujrat VIII ..	.. Ayyub Khan of Pothi, Tahsil Kharian, District Gujrat.

Price : Re. 0-2-0

17	Lahore ..	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq.	Additional Tahsildar.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	..
18	Lahore ..	Amir Ahmad Siddiqi.	Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	Passed	..	..	Patwaris mens[illegible]
19	Mianwali ..	Muhammad Saeed Qureshi.	Tahsildar candidate.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	Revenue Law.
20	Mianwali ..	Ikram-ur-Rahman	Naib-Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law.
21	Lyallpur ..	Malik Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din.	Additional Revenue Assistant.	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law, P[illegible] mensuration.
22	Multan ..	Iqbal-ud-Din Ahmad	Tahsildar candidate	Passed	Passed	..	—	..	Revenue Law, P[illegible] mensuration.
23	Multan ..	Abdul Latif Chaudhry.	Naib-Tahsildar candidate.	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	Revenue Law, P[illegible] mensuration.
24	Montgomery	Naseer Muhammad Gardezi.	Naib-Tahsildar ..	Passed	..	..	..	..	Civil Law.
25	Sialkot ..	Raja Kalimullah ..	Additional Naib-Tahsildar.	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
26	Rawalpindi ..	M. A. Hayat ..	Tahsildar candidate	..	Passed	..	..	..	..
27	Shahpur ..	Saifullah Khan ..	Naib-Tahsildar ..	..	..	Passed	..	..	Criminal L[illegible] Law, Local F[illegible] Patwaris mens[illegible]
28	Bahawalpur	Sh. Muhammad Abdullah.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
29	Bahawalpur	M. Shah Muhammad.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
30	Bahawalpur	S. Ahmad Ali Shah.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
31	Bahawalpur	Ch. Muhammad Siddiq.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	..	..	..
32	Bahawalpur	Ch. Bashir Ahmad	State candidate	Passed	Passed	..	..	..	..
33	Bahawalpur	Malik Fateh Muhammad.	State candidate	Passed	..	..	Passed	..	..

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1952

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NOTIFICATION

The 28th January 1952

No. 4—The following Order of Prorogation issued by his Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, is published for general information.

H. AHMED SHUJAA

Secretary, Punjab Legislative Assembly

"ORDER OF PROROGATION

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted for Pakistan, I, Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, Governor of the Punjab, hereby direct that the Punjab Legislative Assembly do stand prorogued until such date as shall be hereafter fixed.

I. I. CHUNDRIGAR,

Governor of the Punjab"

HOME DEPARTMENT

ELECTIONS

The 28th January 1952

No. 68-Elections/52—Whereas the elections of the persons named in the first column of the list given hereunder by the Constituencies named in the second column thereof as Members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, have been called in question by election petitions duly presented under the provisions of Part III of the Government of India (Provincial Elections) (Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions) Order, 1936 and of Chapter II of Part E of Punjab Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, 1950, by the persons named in the third column thereof, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased, in pursuance of sub-praragraphs (1) and (3) of paragraph 4 of Part III of the aforesaid Order, to appoint and hereby appoints S. Fayaz Hassan Shah, District and Sessions Judge, to be the President of the first Commission for the trial of these petitions with effect from the 9th January 1952 and the Governor of the Punjab further directs that the headquarters of the Commission shall be at Lahore:—

LIST

Name of person elected	Name of constituency	Name of person filling the election petition
1. Abdul Waheed Khan	Corporation of the City of Lahore IV.	Meharban Ahmad, 24 Masson Road, Lahore.
2. Noor M.	General	P. D. Bhandara Parsi of 21-Waris Road, Lahore.
3. Muhammad Sarwar Bodala	Montgomery V	Muhammad Zaman Khan, Village Somian Jhod Singh, Tahsil Dipalpur, District Mongtomery.
4. Abu Saeed Anwar and Shameem Qadari	Corporation of the City of Lahore III.	Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, 214-G. T. Road, Bhaghbanpura, Lahore.
5. Muzaffar Ali Khan Nawab	Lahore I	Sardar Rashid Ahmad Khan, 6-B, Canal Bank, Village Manga, District Lahore.
6. Qutab Khan and Muhammad Yar Khan	Multan XII	Sher Muhammad, Village Ghalloo, Tahsil Mailsi, District Multan.
7. Bashir Ahmad Khan	Sheikhupura VI	Ghulam Muhammad, Village Daulta, District Sheikhupura.
8. Amir-ud-Din and Muhammad Amin	Corporation of the City of Lahore II.	1. Sarfraz Muhmood of Jogi Mohalla, Bhati Gate, Lahore. 2. Ghulam Mustafa Khawaja, Shahi Mohalla, Lahore.
9. Muhammad Munir	Sialkot X	Khuda Bakhsh, Trader and Pensioner, Village Shakkargarh, District Sialkot.
10. Nasar Ullah Khan	Muzaffargarh VIII	Faiz Muhammad Khan of Jatoi, Tahsil Alipur, District Muzaffargarh.
11. Muhammad Afzal	Lyallpur IX	Ch. Muhammad Zaman, Chak No. 310-J. B., District Lyallpur.
12. Zaffar Ullah Khan and Hon. Sofi Abdul Hameed.	Multan IX	Zaffar Ullah, son of Farid Khan, Chak No. 161-10-R, Tashil Khanewal, District Multan.
13. [illegible] Ullah and Zahoor Hussain Shah	Multan VIII	Mohsin Ata, 6-Fane Road, Lahore.
14. Nowsher Khan	Lyallpur VIII	Anwar Khan Rai, Chak No. 625-G.B., Tahsil Jaranwala, District Lyallpur.
15. Malik Habib Ullah Khan	Shahpur VI	Ahmad Sher Khan Baloch of Jamali, Tahsil Khushab, District Shahpur.
16. Sai Muhammad Ch. and Jamail Hussain.	Gujrat XII	Badar Din of Killa Basu, Tahsil Phalia, District Gujrat.
17. Gul Nawaz Ch.	Gujrat VIII	Ayyub Khan of Pothi, Tahsil Kharian, District Gujrat.

Name of person elected	Name of constituency	Name of person filling the election petition
18. Sai Muhammad	Gujrat XII ..	.. Jhan Khan, Village Mandi Baha-ud-Din, District Gujrat.
19. Malik Fazal Hussain	Gujranwala VI ..	.. 1. Malik Abdul Aziz Solgin Awan, and 2. Haroon Rashid of Garhi Awan, Tahsil Hafizabad, District Gujranwala.
20. Inayat Ullah	Corporation of the City of Lahore V.	Tassaduque Husain, 9, Fane Road, Lahore.
21. Saifullah	Gujranwala VII ..	.. 1. Nasrullah, Jat, of Raja, Tahsil Hafizabad. 2. Sahib Khan of Naurozpur, Tahsil Hafizabad, District Gujranwala.
22. Hassan Ali Shah and Muhammad Shafi	Montgomery VII ..	.. Qutab Din of Bhaliana, Tehsil Okara, District Montgomery.
23. Rai Iqbal Ahmed and Malik Bahawal Sher.	Montgomery II ..	.. Ch. Abdul Rahim of Chak No. 39/14-L., District Montgomery.
24. Malik Muhammad Jahangir ..	Montgomery I ..	.. Mehr Rehmat Ullah Kathia of Kot Fazil, District Montgomery.
25. Abdul Aziz and Hadayat Ali ..	Sialkot IX ..	.. Nasrullah Khan, Advocate, 21, Fane Road, Lahore.
26. Ghulam Sabir Khan and Ghulam Muhammad, Mian.	Montgomery VI ..	.. Moeenud Din of Okara, District Montgomery.

No. 70-Elections/52—Whereas the elections of the persons named in the first column of the list given hereunder by the Constituencies named in the second column thereof as Members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, have been called in question by election petitions duly presented under the provisions of Part III of the Government of India (Provincial Elections) (Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions) Order, 1936, and of Chapter II of Part E of Punjab Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, 1950, by the persons named in the third column thereof, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased, in pursuance of sub-paragraphs (1) and (3) of paragraph 4 of Part III of the aforesaid Order, to appoint and hereby appoints Sh. Abdul Majid Asghar, District and Sessions Judge, to be the President of the second Commission for the trial of these petitions with effect from the 3rd January 1952 and the Governor of the Punjab further directs that the headquarters of the Commission should be at Lahore:—

LIST

Name of person elected	Name of constituency	Name of person filling the election petition
1. Fateh Sher	Mianwali IV	.. Ata Muhammad Khan, Village Jandawala, Police Station Maibal, District Mianwali.
2. Mohy-ud-Din Lalba Ishah ..	Attock V	.. Ghulam Zain-ud-Din, Village Tarag, District Mianwali.
3. Muhammad Amir Khan	Jhelum VI	.. Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Mohalla Kot Kallan, Chakwal, District Jhelum.
4. Muhammad Afzal Khan ..	Mianwali V	.. Muhammad Khan, Village Hammuwal, Police Station Bhakhar, Tahsil Bhakhar, District Mianwali.
5. Amir Muhammad Khan Malik Nawabzada.	Mianwali VI	.. Allah Dad Khan, Pathan, Town Isa Khel, District Mianwali.
6. Capt. Abid Hussain Shah ..	Jhang III	.. Mian Nur Muhammad, Village Wasu Astana, Tahsil and District Jhang.
7. Capt. Abid Hussain Shah	Jhang III	.. 1. Muhammad Din of Maghiana City, District Jhang. 2. Abdul Rauf of Atharahazari Wasu Astana, District Jhang.
8. Muhammad Zakir	Jhang IX	.. 1. Ghulam Muhammad Shah, Village Rajoa, 2. Altaf Hussain, 3. Muhammad Ghauns, 4. Zaffar Ali, 5. Khadam Hussain, all residents of Rajoa, District Jhang.
9. Altaf Hussain Shah	Jhang VIII	.. Ghulam Abas, Village Rajoa, Tahsil Chiniot, District Jhang.
10. Muhammad Sarfaraz Hussain Khan Malik.	Attock VI	.. Ghulam Zain-ud-Din, Village Tarag, Tahsil Isa Khel, District Mianwali.
11. Mian Faiz Muhammad ..	Jhang I	.. Mehar Muhammad Araf Khan, Village Budh Rajana, Tahsil Shorekot, District Jhang.
12. Muhammad Hayat Khan ..	Attock VII	.. Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Village Multan, Tahsil Tallagang, District Attock.
13. Sh. Muhammad Saeed	Jhang V	.. Bashir Ahmad Baghi, Mohalla Sheikh Lahori, Maghiana, District Jhang.

Name of person elected	Name of constituency	Name of person filling the election petition
14. Baji Rashida Latif ..	.. Inner Lahore	.. Salma Begum, 9-Fane Road, Lahore.
15. Muhammad Mehar Shah	.. Jhelum V	.. Lal Khan, Village Dhudial, District Jhelum.
16. Abdus Sattar ..	.. Mianwali II	.. Muhammad Azeem, Mianwali City.
17. Sadeed-ud-Din Khawaja	.. D. G. Khan VII	.. Amir Muhammad Khan Sardar, Village and Post Office Kot Kaisrani, Tahsil Sanghar, District D. G. Khan.
18. Mehboob Illahi Sheikh and Mir Abdul Qayum.	Lyallpur I	.. Mukhtar Ahmad Anwar, Khachery Bazar, Lyallpur, Block No. H.
19. Mehdi Khan	.. Gujrat I	.. Muzaffar Khan, Ch. Jalalpur Jattan, District Gujrat.
20. Abdul Haq Mian and Muhammad Shafiq.	Montgomery III	.. Muhammad Shafi Shah, Karial, Tahsil and District Montgomery.
21. [illegible]ateh Sher	.. Mianwali IV (Supplement to No. 1)	.. Ata Muhammad Khan, Village Jandalwala, Post Office Maibal, District Mianwali.

H. A. MAJID
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab

23 EC-949—29-1-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1952

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NOTIFICATION

The 29th January 1952

No. 5—His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers vested in him under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (as adapted for Pakistan), has been pleased to summon the Punjab Legislative Assembly to meet at the Assembly Chamber, Charing Cross Lahore, at 2-30 p. m. on Friday the 29th February 1952.

H. AHMED SHUJAA

Secretary, Punjab Legislative Assembly

of Government shall be final.

I·5. In order to fill a casual vacancy election shall be held in the manner specified in these rules, provided that it shall not be necessary to prepare a fresh register of electors, or to publish it unless otherwise directed by Government.

CHAPTER II

ELECTION PROGRAMME

II·1. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall frame a programme for elections to the Lahore Corporation, hereinafter referred to as the election programme.

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EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

MILITARY

NOTIFICATION

The 1st February 1952

No. 605/52/218-H. M.—In pursuance of subsection (2) of section 9 of the Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (Act V of 1938) and in continuation of the Punjab Government notification No. 5857/51/94-H. M., dated the 1st December, 1951, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to authorise the carrying out of field firing throughout the Tilla Artillery Ranges specified in the Punjab Government notification No. 5857/51/93-H. M., dated the 1st December 1951, and in the Schedule hereunto annexed on every Wednesday from the date of the issue of this notification till the 31st March, 1953:—

SCHEDULE

TILLA ARTILLERY RANGES

An area north-west of Jhelum-Sanghoi-Chakri Road enclosed by a line joining village Janjil Dhok Rajjo, Dhariala, then along the track running north-west to track junction near spot height 1292, then along track running south-east to spot height 1302 and then along nullah Saluthu Kas to nullah track junction and then along the track running east to village Kari and then to village Janjil (the villages being outside the area).

S. GHIAS-UD-DIN AHMED

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab

Price : Re. 0-2-0

1014 CS—949—4-2-52—SGPP Lahore

Price : Re. 0-2-0

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Price : Re. 0-2-0

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 670/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

THE PUNJAB MUSLIM AUQAF ACT, 1951

PUNJAB ACT VI OF 1952

CONTENTS

Sections

(2) "Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly of the Punjab.

(3) "Beneficiary" means the person or objec for whose benefit the waqf is created, and includes religious, pious or charitable objects, and any other object of public utility established for the benefit of the Muslim community or any particular sect thereof.

(4) "Board" means the Provincial Auqaf Board constituted under this Act.

(5) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab.

(6) "Mutawalli" means a manager of a waqf by whatever name called, such as a sajjada-nashin, a khadim, or a naib-mutawalli, and includes a committee of management known by whatever name, and save as otherwise provided in this Act, any person who is for the time being in charge of, or adminis tering, any endowment as such.

(7) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(8) "Private waqf" means a waqf created solely for the maintenance and support of the waqif, his family or descendants.

Explanation—"Family" in this subsection includes:—

(*a*) parents, grand parents and great grand parents;

(*b*) wife or husband;

(*c*) persons related through (*a*) and (*b*);

(*d*) children and their descendants; and

(*e*) any person, not related to the waqif within the scope of (*a*) (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), who is mentioned in the waqf deed or any other document as one of the beneficiaries.

(9) "Property" includes bonds, debentures, Government and other securities, and stocks and shares in firms and companies.

(10) "Province" means the Punjab Province.

(11) "Public Waqf" means a waqf other than a private waqf as defined in this Act, and includes a waqf which in its inception was a

private one, but the ultimate benefit whereof has become available for the public in general or any section thereof or for any religious, pious, educational or charitable purpose, by reason of the death of the waqif, or as the case may be, the extinction of the line of his family or descendants, or otherwise.

(12) "Tenets of Islam" or "tenets of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat)" or any other phrase used to signify the same idea mean, the rules of Muslim Personal Law followed by the School of thought to which the waqif belonged.

(13) "Waqf" means the permanent dedication or grant of any property or interest in property by a Muslim for any purpose recognised by the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) as religious, pious or charitable, and where no deed or waqf is traceable includes waqf by public user; and a "waqif" means any person who makes such a dedication or grant.

(14) "Waqf deed" means any deed or instrument by which a waqf has been created, and includes any subsequent valid deed or instrument by which any of the terms or conditions of the original dedication has been varied.

(15) "Waqf property" or "property of waqf" means all property or interest of whatever nature in property, lawfully dedicated, granted or used so as to create or constitute a waqf, and includes the property or interest acquired with the sale-proceeds or in exchange of or from the income arising out of the property or interest so dedicated, granted or used.

CHAPTER II—THE BOARD

Establishment of a Board.

4. The Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Board, which shall have jurisdiction under the Act in the whole of the Province.

Constitution of the Board

5. (1) The Board shall consist of 12 Muslim members elected by the Muslim members of the Assembly, at least two of whom shall be members of the Shia community.

(2) The Board shall be a body corporate, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall be competent to sue and be sued as such.

Office of the Board.

6. The office of the Board shall be at such place as Government may from time to time by order direct.

Term of office of the Board

7. The term of office of the Board shall be five years:

Provided that in spite of the expiry of the term of an existing Board, it shall continue in office till the constitution of a new Board.

President of the Board.

8. (1) The Board shall elect one of its members, not in any way directly interested in any waqf, as President, who shall hold office for the term of the Board unless removed earlier. The President shall, if present, preside at all meetings. If the President be absent from any meeting, some other member present shall be elected to preside at that meeting.

(2) For the meeting called to elect a President the quorum shall be at least two-thirds of the total number of the members of the Board for the time being.

Quorum for meetings.

9. Except as provided in subsection (2) of section 8, the quorum for the meetings of the Board shall be at least one-half of the total number of its members for the time being.

Rule of decisions of the Board.

10. On all matters coming before a meeting of the Board the decision shall be by majority of the members, present and voting. In case of equality of votes the President or other member presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

Staff of the Board

11. (1) Subject to the general control of the Government, the Board may appoint, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, such staff, permanent or temporary, on such salaries or allowances and conditions and for such period as it may deem fit.

(2) No employee of the Board shall be dismissed or otherwise punished except in accordance with rules framed by the Board and approved by the Muslim members of the Assembly.

Functions of the Board

12. (1) The general supervision of every waqf shall vest in the Board which shall do all things considered by it to be necessary, proper or expedient for the efficient maintenance, control and administration of such waqf and for the application of the funds to purposes for which it exists:

Provided that such supervision shall not authorise the removal of a duly appointed mutawalli except under the other provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the other provisions of the Act the powers and duties of the Board shall be—

(*a*) to maintain a complete and authentic record of rights, containing full information relating to the origin, income, object and beneficiaries of every waqf;

(*b*) to prepare and settle its own budget;

(*c*) if and when necessary to institute and defend suits and proceedings in a court of law or in a Tribunal;

(*d*) to take measures for the recovery of the lost property of any waqf;

(*e*) to enter upon and inspect waqf properties;

(*f*) to investigate into the nature and extent of auqaf and properties thereof, to call, from time to time, for accounts and other returns and information from the Mutawallis, to give directions for the proper administration of auqaf and to institute inquiries when necessary, relating to the administration of any waqf;

(*g*) to arrange for the auditing of its own accounts and those maintained or submitted by Mutawallis; and

(*h*) to arrange for depositing or investing the surplus waqf fund in its own hands or in the hands of Mutawallis.

Application of waqf income.

13 (1) Where the waqif has clearly specified the object to which the income from the property of the waqf created by him is to be applied the income shall be so applied.

(2) Where a waqif has failed clearly to specify the object to which the income from the property of the waqf created by him is to be applied, the Board shall from time to time apply the income of the waqf to such object not opposed to the tenets of Islam and as simliar to or like the expressed object as possible, as is in the opinion of the Board calculated to benefit the Muslim community.

(3) Where the waqif has clearly specified the object to which the income from the waqf property is to be

applied, but the object has ceased to exist or there is a surplus income after satisfying the specified object, the Board shall apply the income from that property or the surplus income, as the case may be, to such object as is mentioned in subsection (1).

Delegation or functions by the Board.

14. The Board may delegate any of its functions under this Act to the President or Secretary or any other member or members, and may likewise withdraw any function so delegated.

Removal of memee

15. The Government may remove any member of the Board if such member—

(*a*) refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting as a member of the Board; or

(*b*) is declared insolvent; or

(*c*) after his election as member is convicted by a criminal court of an offence involving moral turpitude, which in the opinion of the Government renders him unfit to continue to be a member of the Board; or

(*d*) without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Government, is absent for more than three consecutive meetings of the Board, or has acted in a manner which in the opinion of the Government is prejudicial to the interests of any waqf; or

(*e*) is disqualified under the law for being chosen as or for being a member of a Provincial or Central Legislature, or for voting at any election to such Legislature; or

(*f*) having been a public servant is dismissed from the service :

Provided that before taking action under this section, the Government shall serve a notice on the member concerned to show cause against such act and shall consider his explanation, if any is tendered within the time specified in the notice:

Provided further that if the Muslim members of the Assembly by a resolution declare that any member is liable to removal under any of these clauses, the Government shall remove him from the Board.

Resignation by members.

16. A member of the Board may resign his office by tendering a written resignation to the President, who shall forthwith forward it to the Government; and on

the resignation being accepted by Government, the member shall be informed, and he shall be deemed to have vacated office immediately upon the receipt of this information. Where the member resigning is the President he shall submit his resignation to Government direct and shall be deemed to have vacated office on receipt of intimation that the resignation has been accepted.

17. When the seat of a member becomes vacant by resignation, removal or death, a new member shall be appointed in his place for the remaining term of the member who has resigned or been removed or has died, in the manner provided in section 5. Filling up of vacancies.

18. All members and employees of the Board shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code. Members and employees to be public servants.

19. The Board may, if it is satisfied that there is sufficient cause for so doing, by an order in writing, extend the time within which any act is required or ordered to be done under this Act or the rules. Extension of time for any act.

20. No act done by the Board shall be called into question on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in it or any defect in its constitution. Acts of the Board to be valid.

21. (1) A copy of the budget and every proceeding of the Board thereon shall be submitted to the Government. The Board shall also give such information and submit such reports, returns and statements as may be called for by the Government. Submission of reports etc. to Government.

(2) On receipt of a copy of the budget or proceedings or report, return or statement under this Act, Government may, after such inquiry as it may consider necessary, pass such orders as it may consider proper and the Board shall give effect to such order.

22. (1) If it appears to the Government that any decision of the Board is either contrary to the provisions of this Act or the tenets of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat), it may, for reasons to be recorded, suspend the execution of such decision pending final orders by it. Power of Government to annul, alter or amend any decision of the Board.

(2) Government may, after such inquiry as it may consider necessary, confirm any such decision or rescind or alter it, and the order of the Government made in this behalf shall be final and binding on the Board and not liable to be questioned in any court or otherwise.

Dissolution and suspension of the Board and removal of any member.

23. (1) The Muslim members of the Assembly may, at a special meeting called for the purpose by a two-thirds majority of the total number of the Muslim members of the Assembly for the time being, recommend to the Government to dissolve the Board if in their opinion the Board is not properly carrying out the purposes of the Act, and the Government shall order an inquiry and forthwith suspend the Board pending the final decision:

Provided that Government may, where it is satisfied that it is necessary so to do, order an inquiry at its own instance and suspend the Board pending the final decision.

(2) If on an inquiry as contemplated by subsection (1) the Government is satisfied that the Board is not carrying out the purposes of the Act, it may dissolve the Board or remove any member or members thereof and appoint a new Board or member or members, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

(3) Where a Board is suspended under subsection (1) or is dissolved or any circumstances arise under which it cannot function, the Government shall, till the reinstatement of the suspended Board, or the appointment of a new one, appoint some person, whether in the service of the Government or not, to carry on the duties of the Board. Such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and shall, as far as may be, have all the powers and be responsible for all the duties of the Board under this Act.

Board to be party to all suits.

24. When any suit relating to the title to any waqf property or to the rights of a Mutawalli or any matter connected with the administration of the waqf is instituted by a third person in any civil court, or in the Adalat, as the case may be, the Board shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law for the time being in force, be impleaded as a defendant.

Compromise of suits by or against Mutawalli

25. No suit or proceedings in any court or an Adalat by or against a Mutawalli of a waqf, and relating to title to waqf property or to the rights of the Mutawalli shall be compromised without the consent in writing of the Board.

26. No suit shall be instituted against the Board for any relief in respect of any waqf, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been delivered to the Secretary or left at the office of such Board stating the name, description and place of residence of the plaintiff, the cause of action, and the relief which the plaintiff claims, and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left. Notice of suit.

27. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no act purporting to have been done under this Act by the Board itself or by anybody else under its direction shall be questioned in any court. Bar of court's jurisdiction.

(2) No suit or other proceedings whether civil or criminal shall be instituted against the Board or any of its members or servants for anything purporting to have been done by it or him in good faith in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

28. The Board may grant copies of its proceedings or other records in its custody on payment of such fees and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by rules framed by it. Grants of copies of proceedings by the Board.

CHAPTER III

REGISTRATION

29. (1) Every waqf in the Province shall be registered at the office of the Board, but a waqf registered under the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Survey Act, 1950, shall be deemed to have been registered under this Act. Registration of a waqf.

(2) The Mutawalli of every waqf, which exists but has not been registered under the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Survey Act, 1950, at the time of the constitution of the first Board, shall make an application for registration of such waqf to the President of the Board within three months of the constitution of such Board, and in the case of a waqf created after the constitution of the first Board shall make the application within three months after the creation of the waqf.

(3) An application for registration may also be made by a waqif or any of his descendants or a beneficiary of the waqf or any other Muslim.

(4) An application for the registration of a waqf under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the

waqf deed, if any, together with a statement containing such particulars as may be prescribed:

Provided that when the application is made by any person other than the Mutawalli or the waqif, only such particulars need be given as are known to the applicant.

(5) Where, after an application made for registration of a waqf or after the registration of a waqf under this Act, there is any addition to, or diminution of, or any change in, the waqf property or any change in the particulars required to be stated in the application, the Mutawalli shall, within one month of such addition, diminution or change, submit a supplementary statement of particulars to the President of the Board to enable him to make necessary correction and amendment in the records.

(6) An application made or supplementary statement submitted under the preceding subsections shall be verified in the manner prescribed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the verification of pleadings, and shall be supported by an affidavit duly sworn to before a competent authority.

(7) An application for registration or supplementary statement may be presented either personally or through a duly appointed attorney at the office of the Board or sent by registered post.

(8) The Board may require the applicant to supply such further particulars or information as it may consider necessary.

(9) On receipt of an application for registration or a supplementary statement the Board shall forthwith cause the particulars mentioned in such application or statement to be entered in a register to be maintained by it and to be called the Register of Applications.

(10) After making such enquiries as the Board may consider necessary in respect of the genuineness and validity of the application and the correctness or completeness of any particulars in the statement filed therewith, the particulars found as correct and complete shall be caused by the Board to be entered in a register to be called the Auqaf Register, and thereupon the waqf to which the particulars relate, shall be deemed to have been registered for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that in case the application is made by a person, who admits therein that he is not in possession of any property belonging to the waqf, no action shall be taken by the Board, except after notice to the person in possession, or alleged to be in possession of the waqf property, and hearing him, if he so desires.

(11) On the constitution of the Board the records maintained in the offices of the Nazim-i-ala and every Nazim under the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Survey Act, 1950, shall be transferred to and form part of the records of the Board which shall, in respect of the transferred records exercise powers as if these were prepared and maintained under its own authority.

Auqaf Register.

30. The Auqaf Register referred to in the preceding section shall be maintained by the Board, and if the waqf deed or deeds is or are available, a copy or copies thereof shall be placed on it, and it shall further contain such particulars, if any, as may be prescribed for entry in an application for the registration of a waqf besides the following:—

(*a*) the names of the Mutawalli or Mutawallis or other persons connected with the administration of the waqf;

(*b*) the rule of succession to the office of the Mutawalli under the waqf deed, custom or usage, if any, applicable to the waqf;

(*c*) particulars of the scheme of administration and the scale of expenditure at the time of registration;

(*d*) particulars of all property relating to the waqf and of all title deeds and documents relating thereto;

(*e*) the name or names of beneficiary or beneficiaries togehter with the nature and extent of the benefit which he or they are entitled to receive; and

(*f*) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER IV

Enquiries

Enquiry by Board.

31. For the purpose of verifying the particulars contained in the statement filed under section 29 or acting on the report of the auditor submitted under section

44 the Board may enquire into any matter through any of its members or officers.

Application for enquiry and power of the Board.

32. (1) Any Muslim may by an application, supported by an affidavit, apply to the Board to institute an inquiry into the administration of a waqf, and the Board may order an inquiry or take such other action under the Act as it may deem fit.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred on the Board by subsection (1) and notwithstanding anything contained in section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, if instead of or as a result of an inquiry the Board considers expedient so to do, it may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, institute a suit under that section of the said Code, and for so doing it shall not be necessary for the Board to secure the consent of the Advocate-General.

Powers of Inquiring Officer.

33. For the purposes of an inquiry under this Act, the inquiring member or officer shall have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in the matter of the summoning and examining of witnesses and documents, making local inspections, appointing commissioners for the examination of witnesses, documents and accounts and making local investigations.

CHAPTER V

MUTAWALLIS

Appointment of Mutawallis by Board.

34. (1) No person shall be competent to act as a Mutawalli of a waqf unless he fulfils the qualifications, as nearly as may be possible in the existing circumstances, prescribed under the deed of waqf, if any, or in case there be no such deed, unless he fulfils the qualifications considered necessary at the time of the appointment of the previous Mutawallis, if any:

Provided that if in the latter case there has been no appointment of a Mutawalli in the past, or though an appointment was made, the qualifications considered necessary therefor are not ascertainable, the Board shall appoint some person as a Mutawalli, who in its opinion is fit to discharge the duties and obligations of that office.

(2) When there is a vacancy in the office of a Mutawalli of a waqf the Board shall forthwith appoint a person in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1), if the right of such person to act as such is not disputed.

(3) When there is a vacancy in the office of a Mutawalli of a waqf, and there is no one qualified to act as Mutawalli, or the right of any person to be appointed a Mutawalli in the vacancy is disputed, the Board may, pending the appointment of a permanent Mutawalli, appoint any person to act as a Mutawalli for such period and on such conditions and terms as it may think fit. In every such case the Board shall make a permanent appointment without avoidable delay.

(4) Any person dissatisfied by any order of the Board making a permanent appointment of a Mutawalli may apply to the Adalat for revision of the Board's order, and the Adalat may, after notice to the Board and any other person who in the opinion of the Adalat is interested in the matter, and after such enquiry as it may consider necessary, confirm the appointment made by the Board or cancel it and appoint a new Mutawalli.

35. (1) Every Mutawalli shall carry out all the directions issued to him by the Board for the proper administration of the waqf, and in particular he shall supply it with the requisite details about the waqf in his charge. Duties of Mutawallis.

(2) Every Mutawalli shall periodically submit to the Board a full and true statement of accounts. It shall be in such form and contain such particulars as may be prescribed by the Board, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for verification of pleadings. It shall show all the receipts and expenditure in respect of the period of 12 months or less, as the case may be, to which it relates, and during which the Mutawalli submitting the statement has been in office. The first statement shall be submitted within 30 days after the 31st day of March next following the date on which the waqf has been registered; and thereafter a statement shall be submitted every year within 30 days after the 31st day of March.

(3) Every Mutawalli shall submit to the Board a statement of estimated income and expenditure for the coming year including his proposals for the application of the funds on objects specified in the Waqf deed or of general benefit to the Muslim community.

(4) The Mutawalli shall, if and when required, further be bound by himself or by his agent to attend at

the audit of his accounts and give all information required relating thereto.

Removal of Mutawallis by Board.

36. (1) A Mutawalli may be removed from his office if—

(*i*) he is convicted of an offence under section 37 of this Act or an offence under any other law which in the opinion of the Adalat involves moral turpitude; or

(*ii*) he is convicted of an offence relating to the waqf property which in the opinion of the Adalat renders him unfit to continue to as Mutawalli; or

(*iii*) he has in the opinion of the Adalat failed to discharge any obligation imposed on him by this Act or the rules framed thereunder by the Government or by the Board.

(2) When a Board is of opinion that a Mutawalli should be removed for any one or more of the reasons mentioned under subsection (1) it may make an application to the Adalat for the purpose. The Adalat shall, after notice to the Mutawalli in question and after such enquiry as it may deem necessary, pass such order as it may think fit.

Penalties.

37. (1) A Mutawalli shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both, if he fails, without reasonable cause or excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon him—

(*a*) to apply for the registration of a waqf as provided in section 29; or

(*b*) to submit statements of particulars or of accounts and returns as required by this Act; or

(*c*) to supply information or particulars required by the Board; or

(*d*) to allow under the provisions of this Act inspection of waqf property and deeds and documents and the accounts relating thereto; or

(*e*) to give assistance whenever called upon to do so in inquiries and investigations held and carried out by the Board or any of its mem-

bers, or by the auditor or any officer of the Board working under its orders; or

(*f*) to deliver possession of any wāqf property if ordered to do so by the Board; or

(*g*) to deposit, invest or spend any surplus income in his hands according to the directions of the Board.

(2) No case under subsection (1) shall be instituted otherwise than on a complaint by a person authorised by the Board in this behalf, and no magistrate exercising powers lower than those of a First Class Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try such a case.

(3) The fines which have been finally upheld and realised during a financial year shall at the close thereof be paid over by the Government to the Board.

CHAPTER VI

THE ADALAT

Constitution and procedure of Adalat-i-Auqaf.

38. (1) For the purposes of hearing and deciding cases under this Act, the Government may by notification constitute one or more tribunals and may in like manner direct the dissolution of such Tribunal or Tribunals or the removal of any member thereof. The notification constituting a Tribunal shall also specify the area in which it shall exercise jurisdiction.

The Tribunal shall be deemed to be an orignial civil court of un limited pecuniary jurisdiction, and all proceedings before it shall be, so far as may be, conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(2) A Tribunal constituted under subsection (1) shall be called Adalat-i-Auqaf (referred to in this Act as Adalat), and shall consist of three members, including the President, appointed by notification by the Government.

(3) The President of an Adalat shall be a Judge of a High Court and each other member shall be—

(*i*) a Judicial Officer who has exercised the powers of a Civil Judge of the first class for at least three years; or

(*ii*) a person who has been a pleader of any court which is a High Court within the meaning of clause (24) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, for an aggregate period of not less than ten years.

(4) A member of an Adalat who falls under clause (*ii*) of subsection (3) above shall be paid by the Government such remuneration as may from time to time be fixed by the Government and he shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

(5) A member of the Adalat may resign his office by tendering a written resignation to the President, who shall forthwith forward it to the Government; and on the resignation being accepted by Government, the member shall be informed, and he shall be deemed to have vacated office immediately upon the receipt of this information. Where the member resigning is the President he shall submit his resignation to Government direct and shall be deemed to have vacated office on receipt of intimation that the resignation has been accepted.

(6) Whenever a vacancy occurs in an Adalat by reason of the removal, resignation or death of a member, the Government shall by notification appoint a person qualified within the meaning of subsection (3) to fill the vacancy.

(7) A change in the membership of an Adalat under the provisions of subsection (6) shall not invalidate any previous or subsequent proceedings in any matter pending before it, nor shall it be necessary for an Adalat on account of such change to recommence any inquiry into any matter pending before it for disposal.

(8) The Government may from time to time appoint such ministerial officers and servants as it may consider necessary for the due performance of its duties by an Adalat, and the officers and servants so appointed shall, while they continue as such, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, whenever an Adalat has been constituted for the whole of the Punjab or any part thereof, such Adalat shall have exclusive jurisdiction to entertain and decide all suits and other proceedings relating to public auqaf situate within its territorial jurisdiction, or to any property belonging to any such waqf, or to the removal of a Mutawalli thereof.

(10) Where at the time of the coming into force of this Act any suit or other proceeding is pending in any court, which under the provisions of subsection (9) would have been entertainable exclusively by an Adalat, if it had been in existence at the time of the institution thereof, such suit or proceeding shall forthwith be transferred to the Adalat having jurisdiction in the matter, and the Adalat may in its discretion recommence the suit or proceeding from the beginning or proceed from the stage at which it was at the time of the transfer, and in the latter case may act on any evidence which has already been produced in the Court, or may re-examine any evidence or take any additional evidence relating to any past stage of the suit or proceeding.

(11) Where in any suit or proceeding pending at the commencement of this Act or instituted after its commencement in a civil or revenue court or before a Rent Controller under the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, or any other law for the time being in force in respect of the subject-matter of the aforesaid Act, who also for the purposes of this and the succeeding subsections shall be referred to as "Court", it has become or becomes necessary to decide the question whether any waqf is or is not a public waqf, or whether any property is or is not the property of such waqf, or whether any person is or is not a properly appointed Mutawalli, the Court shall order the party raising the aforesaid question to furnish a bond in such sum not exceeding Rs. 500 as the Court considers reasonable in the circumstances of the case, and after the requisite bond is furnished, shall adjourn the suit or proceeding for 15 days to enable that party to institute a suit in the Adalat for a decision of the aforesaid question and to adduce evidence thereof in Court.

(12) If within the period allowed under sub-section (1) the party furnishing the bond produces satisfactory evidence of the fact that a suit has been instituted before the Adalat, the Court shall further adjourn the suit or proceedings till such time that the Adalat is able to give a decision in the suit before it, and shall inform the Adalat of the same. The Adalat shall, as soon as possible, after deciding the suit report its decision to the Court who shall, subject to the result of appeal, if any, then proceed to determine the

suit or proceeding before it in accordance with the decision of the Adalat.

(13) If the party furnishing the bond fails to satisfy the Court as aforesaid, the bond shall be forfeited and the Court shall proceed with the suit or proceeding before it.

(14) A decree or order of an Adalat shall be executed or otherwise given effect to by the Civil Courts of the district in which the property of the waqf concerned is situated, or if the property of the waqf is situated in more districts than one, by the courts of any such district to which the Adalat sends any decree or order, as if the decree or order is a decree or order passed by such court:

Provided that where the decree solely or in addition to any other relief directs the payment of any money by any person, it shall, so far as the payment of money is concerned, also be executed or otherwise given effect to by the Civil Courts of the district where such person resides or has any property.

Procedure on difference of opinion.

39. (1) No proceedings shall be taken by an Adalat unless at least the President and one other member are present, provided that notices and summonses may be issued and decree sheets may be signed and such other matters in relation to the duties of the Adalat as may be specified by the Government by notification in the *Punjab Gazette* may be attended to by the President or any member, nominated by the President in this behalf, in the absence of the members or, as the case may be, of the President and the other members.

(2) In case of a difference of opinion between the members of an Adalat, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, but if only two members are present and they are not in agreement, the opinion of the President shall prevail and shall be deemed to be the opinion of the Adalat.

Appeal to High Court.

40. (1) Any party aggrieved by a final order passed in a case by an Adalat may, within 90 days of the date of the order, appeal against the order to the High Court and for the purposes of such appeal the order of the Adalat shall be deemed to be an order of an original civil court of unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) the order passed by an Adalat shall be final and shall not be called into question in any proceedings.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCES

41. All moneys realised under section 43, or as fees in respect of proceedings before the Board, or received under subsection (3) of section 37, and all other moneys realised by the Board under this Act, shall form a fund to be called the "Auqaf Fund". Such fund shall be under the control of the Board subject to the general supervision of the Government and shall be applied to the following purposes, which shall be met exclusively from the said fund, namely,— Auqaf Fund.

(a) payment of the cost of audit of the Auqaf Fund;

(b) payment of the salaries and allowances of the Secretary and staff of the Board ;

(c) payment of all the expenses incurred by the Board in the performance of the duties imposed, and the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act;

(d) payment to Government under section 42; and

(e) with the sanction, or under the orders, of the Government on any other object, not opposed to the tenets of Islam, calculated to benefit the Muslim community.

42. (1) The Provincial revenues shall not be liable for any expenditure incurred in the administration of this Act, except in respect of the appointment and maintenance of the Board and the Adalat. Provincial revenues not liable.

(2) Unless otherwise provided, the salaries and other allowances paid to members of the Board, and the Adalat and their staff, and any other expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act by the employment of any special officer or staff or otherwise shall be a valid charge on the Auqaf Fund, and shall be paid by the Board to the Government in such manner as may be determined by the Government.

43. (1) Every waqf shall contribute annually for meeting the expenses incurred in the administration of this Act such sum not exceeding 5 per centum of the net annual income of such of its property as is situated in Contribution by Auqaf towards expenses of administration of the Act.

the Province as the Board, subject to the sanction of the Government, may determine:

Provided that if the Government is at any time satisfied that the expenses to be incurred by it for the purposes of this Act cannot be fully met from the Auqaf Fund, the Government may, by a notification in the Official Gazette, increase the rate of such contribution up to a maximum of 10 per centum.

(2) Contributions under this section shall be payable to the Board, with effect from the date on which this Act comes into force.

(3) The Board may, in the case of any particular waqf, by an order in writing, reduce or remit such contributions as it thinks fit for a specified period.

(4) Such contributions shall, subject to the prior payment of any dues to the Government and any other statutory charges, if any, on the waqf property or the income thereof, be a first charge on the income of the waqf.

(5) If a Mutawalli or other person incharge of the management or administration of the waqf realises the income of the waqf and neglects or refuses to pay such contributions, he shall be personally liable for such payment to the extent of the balance of the realisations in his hands after payment of statutory dues referred to under subsection (4).

udit of accounts.

44. (1) The accounts kept by the Board and those submitted by Mutawallis under section 35 shall be audited annually or at such other intervals as may be determined by the Board. An auditor shall be appointed by the Government for this purpose, and he shall have the power to inspect any records kept by the Mutawallis and to do all the acts necessary for the carrying out of the audit.

(2) The auditor shall submit his report to the Board.

(3) The report of the auditor shall, among other matters, specify all cases of irregular, improper and illegal expenditure and of failure to recover moneys or other property due to the waqf and of loss or waste of money or other property belonging to it caused by neglect or misconduct of the Mutawalli or of any other person.

Action on audit report.

45. The Board shall examine the report of the auditor and may call for the explanation of any person in regard to any matter mentioned therein. But it shall

within a period of 30 days of the receipt of the report by it, submit to the Government a copy thereof, along with the explanations, if any, which have been furnished to it, and such other papers as the Board may think necessary. It shall at the same time submit its own opinion also.

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL

46. Where anything is required by this Act to be done by the Muslim members of the Assembly, it shall be so done in a meeting of the said members called in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly, and the proceedings of the meeting shall be held and the decisions conveyed to the authorities concerned in accordance with such rules of procedure. Procedure of Assembly.

47. The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. Such rules may, among other matters, prescribe the mode of applications to the Adalat under subsection (4) of section 34 or subsection (2) of section 36, and the court-fee payable therefor. Rules.

48. The Punjab Muslim Auqaf Survey Act, 1950, is hereby repealed Repeal of Punjab Act XXXVI of 1950.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Legislative Department

90 LR—1452—9-2-52—SGPP Lahore.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 671/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

THE PUNJAB TENANCY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1952.

PUNJAB ACT VII OF 1952.

An Act to amend the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, in the manner hereafter appearing: Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1952. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. After section 15 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the following shall be inserted as section 15-A, namely:— Addition of section 15-A

"15A. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force including this Act, or any agreement or entry in a revenue record, or any decree or order of any court or other authority the rent of any land payable by a tenant by division of the produce, shall not exceed 40 per centum of the produce, and if at the time of the coming into force of the Punjab Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1952, rent at a higher rate is being charged in respect of any tenancy, it shall be reduced to the aforesaid limit: Rights and liabilities regarding rent and Government dues.

Price : Re. 0-2-0

Provided that if any tenant is, at the time of the coming into force of the aforesaid Act, holding any land on more favourable terms, he shall continue to do so, not withstanding the provision made in this subsection.

(2) All Government dues levied on the land comprised in a tenancy shall be paid by the landlord and the tenant in the same proportion in which they share the produce in accordance with the provisions of this section:

Provided that if at the time of the coming into force of the aforesaid Act any tenant is not paying any portion of such dues, or is paying less than what he would have paid under the provisions of this subsection, he shall not become liable for any such payment or, as the case may be, for any additional payment:

Provided further that in case the tenant's share of the produce was less than 60 per centum but is increased by operation of the provision made in subsection (1), he shall become liable to pay the Government dues in such proportion as the increase in his share of the produce bears to the entire produce, irrespective of the fact whether he was already paying any portion of the Government dues or not, but in no case will he be required to pay more than 60 per centum.

Explanation—For the purposes of this subsection "Government dues" means the sum total of land revenue, water rate, local rate, and all other sums levied by Government on the land, except the tax levied under the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940 ;

(3) Any dispute between a landlord and a tenant in respect of the rent payable by the latter to the former shall be treated as a matter falling under clause (*i*) of subsection (3) of section 77 of this Act.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of a tenant holding any land under the Provincial or the Central Government or under any District Board, Municipal Committee, Notified Area Committee, or any other authority as may be notified by the Provincial Government in this behalf, or to a tenant of any land, which under the provisions of th is Act, or any other law for the time being in force, has been reserved by the landlord for personal cultivation."

3. After section 60 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, new Chapter V-A consisting of section 60-A as apearing hereunder shall be inserted, namely,— Addition of Chapter V-A.

"CHAPTER V-A"

Succession to non-occupancJ tenancies.

"60-A. (1) Where a tenant, not being a tenant of land reserved by the landlord for personal cultivation under any law for the time being in force, not having a right of occupancy and not holding land for any fixed term under a contract or a decree or order of a competent authority dies, the tenancy shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law for the time being in force, devolve on his preferred heir, if any, and failing such preferred heir on his eldest male child.

Explanation—A preferred heir means any male child named in writing by the deceased tenant as such.

(2) If the deceased tenant has left no such persons as are men tioned in subsection (1) on whom the right of tenancy may devolve under that subsection, the right shall be extinguished."

4. The existing section 113 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, shall be numbered as subsection (1) of section 113 and the following shall be added as subsection (2) thereof, namely:— Amendment of section 113.

"(2) Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, where a landlord supplies any seed to his tenant, he shall be entitled to recover from the tenant only the quantity of seed actually supplied and nothing in excess thereof".

Addition of sections 114, 115 and 116.

5. After section 113 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the following shall be added as sections 114, 115 and 116 respectively:—

Extinction of occupancy tenancies.

"114. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, including this Act, no person shall, after the coming into force of the Punjab Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1952, acquire or have occupancy rights in any land under any enactment or contract or any decree or order of any court or other authority, and the existing occupancy rights in respect of all lands other than lands owned by Government or by any person who under the law for the time being in force is an evacuee, shall on the coming into force of the aforesaid Act, be extinguished, and the land comprised in a tenancy so extinguished shall vest as hereinafter provided.

(2) An occupancy tenant, who at the time of the coming into force of the aforesaid Amendment Act occupies any land as such shall become owner as under :—

(*a*) of the entire land comprised in his tenancy without payment of any compensation where he pays no rent therefor beyond the amount of the land revenue, and rates and cesses for the time being chargeable therefor ;

(*b*) of such portion of the land comprised in his tenancy without payment of any compensation as corresponds to his share of the produce, where he pays rent in the form of a share of the produce ;

(*c*) of the entire land comprised in his tenancy on payment of compensation to the landlord in cash at such rates and within such periods as may be prescribed by the Government by rules framed for the purpose, where he pay rent only in cash ;

(*d*) of the whole or a portion of the land comprised in his tenancy on payment of such compensation in such form and within such time to the landlord as may be determined by Government by rules framed under this Act, where he pays rent partly in cash and partly in the form of a share of the produce.

(3) So long as Government does not frame rules for purposes of clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (2), an occupancy tenancy falling under any of those clauses shall, notwithstanding the provision made in subsection (1), continue to subsist, and the landlord and the occupancy tenant shall continue to enjoy the same rights, and be subject to the same liabilities, as before.

(4) In a case falling under clause (b) of subsection (2) the landlord shall, without payment of any compensation, be entitled to the possession of the rest of the land comprised in the tenancy.

(5) An occupancy tenant acquiring land in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) shall acquire it free from all encumbrance created in respect of that land by the landlord and if any encumbrance be created by the tenant, the share of the land received by the landlord shall be free from it and notwithstanding any provision of any law for the time being in force to the contrary each such encumbrance shall become the exclusive liability of the landlord or the occupancy tenant, as the case may be.

(6) Where compensation is to be paid by a tenant in cash under clause (*c*) of subsection (2) Government may, with a view to enabling an occupancy tenant to acquire land in accordance with the provisions of this section, advance a loan which shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue with interest at such rates and in such instalments as the Government may fix generally or in particular cases.

(7) Government shall frame rules to give effect to the provisions of this section, and while framing rules it may classify lands into different categories and prescribe different principles for assessment of compensation.

"115. (1) No person owning more than 100 acres of land shall have in his possession for personal cultivation any irrigated culturable land exceeding 50 acres.

Limits of holiding for personal cultivation.

Explanation—Where any such person has in his possession any such land jointly or in partnership with any one else, only his own share of the land in such possession shall be taken into consideration in computing the 50 acres for the purposes of this subsection.

(2) If a person owning more than 100 acres of land has in his possession culturable land in excess of 50 acres he shall, within three months of the date on which the Punjab Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1952, comes into force, and if such person is in the military service of Pakistan on that date, then within six months of his release from such service, let out the area in excess of 50 acres to tenants on terms permissible under the law:

Provided that if the said land in excess of 50 acres is under crop at the time of the coming into force of the aforesaid Act, it shall be so let out within one month of the removal of the crop:

Provided further that if the land to be let out has been prepared for sowing, the person who has so prepared it shall be entitled to compensation from the person to whom the land is let out, and such compensation and the mode of its payment shall, in case of a dispute, be assessed and determined by the Revenue Officer referred to in subsection (4) in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in so far as these may be applicable.

(3) Where a person not owning more than 100 acres of land on the date of the coming into

force of the Punjab Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1952, acquires by any means more land which along with the land already owned by him totals more than 100 acres, he shall, within three months of such acquisition, let out to tenants so much of the land as is in his possession in excess of 50 acres of culturable land, and the provisos to subsection (2) shall in so far as applicable apply to this case.

(4) If any person who is required by subsection (2) or subsection (3) to let out any land fails to find suitable tenants, he shall, before the expiry of the period fixed by the relevant subsection, intimate the fact in writing to the Revenue Officer, who would be competent under the law to entertain an application for the ejectment of a tenant from the land, if such land had been let out to him, and such Revenue Officer shall proceed in accordance with such rules as may be framed by Government to find suitable tenants for the land.

(5) When a person acts under subsection (4), he shall let out the land to tenants recommended by the Revenue Officer, and in case he fails to do so, he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this section, and besides any other penalty which may be imposed on him under the law, the Revenue Officer, referred to in subsection (4), shall have the power to settle tenants on the land which such person is keeping in excess of the limits prescribed by this section:

Provided that if the Revenue Officer fails to find tenants for the land, and in consequence thereof such person continues to occupy any land in excess of the prescribed limit, he will not be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this section:

Provided further that in a case covered by the first proviso the Revenue Officer will have the power to settle tenants on the land at proper time, whenever he is able to find suitable persons for this purpose.

(6) Where a person has in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) or subsection (3) made a choice with respect to the land which he is to keep for his personal cultivation, he shall not thereafter have the right to claim any other land in lieu of the whole or part of that land, even though he may have lost that land through alienation:

Provided that he shall have the right of exchanging the said area of 50 acres or any part thereof with any land in which he may acquire proprietary rights, by inheritance, after having made the said choice :

Provided further that if the land reserved by a person for personal cultivation or any portion thereof is compulsorily acquired by the Provincial or the Central Government, or is rendered *darya burd*, or if 50 per centum or more of such land is rendered totally unculturable on account of the action of *Sem* or *Thur*, the said person shall be entitled to so much additional area, as with the area, if any, still in his possession, and in the last mentioned case , the area fit for cultivation, will make up 50 acres.

(7) Land attached to and used for the purposes of a cattle-farm or a stud-farm recognised by Government shall be exempt from the provisions of this section. But an owner of any such farm shall not be entitled to retain for personal cultivation any other land, even though the land attached to such farm is less than 50 acres.

Explanation—For the purposes of this subsection a cattle-farm means a farm of agricultural land which is exclusively reserved for the purposes of breeding cattle, and a stud-farm means a farm of such land exclusively reserved for breeding of horses or mules.

(8) A person who owns 25 acres of land or more shall not be selected or given any land as a tenant under subsections (2), (3), (4) or (5), and no tenant shall be allowed more than 25 acres as such.

(9) Government may, by notification in the official gazette, exempt any person or class of persons owning land or any land or class of land from the operation of this section.

Explanation 1—For the purposes of computing the area for personal cultivation an acre of unirrigated culturable land shall be counted as half an acre and the terms irrigated and unirrigated shall be defined by rules framed by Government under this Act, and if there is in the opinion of the Government any land which does not fall under these two categories, the rules shall prescribe a separate category for it, and shall fix the ratio which such land shall bear in relation to irrigated land for purposes of such computation.

Explanation 2—For the purposes of this section land under a garden which is in existence on the date of the coming into force of the Punjab Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1952, and which according to the nature of the trees planted is deemed fully covered, shall not be treated as culturable, even though any portion thereof may be fit or actually used for purposes of cultivation. But if a garden is planted in any land after the coming into force of the aforesaid Act, the land thereunder shall be treated as culturable.

Explanation 3—For the purposes of this section, if land, which according to the provisions of the revenue law for the time being in force is *banjar qadeem* and is shown in revenue records as such is brought under cultivation or a garden is planted therein shall continue to be treated as not culturable.

Explanation 4—For the purposes of this section cultivation through any direct descendant of the person owning land or his wife or servant or hired labour shall be treated as personal cultivation by the said person.

Explanation 5—For the purposes of this section a mortgagee of land with possession, a tenant of Government land under the Colonization of Crown Lands Act, 1912, who has not acquired proprietary rights, a lessee other than a lessee of Crown land, and an allottee whether provisional or permanent of land under the law for the rehabilitation of refugees for the time being in force shall be deemed to be a person owning such land.

"116. (*a*) If any landlord—

Offences

(*i*) recovers from any tenant anything in the shape of a cess, village cess or other contribution or due or any other free service in addition to the rent payable in respect of the land held by the latter under the former; or

(*ii*) recovers from the tenant in lieu of the seed supplied to him anything in excess of the seed actually supplied; or

(*iii*) ejects a tenant forcibly or against the provisions of law; or

(*b*) if any person owning land contravenes the provisions of section 115; or

(*c*) if any tenant refuses or fails to vacate any land in compliance with an order passed by competent authority—

he shall be guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year or fine or with both.

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

91 LR—1592—8-2-52—SGPP Lahore

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 672/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE PUNJAB PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF TENANCY RIGHTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1952

PUNJAB ACT VIII OF 1952

An Act to amend the Punjab Protection and Restoration of Tenancy Rights Act, 1950.

WHEREAS it is necessary to amend the Punjab Protection and Restoration of Tenancy Rights Act, 1950, in the manner hereafter appearing; Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Protection and Restoration of Tenancy Rights (Amendment) Act, 1952. Short Title and Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In subsection (2) of section 1 of the Punjab Protection and Restoration of Tenancy Rights Act, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act")— Amendment of section 1 of Punjab Act XIII of 1950.

(*i*) the comma appearing after the word "Gazette" shall be replaced by a colon, and the words and colon appearing thereafter shall be deleted ; and

(*ii*) the first proviso along with the semicolon, and the word "further" as also the words "a tenant of evacuee property or" along with the comma after the word "property" in the second proviso shall be deleted.

Price : Re. 0-2-0

Amendment of section 3 of Punjab Act XIII of 1950.

3. (1) In subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act—

(a) clause (ii) shall be deleted;

(b) the colon at the end of the first proviso shall be changed into a comma, and thereafter the words "and that in the case of a landlord owning more than 100 acres of land, the minimum of 25 acres shall be deemed to have been raised to 50 acres," shall be added;

(c) the full-stop at the end of the second proviso shall be changed into a comma and thereafter, the following words shall be added :—

"and the classification of land made and the ratio between the irrigated and other categories of land fixed for purposes of determining the area for personal cultivation under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply for purposes of determining the area for personal cultivation under this Act"; and

(d) after the second proviso, the following shall be added as the third proviso, namely,—

"Provided further that for the purposes of this subsection subletting of the tenancy or any portion thereof shall not be treated as arrangement for the cultivation of the land comprised in the tenancy, except where the tenant is incapicitated bodily from cultivating the land himself".

(2) After subsection (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the following subsections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2A) Where a landlord has in exercise of the right reserved by the first proviso to subsection (1) once secured an area for personal cultivation, he shall not thereafter have the right to claim any other area in lieu of the said area or any part thereof even though he may have lost that land through alienation:

Provided that he shall have the right of exchanging the said area of 25 acres or any part thereof with any land in which he may acquire proprietary rights by inheritance after having secured the said area :

Provided further that if the land secured by the

landlord for personal cultivation or any portion thereof is compulsorily acquired by the Provincial or Central Government, or is rendered *darya burd*, or if 50 per centum or more thereof is rendered totally unculturable on account of the action of Sem or Thur, the landlord shall be entitled to so much additional area, as with the area, if any, still in his possession, and in the last mentioned case, the area fit for cultivation, will make up 25 acres, and for this purpose he may eject any tenant.

(2B) Where a person has, under the provisions of this Act or of any other law for the time being in force, secured or retained any land for personal cultivation, he may let out the whole or any part of such land to tenants, and such tenants shall not have the protection of this Act in respect of ejectment from the land so let out to them.

(2C) When any land, not secured or retained by any person owning land for personal cultivation under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force, is transferred by sale, exchange, gift, will, mortgage or any other means, whether permanently or temporarily, the transferee shall not have the right to eject the tenant thereof on any ground on which he could not be ejected by the transferer:

Provided that the prohibition imposed by this subsection shall not apply where any sale of such land is effected with the sanction of the Collector under subsection (2D).

(2D) Where any person wishes to sell any land which has not been secured or retained by him for personal cultivation, he may make an application in writing to the Collector of the District where the land is situate, and the Collector may, after such inquiry as he may consider necessary, either grant the necessary sanction in writing or reject the application."

(3) Subsection (6) and subsection (7) of section 3 of the said Act shall be deleted.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

92 LR—1592—8-2-52—GPPS Lahore

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LEGISLATIV DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 673/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information.

THE PUNJAB ABOLITION OF JAGIRS ACT, 1952
PUNJAB ACT IX OF 1952

An Act to provide for the abolition of Jagirs

WHEREAS it is expedient to abolish Jagirs in the Punjab; Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1952. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It shall extend to the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act unless there be anything repugnant to the subject or context— Definitions

(*i*) "Jagir" includes—

(*a*) any grant of money made or continued by or on behalf of the Crown which purports to be or is expressed to be payable out of land revenue, or any assignment or release of land revenue made by a competent authority before the passing of the Punjab Jagirs Act, 1941, or made or deemed to have been made under the said Act; and

(*b*) any estate in land created or affirmed by or on behalf of the Crown for the sole purpose of enabling the person in whose favour it is created to collect or receive land revenue or any portion thereof.

(ii) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab;

(iii) "Military Jagir" means a jagir granted to any person as a reward for his personal services as a member of the military forces or for the military services of any one related to him by blood or marriage;

(iv) "Religious or charitable institution" means an institution maintained for the purpose of providing religious or educational instruction or for the relief of the poor or for providing medical relief or the advancement o any other object of general public utility.

Abolition of Jagirs.

3. (1) All jagirs not being military jagirs or jagirs in favour of any religious or charitable institution, created at any time and operative at the time of the coming into force of this Act shall immediately cease to be operative.

(2) No jagir shall be created after the coming into force of this Act.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) all rights, which have accrued or are due to accrue to the holder of any jagir or to his successor-in-interest or assignee in respect of such jagir shall forthwith terminate.

Indemnity.

4. No compensation shall be claimed by any one affected by the foregoing provisions and no court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or other proceedings instituted by or on behalf of any person claiming any sum or other benefit in respect of a jagir.

Rules.

5. The Government may frame rules to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Repeal.

6. The Punjab Jagirs Act, 1941, is hereby repealed.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Legislative Department.

91 LR—1302—6-2-52—SGPP Lahore

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 674/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January 1952 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

THE PUNJAB ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

PUNJAB ACT X OF 1952

An Act further to amend the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Act, 1951. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. For clause (*h*) of subsection (1) of section 8 of the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, the following clause shall be substituted, namely :— Amendment of Section 8 of Act III of 1936.

"(*h*) for the exemption from entertainments duty of soldiers, sailors and airmen in uniform belonging to the Defence Forces of Pakistan or any Foreign Country; and".

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab, Legislative Department.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 675/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE PUNJAB WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1952

PUNJAB ACT XI OF 1952

An Act to further amend the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, 1933

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, 1933, in the manner hereafter appearing: Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection (Amendment) Act, 1952. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. After section 9 of the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, 1933, the following new section shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 9 of the Punjab Act II of 1933

"9-A. (1) A Police Officer, or any person specially empowered by the Provincial Government in this behalf, may, without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his view a breach of any prohibition notified under section 6, or of any rule made under section 13—

(*a*) if the name and address of the person are unknown to the said Police Officer or the person specially empowered; and

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(b) if the person declines to give his name and address, or if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address given by him.

(2) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address have been ascertained:

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate except under the orders of a Magistrate for his detention:

Provided further that the authority making the arrest shall, after ascertaining the correct name and address release such person on his executing a bond, if and when so required, to appear before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case."

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

94 LR—1227—6.2.52 SGPP Lahore.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 676/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January, 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

THE LAND ACQUISITION (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) ACT, 1952

PUNJAB ACT XII OF 1952

An Act to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in the manner hereafter appearing ; Preamble

Now, therefore, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1952. Short title and commencemet.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In subsection (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after the words "any public purpose", the words "or for a company" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 4 of Act I of 1894.

3. In subsection (1) of section 38 of the said Act for the word and figure "section 4" the words, figures and brackets "subsection (2) of section 4", shall be substituted. Amendment of section 38 of Act I of 1894.

4. In section 41 of the said Act— Amendment of section 41 of Act I of 1894.

(*i*) for the words " the purpose of the proposed acquisition is to obtain land for the erection of dwelling houses for workmen employed by the company or for the provision of amenities directly connected therewith, or that the proposed acquisition is needed for

the construction of a work, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public" the following shall be substituted, namely,–

"the object of the proposed acquisition is to obtain land for one of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*) or (*b*) of subsection (1) of section 40," and

(*ii*) for clause (5) the following shall be substituted, namely,—

"(5). Where the acquisition is for a purpose failing under clause (*b*) of subsection (1) of section 40 the time within which a[illegible] the conditions on which the work shall be constructed and maintained."

Amendment of section 42 of Act I of 1894.

5. In section 42 of the said Act for the words appearing after the word "Gazette" the words "and the acquisition shall be deemed to have been made subject to the terms of such agreement" shall be substituted.

Addition of section 44 A to Act I of 1894.

6. The following section shall be added after section 44 of the said Act :—

"44 A. Any acquisition of land made under this Act for the purposes of a Company before the coming into force of the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1952, shall not be invalid only because the purpose for which the land was required was not one of the purposes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of subsection (1) of section 40 as these stood before the coming into force of the aforesaid Amendment Act, provided, however, that it was a purpose in accordance with the amendment effected by the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1952."

Validation of acquisitions

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

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EGISLAT[illegible]E DEPARTMENT

NO[illegible]ICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 677/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION (EXTENSION OF TERM OF COUNCILLORS) (VALIDATION) ACT, 1951.

PUNJAB ACT XIII OF 1952

An Act to validate the extension of the term of office of the Councillors of the City of Lahore Corporation.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the City of Lahore Corporation (Extension of Term of Councillors) Validation) Act, 1951. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law the extension of the term of the office of the Councillors, of the City of Lahore Corporation sought to be made by the Punjab Government notification No. 3033-C&T-51/76603, dated the 7th November, 1951, shall be deemed to have been made and all the consequential legal effects produced as if the said notification had been issued on the 31st October, 1951. Validation.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th February 1952

No. 678/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January, 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

THE CANAL AND DRAINAGE (AMENDMENT) ACT, PUNJAB ACT XIV OF 1952

An Act to amend the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, so as to provide for the matters hereinafter appearing; Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Canal and Drainage (Amendment) Act, 1952. Short title, and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. The following shall be substituted for section 8 of the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, namely:— Amendment of section 8 of Act VIII of 1873.

"8. (1) No compensation shall be awarded for any damage caused by— No compensation to be awarded for any damage.

(*a*) stoppage or diminution of percolation of water or floods;

(*b*) deterioration of climate or soil;

(*c*) stoppage of navigation, or of the means of drifting timber or watering cattle;

(*d*) displacement of labour;

(*e*) stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel to any defined artificial channel, whether above or under ground, in use whether constantly or at intervals at the date of the said notification;

(*f*) stoppage or diminution of supply of water to any work erected for purposes of profit on any channel, whether natural or artificial, in use at the date of the said notification;

(*g*) stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel which has been used for purposes of irrigation, whether constantly or at intervals, before the date of the said notification;

(*h*) interference with any right to a watercourse or the use of any water to which any person is entitled under the Limitation Act, 1908, Part IV.

(2) No right in respect of any of the matters referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of subsection (1) shall be acquired as against the Government under the Limitation Act, 1908, Part IV; and no right to any such supply of water as is referred to in caluses (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of subsection (1), in respect of a work or a channel, as the case may be, not in use at the date of the notification shall be acquired, as against the Government, except by grant or under the Limitation Act, 1908, Part IV".

Deletion of sections 9, 10 and 13 and certain portions of section 11 of Act VIII of 1873.

3. Sections 9, 10 and 13 and the words and commas "in respect of which compensation is allowed under section 8" appearing in section 11 of the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, shall be deleted.

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

96 LR—1227—6-2-52—SGPP Lahore.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 5th February 1952

No. 680/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE PUNJAB URBAN RENT RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1952

PUNJAB ACT XVI OF 1952

An Act to amend the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949 (XXIII of 1949) for the purposes hereinafter appearing; Preamble

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1952. Short title

2. (*i*) After subsection (3) of section 15 of the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, the following subsection shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 15 of Act XXIII of 1949.

"(3-A) Any person aggrieved by an order passed on appeal by the appellate authority appointed by Government under clause (*a*) of subsection (1), and if an appellate authority has not been appointed in respect of any area or classes of cases, any person aggrieved by the order of the Controller may, within 30 days from the date of the order by the appellate authority or as the case may be, by the Controller, prefer a revision in writing to the High Court which shall be preferred and decided as if it were a revision under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

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(*ii*) In subsection (4) of section 15 of the aforesaid Act after the word " of " when it first occurs, the words " the High Court or" and after the words "appellate authority " the word " aforesaid " shall be inserted.

(*iii*) The marginal heading of the said section 15 shall be read as 'Appeal and Revision'.

Amendment of section 17 of Act XXIII of 1949.

3. In section 17 of the aforesaid Act the words "or revision" shall be inserted after the word 'appeal'.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 5th February 1952

No. 679/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January 1952 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

The Punjab Development of Damaged Areas Act, 1952.

PUNJAB ACT XV OF 1952

An Act to provide for the development of damaged areas in the Punjab,

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the development of damaged areas in the Punjab:

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Development of Damaged Areas Act, 1952. **Title, extent and commencement.**

(2) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force immediately after the expiry of the Punjab Development of Damaged Areas Ordinance, 1948, in the areas in which the said Ordinance was operative at the time of its expiry, and shall come into force in any other area on such date as the Government of the Punjab may, by notification, specify.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context ; **Definitions.**

(*a*) "Building" includes a house, out-house, stable, shed, hut and every other structure whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatever;

(*b*) "Building line" means a line (in rear of the street alignment) up to which the main wall

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f a building abutting on a projected street may lawfully extend ;

(c) "Collector" means a Collector as defined in Land Acquisition Act, 1894;

(d) "Cost of a scheme" includes all expenses of an Improvement Trust incurred in the making, supervision and execution of the scheme;

(e) "Damaged Area" means any area notified as such by the Government under section 3 of this Act;

(f) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab;

(g) "Improvement Trust" or "Trust" means an Improvement Trust constituted under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922;

(h) "Land" includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(i) "Local Area" means the area to which the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, has been applied and the area within which a Trust has been created for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of that Act;

(j) "Notify" means notify by means of a notification in the official Gazette;

(k) "Person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be awarded on account of the acquisition of land under this Act; and a person shall be deemed to be interested in land if he is interested in an easement affecting that land;

(l) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(m) "Street alignments" means lines forming the boundaries of a street dividing the same from lands or buildings adjoining on either side; and

(n) "Tribunal" means a Tribunal constituted under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922.

3. The Government may, by notification, declare any local area or any part of any local area to be a damaged area. Declaration of damaged areas.

4. An Improvement Trust may frame a scheme or schemes for the development of a damaged area, providing for all or any of the following matters :— Schemes for the development of a damaged area.

(*i*) The acquisition under this Act of any land or any interest in land necessary for or affected by the execution of the scheme, or adjoining any street, thoroughfare, or open space to be improved or provided under the scheme.

(*ii*) The acquisition by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise of such land or interest in land.

(*iii*) The retention, letting on hire, lease, sale, exchange or disposal otherwise of any land vested in or acquired by the Improvement Trust.

(*iv*) The demolition of buildings or portions of buildings which are unfit for the purpose for which they are intended and which obstruct light or air or project beyond the building line laid out under the scheme.

(*v*) The relaying out of any land comprised in the scheme, and the redistribution of sites belonging to owners or property comprised in the scheme.

(*vi*) The laying out and alteration of streets.

(*vii*) Open spaces in the interests of the residents of any locality comprised in the scheme or any adjoining locality and the enlargement or alteration of existing open spaces.

(*viii*) The raising, lowering, or reclamation of any land vested in or to be acquired by the Improvement Trust for the purposes of the scheme, and the reclamation or reservation of land for the production of fruit, vegetables, fuel, fodder, or for any other purpose for the residents of the local area.

(*ix*) The draining, water-supply and lighting of streets altered or reconstructed.

(*x*) A system of drains and sewers for the improvement of ill-drained and insanitary localities.

(*xi*) The doing of all acts intended to promote the health of the residents of the area comprised in the scheme, including the conservation and preservation from injury or pollution of rivers and other sources and means of water-supply.

(*xii*) The demolition of existing buildings and the erection and re-erection of buildings by the Improvement Trust or by the owners or other persons authorised by the Improvement Trust or by the Improvement Trust in the event of default by the owners or such persons.

(*xiii*) The advance of the whole or part of the capital requisite for the erection of buildings in accordance with the scheme to the owners of land comprised within the scheme, upon such terms and conditions as to interest and sinking fund and otherwise as may be prescribed under the scheme.

(*xiv*) The provision of facilities for communications.

(*xv*) All other matters which the Government may deem necessary for promoting the general efficiency of a scheme or for improving the locality comprised in such scheme.

Publication of Schemes.

5. (1) The Improvement Trust shall then publish a notice in the official Gazette and two newspapers, one at least having circulation in both Pakistan and India unless the entry in India of the newspapers published in Pakistan is banned, in which case both the newspapers shall be such as have circulation in Pakistan, stating—

(*a*) the fact that the scheme has been framed;

(*b*) the boundary of the locality comprised in the scheme; and

(*c*) the place where and the time when details of the scheme including a statement of land proposed

to be acquired and a general map of the locality comprised in the scheme may be inspected.

(2) Such notice shall also prescribe the period during which objections will be received against the scheme.

Sanction of scheme.

6. (1) After consideration of the objections, if any, which may be received by the Improvement Trust during the period prescribed under section 5, subsection (2), the Improvement Trust may sanction the scheme with or without modifications as it may deem proper.

(2) Whenever a scheme is sanctioned by an Improvement Trust, it shall report the fact to the Government, together with a Statement of Objections.

(3) The Government may modify the scheme and shall cause the original or, as the case may be, the modified scheme to be published in the official Gazette. The scheme as published shall be deemed to be the sanctioned scheme.

(4) A publication under subsection (3) shall be conclusive evidence that a scheme has been duly framed and sanctioned.

Acquisition of Damaged Area through Collector.

7. (1) The Improvement Trust may apply to the Collector for the acquisition of any damaged area comprised in any scheme sanctioned under this Act and also for making an order for the immediate delivery of the possession of the whole or any part of such area to the Improvement Trust.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Collector may pass an order accepting an application made to him under the foregoing subsection and forthwith deliver, or cause the delivery of possession of any damaged area or part thereof comprised in any scheme sanctioned under this Act, and the same shall vest absolutely in the Improvement Trust free from all encumbrances subject, in due course, to the payment of compensation by the Trust in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that possession shall not be taken of any building or part of a building unless the occupier thereof is given at least 48 hours' notice or such longer notice as may be reasonably sufficient to enable such occupier to remove his movable property from such building without unnecessary inconvenience.

Magistrate to enforce surrender of land.

8. If the Collector or any person acting under his authority is opposed or obstructed in the delivery of possession of any land under this Act, he shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Improvement Trust, if he is a Magistrate, and, if he is not himself a Magistrate, apply to a Magistrate for this purpose, and such Magistrate shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Improvement Trust.

Marking and measuring.

9. After having delivered or caused the delivery of possession of the land, the Collector shall cause the land to be marked out and measured, and a plan thereof to be made, unless all this has already been done.

Notice inviting claims to compensation and objections.

10. (1) The Collector shall also cause public notices to be given at convenient places on or near the land comprised in the scheme stating that claims to compensation for all interests in such land may be made to him.

(2) Such notice shall state the particulars of the land and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place mentioned therein (not being earlier than 15 days after the date of publication of the notice) and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land, and the objections, if any, to the measurements made under the foregoing section. The Collector may in any case require such statement to be made in writing and signed by the party or his agent.

(3) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier, if any, of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside or have agents authorised to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situate.

(4) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by registered post in a letter addressed to him at his last known residence, address or place of business.

(5) In case the whereabouts of any such person are not known, such notice may be given by publication in a newspaper of the description given in section 5, subsection (1), and if such notice has been published in such newspaper not less than 15 days before the date of hearing, proceedings may be taken *ex-parte* if the person does not appear on that date.

11. (1) The Collector may also require any such person to make or deliver to him, at a time and place mentioned in the requisition (such time being not earlier than 15 days after the date of the requisition) a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, the nature of such interest and the rents and profits, if any, received or receivable on account thereof for three years next preceding the date of the statement. Disclosure interested persons.

(2) Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section or section 10 shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860.

12. On the date fixed under section 10, subsection (2) or on any other day to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections, if any, which any person interested has made pursuant to a notice given under the aforesaid section to the measurements made under section 9 and into the respective interests of the persons claiming compensation and shall determine : Inquiry into claims and objections

(*a*) the true area of the land and the extent of the interest of each person interested in that land; and

(*b*) the value of the plots and the material and other sources of income remaining outstanding as notified by the Government under section 13 of this Act,

and make an award apportioning compensation in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of this Act, among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information whether or not they have appeared before him:

Provided that if no notification in the official Gazette under sub-section (2) of section 13 has been issued, the Collector shall merely decide the matter referred to in (*a*), and postpone the making of the award with respect to compensation till after the issuing of the said contemplated notification by the Government:

Reference to the Tribunal on questions of title etc.

Provided further that if there be any dispute as to the title to such land or any part thereof or as to the persons to whom compensation or any part thereof is payable, the Collector may refer such dispute to the decision of the Tribunal.

Execution of scheme by the Trust.

13. (1) After the possession of the land comprised in a scheme under this Act has been delivered to it, the Improvement Trust shall proceed forthwith to execute the said scheme.

Submission of cost of scheme by the Trust.

(2) The Improvement Trust shall, as soon after the completion of a scheme under this Act as may be, but not later than 3 years from the date of sanction thereof, submit to the Government an accurate statement of the actual cost of the scheme and the income derived therefrom as well as the particulars and the estimated value of the plots that remain unsold and any material or any other sources of income from the scheme which remain outstanding, and the Government shall, after such scrutiny as it may deem necessary, notify the details of the aforesaid statement.

Total compensation how calculated.

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the total compensation payable for any land acquired under this Act shall be the difference between the income from the scheme and the cost thereof as notified by the Government under section 13, sub-section (2), the value of the plots that remain unsold and any other source of income from the scheme which remains outstanding, as determined by the Collector under section 12, being reckoned as income or a part thereof as the case may be.

(2) Suject to the provisions of subsection (1) and of any other law, for the time being in force, relating to the administration of property abandoned by its owner as a result of the establishment of Pakistan, the amount realised from the disposal of material of any standing structure upon the land comprised in the scheme, after deducting the cost of demolition and disposal thereof, shall be payable to the person known or believed to be the person interested in that structure according to his interest at the time of the acquisition.

Collector's award to be filed.

15. (1) The award made by the Collector under section 12 shall be filed in the office of the Collector of the district and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be announced by him on a day fixed for the purpose. It

shall then be final and conclusive evidence as between the Improvement Trust and the persons interested, whether they have appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and value of the land and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

(2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is announced.

16. As soon as the Collector has made his award, the same shall be placed before the Trust, which shall, within 30 days of the date of the announcement of the award, either notify its intention to make a reference to the Tribunal, in the manner stated in section 20, against the amount awarded by the Collector or place the amount awarded at his disposal. Trust may make reference to the Tribunal.

17. From the amount placed at his disposal under section 16 the Collector shall tender payments of the amounts assessed by him to the persons interested and make payments to any of them who agree to receive the same with or without protest. Payment of compensation by Collector.

18. (1) The amounts due to persons who may not be competent to alienate the land for which compensation has been awarded or the amounts due in respect of the land which is subject to a disputed title shall be deposited into local Treasury. Disposal of compensation in cases of disputed title.

(2) In the case of persons incompetent to alienate the land acquired under this Act, the amount of compensation due may be invested by the Collector in the purchase of others lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held, or if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, in Government securities. The interest accruing on such money shall also be deposited and invested in the same way until the same be applied in the manner aforesaid.

(3) Nothing in this section shall preclude the Collector from making payment of any amount as compensation for land due to any person, incompetent to alienate the same, or from transferring the land or ecurities purchased therefor under subsection (2), to such person, after the cessation of his disability, or,

during such disability, to any other person competent to receive the same under any law for the time being in force or any order of a competent Civil Court.

Jurisdiction of other Courts barred.

19. (1) No award under this Act shall be called in question in any Court or in any manner except as provided hereinafter.

(2) No person shall challenge in any court or before the Tribunal the amounts notified by the Government under section 13 as the cost of a scheme under this Act and the income therefrom.

Person interested may require reference to Tribunal.

20. (1) The Improvement Trust or any person interested who has received compensation with protest, may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Tribunal, whether its or his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the persons to whom it is payable or to the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

(2) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is based, and the grounds shall not be other than those stated in subsection (1).

(3) Every such application shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of the Improvement Trust and of the person interested who was present or represented before the Collector at the time of the announcement of the award within 6 weeks from the date of the announcement of the award; and

(*b*) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice under section 15 (2), or within three months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever shall first expire.

Statement of case by Collector on reference.

21. (1) In making the reference the Collector shall state for the information of the Tribunal, in writing under his hand:

(*a*) the situation and extent of the land with particulars of any buildings and other structures standing thereon;

(*b*) the names of the persons whom he has reason to believe to be interested in such land;

(c) the amount of compensation, if any, awarded for the structures or buildings standing on the land and the value assessed for the unsold plots and the sources of income from the scheme still outstanding; and

(d) if the objection be to the amount of compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

(2) To the said statement shall be attached schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon and of the statements in writing made or delivered by the parties interested respectively.

22. The Tribunal shall thereupon cause a notice specifying the day on which it will proceed to determine the objection and directing their appearance before it on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely— Notice by Tribunal to persons interested.

(a) the applicant,

(b) all persons interested in the objection, except (when the objection is not made by the Improvement Trust) such, if any, of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded;

(c) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of compensation, the Collector.

23. The scope of the enquiry in such proceedings before the Tribunal shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection. Scope of enquiry.

24. (1) The tribunal may, on any reference made to it, make any order regarding the payment of any compensation to any person proved to be entitled to it and may either maintain or modify the award of the Collector: Decision of Tribunal

Provided that the Tribunal shall not question the amounts notified by the Government under section 13 of this Act as the cost of a scheme and income therefrom.

(2) Every such award shall be in writing and signed by the President of the Tribunal, and shall be deemed to

be a decree and the statement of the grounds thereof judgment, within the meaning of subsections (2) and (9), respectively of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Costs.

25. Every award of the Tribunal shall also determine the amount of the costs incurred in the proceedings by the parties thereto and the person by whom and the proportions in which they shall be paid:

Provided that no order for the payment of costs shall be made against the Improvement Trust unless, in the opinion of the Tribunal, the value of the plots unsold and of the material and sources of income outstanding as notified under section 13 of this Act is found to have been assessed by the Collector at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent of their value as determined by the Tribunal.

Intrest not to sebe awarded

26. The Improvement Trust shall not be required to pay interest on any amount awarded as compensation and tendered in accordance with the order of the Collector.

Coilector to disburse amount awarded in excess by Tribunal

27. (1) The amounts, if any, awarded by the Tribunal in excess of the compensation awarded by the Collector, shall be placed at the disposal of the Collector by the Improvement Trust, and the Collector shall disburse, deposit, invest or dispose of the same in the manner stated in sections 17 and 18, as if it were the amount deposited on account of the award made by himself.

(2) The Collector shall also in like manner disburse, deposit, invest or dispose of the compensation due for the land, title to which is disputed before him, in accordance with the decision of the Tribunal.

wer to summon witnesses, etc.

28. (1) For the purposes of enquiries under this Act the Collector and the Tribunal shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested or any of them, and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of Civil Courts under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Proceedings of Tribunal.

(2) All proceedings of the Tribunal shall take place in open court and all persons entitled to practise as legal practitioners in any Civil Court in the Province shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceedings.

Meeting of Trust to sanction proceedings.

29. (1) An Improvement Trust shall not exercise its powers under this Act, or act otherwise for the acqusition and possession of land or for the execution of any scheme under this Act, unless approval thereto is accorded in a meeting of the Improvement Trust held after a notice of at least seven days.

(2) The quorum for all such meetings shall be not less than three, and the decision of the majority shall prevail.

Consequences of erection, etc, in contravention of sanctioned scheme.

30. (1) If any person without the permission of the Trust, erects, re-erects, adds to, or alters any building in contravention of any scheme sanctioned by the Trust under this Act for any damaged area, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust may—

(*a*) by a written notice direct that the building, alteration, or addition be stopped; and

(*b*) require such building, alteration, or addition to be altered or demolished as he may deem necessary.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall have a right to claim compensation for any damage done in the execution of the requisition of the Chairman under the foregoing subsection.

Protection of Government, etc.

31. No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government or an Improvement Trust or any person for anything done or purporting to have been done in pursuance of this Act or in the framing, supervision or execution of any scheme thereunder.

Penalties.

32. Any person who—

(*a*) fails to deliver possession when required to do so by the Collector under this Act;

(*b*) obstructs or molests any person in the service of an Improvement Trust, or any person acting under the authority or directions of such person, or any person with whom the Trust has entered into a contract, or any person acting under the authority or direction of such person, in the execution of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do under this Act; or

(c) removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating the boundaries of any damage area or any part thereof, or any level or direction necessary to the execution of any scheme under this Act;

shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

Initiation of complaints. **33.** No prosecution for any offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted except on a complaint in writing made by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust within the local area of which the offence is committed.

Rules. **34.** The Government may by notification make such rules as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

Sevings. **35.** Everything done, action taken, obligation, liability, penalty or punishment incurred, inquiry or proceeding commenced, officer appointed or person authorised, jurisdiction or power conferred, rule made and order issued under any of the provisions of the Punjab Damaged Areas (Development) Ordinance, 1948, shall be continued, and so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorised, conferred, made or issued under this Act and any document referring to any of the said provisions shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to the corresponding provision of this Act.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Legislative Department.

98 LR—1227—11-2-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 7th February 1952

No. 681/Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 4th February 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

THE PUNJAB MINOR CANALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1952

THE PUNJAB ACT XVII OF 1952

An Act to amend the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; Preamble

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Minor Canals (Amendment) Act, 1952. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In clause (*ii*) of section 3 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the words "any portion of a canal or", shall be inserted after the word "includes". Amendment of section 3 of Act III of 1905.

3. In section 45 of the said Act the words "six months" shall be replaced by the words "one month". Amendment of section 45 of Act III of 1905.

4. In subsection (1) of section 47 of the said Act the word "of" occurring between the word "profits" and the words "the owner", shall be replaced by the words "already earned by". Amendment of section 47 (1) of Act III of 1905.

5. The full-stop at the end of subsection (1) of section 48 shall be replaced by a comma, and the following shall be added thereafter:— Amendment of section 48 of Act III of 1905.

"and notwithstanding that compensation has not been assessed under section 47 or paid to the

99 LR—1227—9-2-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1952

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

EXCISE AND TAXATION

NOTIFICATION

The 18th February 1952

No. 7-E&T—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 7 of the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936 read with Punjab Government Development Department notification No. 1813-E&T., dated the 19th October 1946, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that the following entertainments shall be exempt from liability to entertainments duty under the said Act, namely:—

"The 3rd Pakistan Olympic Games, to be held in Lahore from 22nd to 24th February 1952, under the auspices of the Punjab Olympic Association".

The accounts of the above entertainments shall be open to inspection by the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Lahore Circle, who shall also satisfy himself that the income realised therefrom is expended in the national interest.

SAIDULLAH KHAN
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Revenue Department

... means the right of a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being a candidate, or to vote or refrain from voting at an election ;

(g) "Material irregularity" in the procedure of an election includes any such improper acceptance or refusal of any nomination or improper reception or refusal of a vote or reception of any vote which is void or non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or of the rules made thereunder, or mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto as materially affects the result of an election;

(h) "prescribed" means prescribed by these rules;

(i) "prescribed date or dates" means the date or dates specified in the election programme ;

(j) "returned candidate" means a candidate whose name has been published in the prescribed manner as duly elected ;

I·3. All notices required to be published in the prescribed manner shall be published by copies being posted at a conspicuous place at the office of the Lahore Corporation, and at such other conspicuous places in the City as the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, may deem fit.

I·4. If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules, otherwise than in connection with an election enquiry held thereunder, the question shall be referred to Government through the proper channel, and the decision of Government shall be final.

I·5. In order to fill a casual vacancy election shall be held in the manner specified in these rules, provided that it shall not be necessary to prepare a fresh register of electors, or to publish it unless otherwise directed by Government.

CHAPTER II

ELECTION PROGRAMME

II·1. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall frame a programme for elections to the Lahore Corporation, hereinafter referred to as the election programme.

99 LR—1227—9-2-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Corporation

The 21st February 1952

No. 1053/52/540-C&T—With reference to Punjab Government notification No. 59/52/55-C&T, dated 7th January 1952 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 401 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, and in supersession of the Lahore Corporation Election Rules, 1945, published with Punjab Government, Local Government Department notification No. 3973-Cr.-45/30607, dated the 21st November 1945, the Governor of the Punjab is hereby pleased to make the following rules:—

LAHORE CORPORATION ELECTION RULES, 1952

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL

I·1. These rules may be called the Lahore Corporation Election Rules, 1952.

I·2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) "Act" means the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941;

(b) "Elections Officer, Local Bodies" means "the Elections Officer, Local Bodies", appointed by Government as such;

(c) "City" means the City of Lahore as defined in section 5(10) of the Act;

(d) "Constituency" means a ward, for the representation of which a Councillor is or has been elected under these rules;

(e) "Corrupt practice" means a practice defined in Chapter XI of these rules;

(f) "Electoral right" means the right of a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being a candidate, or to vote or refrain from voting at an election;

(g) "Material irregularity" in the procedure of an election includes any such improper acceptance or refusal of any nomination or improper reception or refusal of a vote or reception of any vote which is void or non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or of the rules made thereunder, or mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto as materially affects the result of an election;

(h) "prescribed" means prescribed by these rules;

(i) "prescribed date or dates" means the date or dates specified in the election programme;

(j) "returned candidate" means a candidate whose name has been published in the prescribed manner as duly elected;

I·3. All notices required to be published in the prescribed manner shall be published by copies being posted at a conspicuous place at the office of the Lahore Corporation, and at such other conspicuous places in the City as the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, may deem fit.

I·4. If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules, otherwise than in connection with an election enquiry held thereunder, the question shall be referred to Government through the proper channel, and the decision of Government shall be final.

I·5. In order to fill a casual vacancy election shall be held in the manner specified in these rules, provided that it shall not be necessary to prepare a fresh register of electors, or to publish it unless otherwise directed by Government.

CHAPTER II

ELECTION PROGRAMME

II·1. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall frame a programme for elections to the Lahore Corporation, hereinafter referred to as the election programme.

II·2. The election programme shall specify the date or dates, on, by, or within which—

(*i*) the register of electors shall be completed ;

(*ii*) the register of electors shall be published ;

(*iii*) the notice inviting claims and objections shall be published;

(*iv*) the claims and objections will be heard ;

(*v*) the lists of claims and objections and the orders of the Revising Authority thereon shall be forwarded to the Election Officer, Local Bodies.;

(*vi*) Applications for revision of the orders of the Revising Authority may be submitted to the Elections Officer, Local Bodies ;

(*vii*) the register of electors as finally corrected shall be republished;

(*viii*) the notice inviting nominations shall be published;

(*ix*) the nomination papers will be received ;

(*x*) the list of nomination papers shall be published ;

(*xi*) the nomination papers shall be scrutinised ;

(*xii*) a candidate may withdraw his candidature ;

(*xiii*) the list of valid nomination shall be posted;

(*xiv*) the list of polling stations shall be posted ;

(*xv*) the poll shall be held ;

(*xvi*) notice shall be given of the date of the counting of ballot papers;

(*xvii*) the ballot papers shall be counted ;

(*xviii*) the result of election shall be reported to Government.

II·3. The election programme shall be published by a copy being posted at office of the Lahore Corporation and at such other conspicuous places in the city as the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, may deem fit.

II·4. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies may by an order amend, vary or modify the election programme at any time.

CHAPTER III

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS

III·1. A person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector if he or she—

(*a*) is a Pakistani subject or the ruler or subject of a State which has acceded to Pakistan;

(*b*) has on the first day of September immediately preceding the preparation of the register of electors attained the age of 21 years;

(*c*) resides or carries on business within the city and has completed a period of twelve months on the first day of September immediately preceding the date of the preparation of the register of electors, in respect of such residence or business ; and

(*d*) has not been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.

Explanation—In calculating the period of residence or the period for which business is carried on, no account shall be taken of a person's temporary absence from the city, if during such absence he or she retained throughout the intention of returning to the city.

III·2. No person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector except in the class to which he or she belongs.

CHAPTER IV

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION

IV.1. No person shall be eligible for elction as a Councillor who—

(*a*) is not registered as an elector on a roll of a constituency in the City; or

(*b*) has directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer any employee any share or interest in any contract or emplyment with, by , or on behalf of the Corporation ; or

(*c*) has within five years from the date fixed for the nomination of candidates under the provisions of rule II·2 been proscribed from Government employment; or employment under any local authority ; or

(*d*) has, at any time within five years from the date fixed for the nomination of candidates under the provisions of rule II·2 been serving a sentence of imprisonment for a period exceeding one year; or

(*e*) is an undischarged insolvent or being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part ; or

(*f*) is a whole-time salaried Government official or is an officer or servant of the Lahore Corporation, or of any other local authority:

(*g*) has been removed from the membership of Punjab Legislative Assembly or any local authority or has been disqualified for election to Punjab Legislative Assembly or any local authority and the disqualification still exists;

(*h*) has been convicted of an offience under section 171-E or 171-F of the Pakistan Penal Code or has been disqualified from exercising any electoral right for a period of not less than five years on account of malpractices in connection with an election and five years have not elapsed from the date of such conviction or disqualification :

Provided that Government may exempt any person or class of persons from the disqualification contained in clause (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*), or (*h*) of this rule ;

Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*b*) of this rule, no person shall be deemed to be disqualified thereunder by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(*i*) any lease, sale or purchase of land or any agreement for the same ; or

(*ii*) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only ; or

(*iii*) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Corporation is inserted ; or

(*iv*) any incorporated company which contracts with or is employed by the Corporation.

CHAPTER V

The Division of electorate into wards or communities and the allocation of Councillors thereto

V. (1) In the case of men, the electorate shall be divided into three classes, that is to say :—

(*a*) Class I—Muslims ;

(*b*) Class II—Pakistani Christians, Anglo-Pakistanis, and

(*c*) Class III—Scheduled castes and others not included in Classes I & II ;

(2) (*a*) of Class I of the electorate there shall be 60 representatives;

(*b*) of Class II of the electorate there shall be 2 representatives ;

(*c*) of Class III of the electorate there shall be one representative ;

(3) (*a*) of Class I, one representative shall be elected for each ward shown in Schedule A by the registered electors of that ward ;

(*b*) of Class II one representative shall be elected for each ward shown in Schedule B by the registered electors of that ward ; and

(*c*) the representative of Class III shall be elected by the registered electors of that class residing in any part of the city.

V·2 (1) In the case of women the elctorate shall be divided into two classes, that is to say :—

(*a*) Class I—Muslim ; and

(*b*) Class II—Non-Muslims.

(2) (*a*) of Class I of the electorate there shall be six representatives; and

(*b*) of Class II of the electorate there shall be one representative.

(3) (*a*) of Class I, one representative shall be elected for each ward shown in Schedule C by the registered electors of that ward ; and

(*b*) the representative a of Class II shall be elected by the registered electors of that class residing in any part of the city.

CHAPTER VI

The Preparation of the Register of Electors

VI.1. The register of electors of every constituency shall be the prepared by the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, (hereinafter referred to as the Registering Authority).

VI.2 (1) A separate register of electors shall be prepared for each constituency.

(2) The register of electors shall be prepared in Form I, and shall contain the name of each elector, his parentage, caste, occupation and address.

(3) No person shall be registered as an elector in more than one register of electors. If any person is entitled to be registered as an elector in more than one register of electors he must choose in which constituency he shall have his name registered.

VI·3. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule VI·2

(*a*) if an elector is an Anglo-Pakistani it shall not be necessary to enter the name of his father ;

(*b*) if an elector is Pakistani Christian and his surname is entered in the register of electors, his father's name shall not be entered if the elector so desires ;

(*c*) if an elector is Pakistani Christian and bears an Pakistani name his or her father's or husband's name, as the case may be, shall be entered, and

(*d*) if an elector is a married woman or a widow, the name of her husband, together with his caste, and occupation shall be given.

VI·4. The registers of electors of the Anglo-Pakistanis, shall be in English. All other registers of electors shall be in Urdu.

VI·5. When the registers of electors have been prepared the Registering Authority shall attest copies thereof, and submit them to Government on or before the prescribed date.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLICATION, CORRECTION, REVISION AND THE DURATION OF THE REGISTER OF ELECTORS

VII·1. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall appoint one or more officers, hereinafter referred to as the Revising Authority for the purposes of revising the registers of electors of constituencies.

VII·2. (1) The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall on the the prescribed date publish the register of electors for inviting claims and objections.

(2) The register of electors of every constituency shall be published by copies being spread at the office of the Lahore Corporation.

VII·3. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall on the prescribed date and in the prescribed manner publish a notice—

(*i*) inviting claims and objections relating either to the inclusion of names in, or to the exclusion of names from, the register of electors;

(*ii*) specifying the period during which all claims and objections shall be presented ;

(*iii*) specifying the authority to whom claims and objections shall be presented ;

(*iv*) specifying the particulars that should be given in the claims and objections.

VII·4. A claim shall not relate to more than one person, shall be made in writing in form II, shall be verified by the claimant and shall be presented by him or by a duly authorised agent appointed by authority in writing signed by the claimant and verified by such agent, and, if such agent is not a legal practitioner, by a magistrate, Sub-Registrar of the Registration Department, Lambardar or member of a local authority.

VII·5. An objection shall not be made except by a person, whose name is on the register of electors, shall not relate to more than one person, shall be in writing, in Form III, shall be verified by the objector, shall be accompanied by a duplicate copy for service on the person to whom objection is taken and shall be presented by the objector personally or by an agent duly authorised in the manner prescribed in rule VII·4, together with a copy thereof.

VII·6. If a claim or objection is presented by an agent, the Revising Authority shall not receive it unless such agent has certified in writing that such claim or objection was signed by the claimant or objector in his presence, and that the person who signed it is the person whom he represents himself to be, in such claim or objection.

VII·7. Any person whose name is entered in the register of elctors of a constituency may be means of a claim apply to have his name transferred to the register of elctors of another constituency if he or she carries on business in such other constituency.

VII·8. The Revising Authority shall maintain a Register of Claims in Form IV, and a Register of Objections in Form V in which he shall cause to be entered at the time of its receipt, particulars of every claim or objection, as the case may be received.

VII·9. When the Revising Authority receives an objection presented under the provisions of the VII·5, he shall cause one copy of it to be served on the person to whom objection is taken. Such copy shall be served in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for service of summons, except that the serving officer shall not be required to verify the fact of service by affidavit.

VII·10. When the period prescribed for the presentation of claims and objections has expired the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall forthwith post at his office a list of all claims and objections received together with a notice showing the dates on which and the place at which such claims and objections will be heard.

VII·11. A party to a claim or an objection may appear personally or by an agent duly authorised by a properly stamped and executed special power of attorney; provided that no such power of attorney shall be required if the agent is a legal practitioner.

VII·12. At the time and place fixed for the hearing of claims and objections, the Revising Authority shall call up the cases in the order in which they are entered in the list and shall dismiss the claim of any person who is not present or represented and shall record his order together with brief reasons for it on the form on which the claim has been submitted.

VII·13. The Revising Authority shall in such cases as have not been dismissed under rule VII·12 proceed to hear the parties concerned or their authorised agents and such evidence as may be produced and may to him appear necessary, and he shall then decide the claim or objection. In all cases the Revising Authority shall record his order, together with brief reasons for it, on the form on which the claim or objection has been submitted. If a person to the inclusion of whose name in the register of electors objection has been taken is not present, although due notice has been sent to him, the Revising Authority shall as far as possible decide the case on its merits.

VII·14. If a claimant duly appears, the Revising Authority shall give an opportunity to any objector present personally or by an agent authorised in the manner prescribed in rule VII·11 to contest the claim.

VII·15. The Revising Authority shall not adjourn proceedings in a case once begun, except for reasons to be recorded in writing.

VII·16. No appeal shall lie from the order of a Revising Authority passed under the provisions of rules VII·12 or VII·13, but any person aggrieved by any such order may, within three days from the date of such order apply to the Elections Officer, Local Bodies for revision of the order, and the Elections Officer, Local Bodies may confirm such order, or set it aside and as such other order with respect to the claim or objection as he may deem fit, and such order of the Election Officer, Local Bodies shall be final.

VII·17. Every order passed by the Revising Authority, and not set aside under rule VII·16 and every order passed by the Elections Officer, Local Bodies under the said rule shall be final and shall not be called in question either by a Commission appointed under section 410 of the Act or by any court.

VII·18. (1) The Revising Authority, as soon as he has disposed of all claims and objections presented to him and in any case not later than the prescribed dates shall forward a list of claims and objections, and of his orders accepting or rejecting them to the Election Officer, Local Bodies who shall cause the register of electors to be corrected accordingly and shall then either reprint and republish the registers of electors so corrected, or if he deems fit shall republish the preliminary register of electors published under the provisions of rule VII·2 together with a list of additions and corsections.

(2) Any register of electors republished under the provisions of sub-rule (1) with or without a list of corrections and additions, as the case may be shall come into force from the date of such republication and shall continue in force until a fresh register is prepared and republished under the provisions of sub-rule (1) for the purpose of the next general election of Councillors, provided that Government may by notification direct the preparation in accordance with these rules a fresh register at any time.

VII·19. (1) Any person whose name is on the register of electors of a constituency may at any time bring to the notice of the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, by application in writing in any form any error in the entry in the register relating to his name which is a clerical error and the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, may at any time make or cause to be made such correction in the register of electors as he may deem necessary in respect of such entry.

(2) Any person whose name was entered in a register published under the provisions of rule VII·2 may, if his name is omitted from the register republished under the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule VII·18 and no order for such omission has been passed under the provisions of rule VII·13 apply to the Election s Officer, Local Bodies, for the restoration of his name to such register and the Elections Officer, Local Bodies shall cause his name to be restored accordingly.

(3) If the name of a person appears in a register of electors published under the provisions of rule VII·18 after the exclusion of the name had been ordered by a competent authority, the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, may cause the name to be excluded from the aforesaid register.

NOTE—Under the Court Fees Act, 1870, it is not necessary to affix a stamp on an application presented under this rule.

CHAPTER VIII

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

VIII·1. For the purposes of the return of candidates the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall appoint one or more officers to be the Returning Officer or officers.

VIII·2. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall on the prescribed dated publish a notice—

(i) inviting nomination papers of candidates for election:

(ii) specifying the date, time and place when and where the nomination papers shall be submitted;

(iii) specifying the authority to whom nomination papers shall be submitted.

VIII·3. Any person not ineligible for membership of the Corporation under the provisions of rule IV·1 of these rules or of the Act or of any other Act may be nominated as a candidate for election, provided that on or before the date fixed for the nomination of candidates, between the hours of eleven O'clock of the forenoon and three O'clock of the afternoon or such other hours as the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, may fix in this behalf, he shall either in person or by his proposer and seconder together or by a duly authorised agent appointed by authority in writing signed by him and, unless such agent is a legal practitioner verified by a magistrate, sub-registrar of the Registration Department, lambardar, or member of a local authority, deliver to the authority named in the notice under rule VIII·2, a nomination paper completed in Form VI appended to these rules and subscribed by the candidate himself as assenting to the nomination and by two persons, as proposer and seconder whose names are included in the register of electors of the constituency concerned republished under the provisions of rule VII·18.

VIII·4. No person shall subscribe as proposer or seconder a number of nomination papers greater than the number of councillors to be elected to represent the constituency in question, and if a person has subscribed whether as proposer or seconder a larger number of nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled, only those of the papers so subscribed which have been first received up to the number of such vacancies shall be deemed to be valid.

VIII·5. If any person is nominated as a candidate in more than one constituency he shall not later than the day succeeding the date on which the scrutiny of nominations of candidates is concluded, intimate in writing to the Returning Officer the constituency for which he wishes to stand, and his nomination for any other constituency shall thereupon be deemed to be cancelled; provided that if he fails to make such intimation, the Returning Officer shall cancel his nomination in respect of all such constituency except one as he may deem fit.

VIII·6. Each candidate nominated under the provision of rule VIII·3 shall at or before the time of the delivery of his nomination paper deposit or cause to be deposited with the Returning Officer or other officer to whom the nomination paper has been delivered under the provisions of rule VIII·3 or in the treasury the sum of Rs. three hundred in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day and the nomination paper of a candidate shall not be deemed to have been duly presented unless such a deposit has been made, provided that no more than one such deposit need be made by any candidate in respect of his candidature for any one constituency.

VIII·7. Subject to the provisions of rule VIII·6, the amount of deposit shall be Rs. one hundred and fifty, in the case of candidates belonging to the scheduled castes.

VIII·8. If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit has been made withdraws his candidature within the prescribed time, or if the nomination of any such candidate is refused, the deposit shall be returned to the person by whom it was made, and if any candidate, dies before the commencement of the poll, any such deposit, if made by him, shall be returned to his legal representative or, if not made by the candidate shall be returned to the person by whom it was made.

VIII·9. If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit has been made is not elected and the number of votes polled by him does not exceed one-eight of the total number of votes polled in the constituency concerned, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Lahore Corporation.

Explanation—For the purposes of this rule, the number of votes polled shall be deemed to be the number of ballot papers, other than spoilt, tendered or challenged ballot papers counted.

VIII·10. If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit has been made is elected and thereafter his election is deemed to be invalid owing to his failure to take the oath of allegiance, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Lahore Corporation.

VIII·11. If the candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit has been made is not elected, and the deposit is not forfeited under the provisions of rule VIII·9 amount equal to two-thirds of the deposit shall be returned

to the candidate, or to the person who has made the deposit on his behalf as soon as may be after the publication of the result of the election in the Gazette and the balance shall be credited to the funds of the Lahore Corporation as a contribution towards the expenses of the election.

VIII·12. If the candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit has been made is elected, and the deposit is not forfeited under the provisions of rule VIII·10, an amount equal to two-thirds of the deposit shall be returned to the candidate, or to the person who has made the deposit on his behalf as soon as may be, after the candidate has taken the oath of allegiance and the balance shall be credited to the funds of the Lahore Corporation as a contribution towards the expenses of the election.

VIII·13. The Returning Officer or the person authorised to receive nomination papers shall on receiving a nomination paper inform the person or persons delivering the same of the date, hour and place, appointed for the scrutiny of nominations, and shall enter on the nomination paper its serial number and shall sign there on a certificate stating the date on which and the hour at which the nomination paper was delivered to him.

VIII·14. When all nomination papers have been received the Returning Officer shall on the prescribed date cause to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the Corporation a notice of the nomination papers received containing the same particulars as are shown in the nomination paper, both of the candidate and of the persons who have subscribed the nomination paper as proposer and seconder. This notice shall also specify the time, date and place when and where the nomination papers shall be scrutinised.

VIII·15. Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by an appliciation in writing signed by him and delivered to the Returning Officer at his office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. or such other hours as the Elections Officer, Local Bodies may fix in this behalf on any day up to and including the day next after that fixed for the scrutiny of noominations. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature, shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be re-nominated as a candidate for the same election.

VIII·16. The Returning Officer shall as soon as may be after receiving an application of withdrawal under rule VIII·15, cause a notice of the withdrawal to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the Corporation.

VIII.17. On the date fixed for the scrutiny of nominations, the candidates, one proposer and one seconder of each candidate and one other person for each candidate duly authorised in writing by such candidate and no other person may attend at such time and place as the Returning Officer may appoint, and all reasonable facilities shall be given to them for examining the nomination papers of all candidates whose names are included in the list of candidates posted under the provisions of rule VIII·14.

VIII·18. On the date fixed for the scrutiny of nominations after facilities have been given for the examination of nomination papers under the provisions of rule VIII·17, the Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers of all candidates, whose names are included in the list of candidates posted under the provisions of rule VIII·14, and shall decide all objections made to any nomination, and shall either on such objection or on his own motion after such summary enquiry if any, as he may deem necessary, refuse any nomination, if he is satisfied—

(*a*) that the candidate was on the date fixsd for the nomination of candidate ineligible for election under the provisions of rule IV·1 or of any other rules or of the act or of any other act and had not before that date been exempted by Government from any disqualification imposed on him;

(*b*) that a proposer or seconder was not qualified to subscribe the nomination paper under rule VIII·4;

(*c*) that there has been any failure to comply with any of the provisions of rules VIII·3, VIII·4, VIII·6, VIII·7;

(*d*) that the candidate or any proposer or seconder is not identical with the person whose number on the register of electors is given in the nomination paper as the number of such candidate, propser or seconder as the case may be;

(*e*) that the signature of any candidate or of any proposer or seconder is not genuine or has been obtained by force or by fraud;

Provided that nothing contained in clause (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*) of this rule, shall be deemed to authorise the refusal of the nomination of any candidate on the ground of any irregularity in respect of a nomination paper, if the candidate has been duly nominated by means of another nomination paper, in respect of which no irregularity has been committed:

Provided further that no nomination shall be refused under clause (*d*) of this rule, if a summary enquiry is sufficient to establish the identity of the candidate, proposer and seconder with the persons who subscribed the nomination paper as such respectively.

VIII·19. The Returning Officer shall endorse on each nomination paper his decision accepting or rejecting it, and if he rejects it, he shall record in writing a brief statement of his reasons for so rejecting it.

VIII·20. Any person aggrieved by an order passed by the Returning Officer may within three days of the date of such order present, in person or by counsel, to the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, an application for revision of such order.

VIII·21. When any application for revision of an order has been submitted to the Elections Officer Local Bodies, under the provision of rule VIII·20 the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, may, after hearing the applicant or his counsel, confirm such order or may set it aside and pass such other order as he may deem fit.

VIII·22. (1) On completion of the scrutiny of nominations and after the expiry of the period within which such candidatures may be withdrawn under the provisions of rule VIII·15 the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall cause to be prepared lists of valid nominations and cause them to be posted up on the prescribed date at some conspicuous place at the office of the Corporation.

(2) In the list to be posted under the provisions of sub-rule (1), the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall assign colours to the candidates in the manner he deems fit and shall note the distinctive colours assigned to each candidate for the purpose of the ballot against his name in the aforesaid list.

VIII 23. If a candidate dies before the poll and after the date fixed for the nomination of candidates and his nomination is or has been accepted as valid by the Returning Officer, all proceedings with reference to the election of a councillor in the constituency in which he was a candidate other than the preparation of the register of electors shall be commenced a new in all respects as if for a fresh election.

VIII·24. If only one candidate has been validly nominated and he has not withdrawn his candidature in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time, he shall be declared to be duly elected, and the Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Elections Officer, Local Bodies.

VIII·25. If, after the expiry of the period allowed by these rules for the withdrawal of candidature, there remains no candidate who has been validly nominated, Government shall, by a notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituency to elect a person within such time as may be fixed in the notification;

Provided that where the constituency, having already been called upon under this rule, has failed to elect a person to fill the vacancy, Government shall not be bound to call again upon the constituency to elect a person until such time, if any, as Government think fit.

VIII·26. If the number of candidates, who have been validly nominated for a constituency and have not withdrawn their candidature in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time, is more than one, a poll shall be taken in the prescribed manner on the prescribed date or dates.

CHAPTER IX

THE POLL

IX·1. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall select and appoint one or more polling stations, as he may consider necessary, for each ward and shall on the prescribed date, post at the office of the Corporation a list showing the polling stations so appointed, the polling area for which each polling station has been appointed, and the date or dates on which and the hours during which each such station shall remain open for the recording of votes, and no person shall be permitted to record his vote except at the polling station of the area to which according to the register of electors he belongs, and within the period for which the polling station remains open.

IX.2. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall appoint a Presiding Officer, Polling Officers, Polling Assistants, Clerks, and such other persons to assist the Presiding Officer, as he may deem necessary, and if before or at the time of the poll the Presiding Officer or a Polling officer or a Polling assistant or a clerk or such other person refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting as such, the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, sha l appoint another person to act in his place and the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, may at any time, if he thinks fit, appoint any other person so to act in place of the person previously appointed.

IX·3. The Presiding Officer shall keep order at the polling station, shall see that the election is fairly conducted, shall regulate the number of electors to be admitted at one time and shall exclude all other persons except—

(a) the Polling Officer, and other staff of the polling station, the candidates and two agents of each candidate (hereinafter) referred to as the polling agents) appointed in writing by the candidates,

(b) the police or other public servants on duty ; and

(c) such other persons as he may from time to time admit for the purpose of identifying electors.

IX·4. If any person misconducts himself at the polling station or fails to obey the lawful orders of the Presiding Officer or the Polling Officer performing the duties of the Presiding Officer, he may, immediately, by order of the

Presiding Officer or such Polling Officer be removed from the polling station by any police officer or by any other person authorised in writing by the Presiding Officer or such Polling Officer to remove him; and the person so removed shall not, without the permission of the Presiding Officer or such Polling Officer be allowed again to enter the polling station during the day:

Provided that this power shall not be exercised so as to prevent any elector who is otherwise entitled to vote at any polling station from having an opportunity of voting at such station.

IX·5. No ballot paper shall be issued after the closing hour appointed under rule IX·1, but any elector, who has received his ballot paper before that hour shall be allowed a reasonable opportunity to record his vote.

IX·6. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall provide at each polling station instruments for stamping the official marks on ballot papers and copies of the register of electors or of such parts thereof as contain the names of the electors entitled to vote at such station. He shall also provide ballot boxes bearing distinct colours assigned to each candidate in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule VIII·22. He shall also cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place outside or inside each polling station a notice showing the name of each candidate and the colour of the ballot box assigned to him.

IX·7. No person who helps to prepare or distribute and no person who handles the materials referred to in rule IX·6, and no person employed at a polling station, shall divulge to an unauthorised person the official mark allotted to any polling station or polling stations; and no person who is for the time being incharge of the material of a polling station shall allow the instrument for stamping the official mark to be taken from his custody. For the purpose of this rule a Presiding Officer shall be deemed to be incharge of the materials at his polling station from the time when they are first handed over to him until the close of the poll.

IX·8. Every ballot box shall be so constructed that ballot papers can be introduced therein, but cannot be withdrawn therefrom without the box being unlocked and opened.

IX·9. The Presiding Officer at a polling station, immediately before the commencement of the poll, shall show the ballot box empty to such persons as may be present at such station so that they may see that it is empty, and shall thereupon forthwith lock it up and place upon it the seal provided for the purpose in such manner as to prevent its being opened without breaking such seal, and shall keep it so locked and sealed, and shall thereafter open the polling station for polling at the hour appointed under the provisions of rule IX·1.

IX·10. Before the polling station is opened for the recording of votes, the Presiding Officer shall read to such persons as may be present the provisions of section 14 of the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920, and shall explain the substance thereof in the vernacular.

IX.11. (1) Voting shall be by ballot and every person wishing to cast his vote shall do so in person and not by proxy, by means of a ballot paper in Form VII appended to these rules.

(2) No person after entering a polling station shall exhibit to any polling clerk, assistant or officer, any paper purporting to show the name or description of any candidate.

IX·12. The polling station shall consist of three compartments occupied as under:—

(*i*) 1st compartment—for the issue of slips.

(A board marked 'For electors only' should be put up at the entrance)

(*ii*) 2nd compartment for the issue of—

(*a*) ballot papers, and

(*b*) tendered voting papers.

(*iii*) 3rd compartment for voting—In this compartment arrangements shall be made to enable the electors to cast their votes screened from all observation.

IX·13. The slip clerks in the first compartment shall each be provided with—

(*a*) as many pages of the register of electors of the ward concerned as he can conveniently deal with;

(*b*) a sufficient number of white slips;

(*c*) a sufficient number of 'pink' slips for issue to electors in whose names "white" slips have previously been issued to others.

IX.14. (1) The ballot clerks in the second compartment shall each be provided with—

(*a*) as many pages of the register of electors of the ward concerned as he can conveniently deal with,

(*b*) as many ballot papers as there are electors to be dealt with, and

(*c*) a sufficient number of "red" slips for issue to voters who apply for voting papers after another person had obtained a ballot paper in that name.

(2) The ballot clerks in the "Tendered Votes Section" shall each be provided with—

(a) a copy of the register of electors,

(b) a sufficient number of tendered voting papers, and

(c) a sufficient number of ballot papers in Form VII appended to these rules.

Voting—1st stage

IX·15. On arrival at the polling station the elector shall proceed to the table of the slip clerk in charge of his serial number in the register of electors. The slip clerk shall—

(a) assure himself of the elector's identity by asking the elector his name and address and comparing it with the name and address as given in the register of electors;

(b) strike off the elector's serial number from the numbers given on pages provided at the end of the register of electors;

(c) issue a white slip after entering thereon elector's serial number in the register of electors and the table number of the ballot clerk; and

(d) instruct him to present it in the 2nd compartment at the table of the ballot clerk shown on this lip.

2nd stage

IX·16. No elector shall be allowed to enter the ballot clerks' (2nd) compartment unless he has been provided with an official slip as prescribed in rule IX·15. On entering the compartment he shall proceed straight to the table of the ballot clerk shown on the slip and present him the slip. Immediately before he delivers a ballot paper to an elector the Presiding Officer or the ballot clerk shall cause it to be stamped with the official mark and shall call out the number, name and description of the elector as given in the register of electors and shall cause the number of the elector in the register of electors with particulars indicating the register of electors or the part of the register of electors in which the number is entered to be entered on the counterfo l of the ballot paper and the signature of the elector, or if the elector is unable to affix his signatures, a rolled impression of his left thumb, to be obtained on such counterfoil, and shall make a mark in the copy of the register of electors against the number of elector to denote that he has received his ballot paper but without indicating the particular ballot paper which he is to receive, and shall then hand the ballot paper to the elector.

(2) At any time before a ballot paper is delivered to an elector, the Presiding Officer or a Polling Officer may, of his own accord, if he has reason to doubt the identity of the elector or his right to vote at such station, and shall, if so required by a candidate or a polling agent, put to the elector the following questions:—

(1) Are you the person enrolled as follows (reading the whole entry from the register of electors)? and

(2) Have you already voted at the present election in this constituency? and

(3) Have you already voted at this election in any other territorial constituency?

and the elector shall not be supplied with a ballot paper if he refuses to answer any one of the questions and unless he answers the first question in the affirmative, the second and third questions in the negative.

IX·17. When an elector has received a ballot paper he shall forthwith proceed to the place set apart for the casting of ballot papers, drop his ballot paper into the ballot box of the colour earmarked for the candidate for whom he wishes to vote and then forthwith leave the polling station.

IX·18. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule IX·17 if an elector by reason of blindness or infirmity is unable to vote in the manner prescribed and see or distinguish between different colours, the Presiding Officer shall at his request cause the ballot paper to be placed in the ballot box according to the directions of the voter.

IX·19—If an elector after receiving a ballot-paper is unwilling to cast his vote he shall on no account be allowed to leave the station without either depositing the ballot-paper in the ballot-box or surrendering the same to the Presiding Officer who shall make a note of it in a list in Form XI of ballot papers issued but not placed in a ballot box.

IX·20. (1) If a person representing himself to be a particular elector named in the register of electors applies for a slip after a slip in that name has been issued to another person, he shall after answering such necessary questions as the slip clerk may ask, be entitled to receive a "pink" slip which he shall present to the ballot clerk in charge of his number in the 2nd compartment.

(2) If on presentation of a slip either white or pink the ballot clerk in charge finds that a ballot paper in that name has not been issued he shall issue a ballot paper as provided in rule IX·16. But if on presentation of the slip the ballot clerk finds that a ballot paper has already been issued in that name he shall exchange it for a "red" slip after entering thereon the elector's serial number in the register of electors, and direct the elector to present it to the ballot clerk in the tendered votes section.

(3) On presentation of a red slip, the ballot clerk incharge of the Tendered Ballot Papers shall ask the elector such questions as he considers necessary and if the elector answers the questions satisfactorily he shall be entitled to receive a ballot paper marked "Tendered" (and which shall be of a colour different from the other ballot papers). The Tendered Ballot Paper after it has been duly filled in, instead of being dropped in the ballot box shall be handed over to the Presiding Officer authorised to receive such papers who shall endorse thereon the name of the elector and his number in the Register of Electors and the name of the electoral area to which the register relates as well as the name of the candidate for whom the elector wishes to cast his vote. The Presiding Officer shall then prepare a list in Form VIII. The person tendering such ballot paper shall sign his name and address thereon or affix his thumb-impression against the entry in the list. The elector shall be informed that his vote will not be counted and any objection he may desire to make to the Returning Officer in that behalf must be made in writing before 3 p.m. on the following day. The Presiding Officer shall then cause such ballot paper to be set aside in a separate packet bearing "Tendered votes".

IX·21. If any candidate or his agent,'declares or undertakes to prove that any person by applying for a ballot paper has committed the offence of presonation, the Presiding Officer may require such person to state his name and address and shall then enter such name and address in the list of Challenged Votes in Form IX and shall require such person to sign such entry, or if he is unable to write to affix his thumb-impression thereto and the Presiding Officer shall sign his name against such impression and may further require such person to produce evidence of identification, and if such person on being questioned in the manner provided in rule IX.16 (2) answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative and repliessatisfactorily to any other question put to him in pursuance of that rule and if having been required to produce evidence of identification he produces evidence which the Presiding Officer considers satisfactory, he shall be allowed to vote after he has been informed of the penalty of personation, and if the evidence of identification is not considered satisfactory, he may be given a challenged ballot paper which shall be of a colour different from the colour of the other ballot papers and from the colour of the tendered ballot papers and instead of being put into the ballot box shall be given to a Polling Officer and endorsed by him with the name and nember of the elector as entered in the list of Challenged Votes and the name of the constituency concerned and shall be set aside in a separate package and shall not be counted.

IX·22. An elector who has inadvertent ly dealt with his ballot paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used as a ballot paper may, after delivering such ballot paper to the Presiding Officer and satisfying him of such inadvertence, obtain another ballot paper in place of the spoilt paper, and the latter together with its counterfoil shall be marked as cancelled.

IX·23. The Presiding Officer shall on each day on which polling takes place, close the polling station at the hour appointed under the provisions of Rule IX·1 and no ballot paper shall be issued to any elector after such hour, but any elector who has already received a ballot paper shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to record his vote, provided that if for any reason it was not possible to open the polling station at the appointed hour, or if by reason of disorder at the polling station or for any other reason, the Presiding Officer deems it necessary to stop the polling for a certain time, the Presiding Officer shall keep the polling station open for a further period equal to the period that elapsed between the hour appointed for the opening of the polling station and the hour at which it was actually opened or the time during which polling was stopped, as the case may be.

IX·24 (1). As soon as practicable after the close of each day's poll, the Presiding Officer of each polling station shall in the presence of any candidates or polling agents, who may be present, break open the seals and unlock one of the ballot boxes, count the total number of ballot papers in that box and then enter the result of counting in a list in Form X. He shall then make a separate parcel of these ballot papers and seal the parcels with the seal provided and also affix to it the seal or seals of such of the candidates or polling agents as may desire to have their seals put. Outside the parcel, the Presiding Officer shall note under his signature the name of the polling station and the name of the candidate in whose box these ballot papers had been found with the total number of such ballot papers. He shall deal similarly with the remaining ballot boxes one by one, and enter the result in the list as mentioned above. The Presiding Officer shall then require such of the candidates or polling agents as may be present to countersign the list and shall permit any of them who may so desire to take a copy of the list.

(2) The Presiding Officer shall then make the following into separate parcels and seal each such parcel with the seal provided and the seal of such candidates or agents as may desire to affix their seals :—

(1) The list in Form X mentioned in sub-rule (1).

(2) The unissued ballot papers.

(3) Tendered ballot papers.

(4) Unissued tendered ballot papers.

(5) Spoilt ballot papers.

(6) Marked copy of the register of electors.

(7) Counterfoils of the ballot papers.

(8) Counterfoils of the tendered ballot papers.

(9) The challenged ballot papers.

(10) Counterfoils of the challenged ballot papers.

(11) Tendered votes list.

(12) List of challenged votes.

(13) Unused issued ballot papers and the list of such ballot papers in Form XI.

(14) Written authorities of the candidates appointing their polling agents.

(3) Outside every parcel made under sub-rule (2), the Presiding Officer shall note under his signature the name of the polling station and the nature of the contents of the parcel, and he shall then make all the parcels into one package, seal the package with the seal provided and marks on it the name and the number of the polling station, and make over the package with the least possible delay to a Police officer deputed to take charge of it at the polling station. The Police officer shall be responsible for the safeguarding of the package made over to him and shall forward it with the least possible delay to the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, who will cause them to be kept in safe custody till they are required for counting.

(4) The Presiding Officer shall forward separately to the Elections Officer Local Bodies, an account of ballot papers in Form XII.

CHAPTER X

Counting of votes and the declaration of results

X·1. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall on the prescribed date give notice in writing to all candidates and election agents of the date, time and place at which the votes will be counted.

X·2. No person shall be allowed to be present at the counting of votes except the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, and such persons as he may appoint to assist him in counting the votes, and the candidates and the election agents of each candidate.

X·3. No person shall be appointed to assist in the counting of the votes who is a candidate or who has been employed by or on behalf of a candidate for any purpose whatsoever connected with the election.

X·4. On the day appointed for the counting of votes, the Elections Officer, Local Bodies shall, before he begins to count the votes, read the provisions of section 14 of the Elections Offences and Enquiries Act, 1920, to such persons as may be present.

X·5. After complying with the provisions of Rule X·4, the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall open separately all packages forwarded to him from polling stations and shall retain unopened all parcels contained therein except the parcels of issued ballot papers containing the ballot papers of each candidate and the parcels of ballot papers cast for a particular candidate shall be placed together, but shall be kept separate from those containing the ballot papers for any other candidate. The counting of all the ballot papers cast for the same candidate, shall be completed before the counting of the ballot papers contained in the parcel for the other candidate or candidates is commenced. The votes for the various candidates shall be counted in the alphabetic order of the names of the candidates. In case of dispute the decision of the Elections Officer, Local Bodies shall be final. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies or a person authorised by him, shall, in the presence of the candidates or their election agents or representatives as may be present, assign a distinctive mark or stamp to each candidate and after opening each parcel one by one for each candidate and taking out the ballot papers therein shall stamp each ballot paper with the mark or stamp assigned to the candidate. He shall then distribute such ballot papers in convenient bundles to the persons appointed to assist in the counting of votes. He shall also check the number of ballot papers for each candidate forwarded by the Presiding Officer as found in the ballot box of the candidate with the list of such ballot papers received from the Presiding Officer. This will be done for each candidate separately.

X·6. When the ballot papers have been so distributed but not before, the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall allow the candidates and their agents reasonable opportunity to inspect, without handling the ballot papers and shall on every ballot paper which is rejected endorse the word "Rejected". If any candidate or agent present questions the correctness of the rejection, he shall also record on the ballot paper the grounds for the rejection. No candidate or agent shall be allowed to see the serial number on the back of any ballot paper.

X·7. After the ballot papers contained in the parcels of a particular candidate have been examined and counted in the manner prescribed in Rules X·5 and X·6, the Election Officer, Local Bodies, shall record the number thereof in a statement. The number of valid and rejected ballot papers shall be recorded separately. The parcels of the next candidate therein shall be

dealt with in the same manner and so on, until the ballot papers contained in the parcels of all the candidates have been counted and their number recorded in the statement.

X·8. A ballot paper shall be rejected if—

(a) it does not bear the official mark ;

(b) it bears any mark by which the elector can be identified.

X·9. The decision of the Elections Officer, Local Bodies as to the validity of a ballot paper shall be final, subject only to reversal on an election petition.

X·10. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies shall, as far as practicable, proceed continuously with the counting of the votes and shall during any necessary intervals during which the counting has to be suspended secure the ballot papers, parcels and other documents relating to the election under the seal provided and the seals of such candidates or agents as may desire to affix them, and shall cause adequate precautions to be taken for their custody.

X·11. When the counting of votes has been completed, the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall forthwith declare the result. The candidate who is found to have obtained the greatest number of valid votes shall be declared to have been elected, provided that if it is impossible to determine which candidate or candidates has or have obtained the greatest number of votes owing to two or more candidates having obtained an equal number of votes, the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall forthwith decide by drawing lots, in presence of such candidates and election agents as may be present which of such candidates shall be deemed to have been elected and shall declare him elected, accordingly.

X·12. When he has declared the result of the poll, the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall make the ballot papers into convenient bundles, close and seal them with the seal provided and after recording on each bundle a description of its contents and the date of the election to which it refers, shall keep them in safe custody.

X·13. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall prepare and certify a return setting forth—

(1) the names of the candidates and the number of valid votes given for each candidate ;

(2) the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected ; and

(3) the number of votes declared invalid.

The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall cause one copy of the return to be posted at a conspicuous place at his office, and another copy to be forwarded to Government through the Commissioner, Lahore Division.

X·14. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall retain the packets referred to in Rule X·12 in his custody until the expiry of one year from the date of the election and shall then, subject to any direction to the contrary made by Government or a competent court or a commission appointed under section 410 of the Act, cause them to be destroyed.

(2) Any candidate may apply to the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, for copies of the entries made in the list of Tendered Votes or in the List of Challenged Votes and copies shall be supplied in accordance with the rules governing the supply of copies contained in Standing Order No. 5 of the Financial Commissioners.

CHAPTER XI

DEFINITION OF CORRUPT PRACTICES

XI·1. The following practices at elections held under the provisions of the Act and these rules shall be deemed to be corrupt :—

(1) Bribery, that is to say, any gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, of any gratification to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing—

(a) a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being a candidate at an election ; or

(b) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election or as a reward to—

(i) a person for having so stood or not stood or for having withdrawn his candidature ; or

(ii) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause the term " gratification " is not restricted to pecuniary gratification or gratifications estimable in money, and it includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward, but it does not include the payment of any expenses *bona fide* incurred at, or for the purpose of, any election and duly entered in the return of election expenses prescribed by these rules.

(2) Undue influence, that is to say, any direct or indirect interference or attempt to interfere on the part of a candidate or his agent

or of any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent, with the free exercise of any electoral right :

Provided that—

(*a*) without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of this clause any such person as is referred to therein who—

(*i*) threatens any candidate or elector, or any person in whom a candidate or elector is interested, with any injury of any kind or

(*ii*) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or elector to believe that he, or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or spiritual censure ; shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of that candidate or elector within the meaning of this clause ;

(*b*) a declaration of public policy, or a promise of public action, or the mere exercise of a legal right without intent to interfere with an electoral right, shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this clause.

(3) The procuring or abetting or attempting to procure by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, the application by a person for a ballot paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or by a person for a voting paper in whose name when by reason of the fact that he has already voted in the same or some other constituency, he is not entitled to vote.

(4) The removal of a ballot paper from the polling station during polling hours by any person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent.

(5) The publication by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent, of any statement of fact, which is false, and which, he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate, or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate, being a statement reasonably calculated to prejudice the prospects of that candidate's election.

(6) The incurring or authorising by a candidate or his agent of expenditure or the employment of any person by a candidate or his agent in contravention of the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(7) Any act specified in the preceding clauses when done by a person who is not a candidate or his agent or a person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent.

(8) The application by a person at an election for a ballot paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or for a ballot paper in his own name when by reason of the fact that he has already voted in the same or some other constituency, he is not entitled to vote.

(9) The receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification whether as a motive or a reward—

(*a*) by a person standing or not standing as, or for withdrawing from being a candidate ; or

(*b*) by any person whosoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting or for inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or any candidate to withdraw his candidature. For the purposes of this clause the term " gratification " has the same meanings as it has for the purpose of clause (1).

(10) The making of any return of election expenses which is false in any material particular, or the making of a declaration verifying any such return.

(11) The incurring or authorisation by any person other than a candidate or his agent of expenses on account of holding any public meeting, or upon any advertisement, circular or publication or in any other way whatsoever, for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of the candidate, unless he is authorised in writing so to do by the candidate.

(12) The hiring, using or letting, as a committee room or for the purpose of any meeting to which electors are admitted, of any building, room or place where intoxicating liquor is sold to the public.

(13) The issuing of any circular, placard or poster having a reference to the election which does not bear on its face the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

CHAPTER XII

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES

XII·1. No election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with these rules.

XII·2. (1) An election petition against the return of a candidate on the ground of a corrupt practice or material irregularity shall be in writing, signed by a person who was a candidate at the election or by not less than five electors, and the petition shall be presented to the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, or to any officer authorised by him in this behalf, within fourteen days after the day on which the result of the election was declared, provided that the limit of fourteen days prescribed in this rule may be extended by the Elections Officer, Local Bodies, if there are in his opinion sufficient grounds for such extension.

(2) The petitioner shall enclose with the petition copies of the petition and of its enclosures equal to the number of respondents.

Explanation—For the purpose of this rule in a constituency in which a candidate is deemed to be elected under the provisions of Rule VIII·24 the day on which the list of valid nominations is posted under the provisions of Rule VIII·22 shall be deemed to be the day on which the result of the election was declared.

(3) A petitioner may, if he so desires, in addition to calling in question the election of the returned candidate claim a declaration that he himself has been duly elected, but such a declaration shall only be claimed on one or other of the following grounds :—

(*a*) that in fact the petitioner received a majority of the valied votes; or

(*b*) that but for votes obtained for the returned candidate by corrupt practices or material irregularity, the petitioner would have obtained a majority of the valid votes.

(4) Where the petitioner claims a declaration that he himself has been duly elected, the returned candidate or any other party may give evidence to prove that the election of the petitioner would have been void if he had been the returned candidate and a petition had been presented complaining of his election ;

Provided that the returned candidate or such other party as aforesaid shall not be entitled to give such evidence unless he has within fourteen days of the service of the notice under Rule XII·3, given notice of his intention to the Commission, and made the deposit as required by Rule XII·4,

Provided further that the limit of fourteen days prescribed in this rule shall in the case of petitions filed prior to the making of this rule run from the date of this notification.

(5) Every notice referred to in the first proviso to sub-rule (4) shall be accompanied by the statement and list of particulars required by Rule XII·3 in the case of an election petition and shall be signed and verified in the like manner.

XII·3. (1) The petition shall contain a statement in concise form of the material facts on which the petitioner relies and shall, where necessary, be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and shall be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(2) The petition shall be accompanied by a list signed and verified in like manner setting forth full particulars of any corrupt practice which the petitioner alleges, including as full a statement as possible as to the names of the parties alleged to have committed any corrupt practice or material irregularity, and the date and place of the commission of each such practice or irregularity.

(3) The Commission may upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as they may direct at any time allow the particulars included in the said list to be amended or order such further particulars in regard to any matter referred to therein to be furnished as may in its opinion be necessary for the purpose of ensuring fair and effectual trial of the petition ; provided that particulars as to any additional corrupt practice not contained in the said list shall not be added by means of any such amendment.

XII·4. At the time of, or before presenting an election petition, the petitioner or petitioners shall deposit in the treasury five hundred rupees (two hundred and fifty rupees in case the petitioner or petitioners is or are members of the scheduled castes) in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day as security for all costs that may become payable by him or them.

XII·5. If a petitioner by whom the deposit referred to in Rule XII·4 has been made, withdraws his election petition as provided in Rule XII·10 or after final orders, have been passed on the election petition, the deposit shall after such amount as may be ordered to be paid as costs, charges and expenses has been deducted, be returned to the petitioner by whom it was made ; and if the petitioner dies during the course of the enquiry into the election petition, any such deposit if made by him, shall after the amount of such costs as may be ordered to be paid have been deducted, be returned to his legal representative.

XII·6. The Elections Officer, Local Bodies, shall forward every election petition received by him to Government.

XII·7. If any of the provisions of Rules XII·2, XII·3 and XII·4, has not been complied with Government may dismiss the election petition and their

order shall be final. If the petition is not dismissed a Commission will be appointed under section 410 of the Act.

XII·8. The Commission shall cause to be served on each respondent a notice of the presentation of the petition together with a copy of the petition; and shall summon each respondent and in his presence or if he fails to be present in person or by counsel after summons has been duly served upon him, in his absence shall make an enquiry regarding the corrupt practices or irregularities alleged to have been committed.

XII·9. (1) The enquiry shall be held in a place to which the public have free access and notice of the time and place of enquiry shall be given to the parties not less than seven days before the first day of the enquiry.

(2) The enquiry shall as far as possible be held within the City, provided that the Commission may, on being satisfied that special circumstances exist rendering it desirable that the enquiry should be held elsewhere appoint some other convenient place for the enquiry.

(3) Subject to the provisions of these rules every election petition shall be enquired into as nearly as may be in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to the trial of suits, provided that if the Commission consists of more than one person it shall only be necessary for it to make or cause to be made a memoranda of the substance of the evidence of any witness, and provided further that a commission may dismiss an election petition for default.

XII·10. (1) An election petition may be withdrawn only by leave of the Commision or, if an application for withdrawal is made before any Commission has been appointed by Government.

(2) If there are more petitioners than one, no application to withdraw a petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.

(3) When an application for withdrawal is made to the Commission notice thereof fixing a date for the hearing of the application shall be given to all other parties to the petition and shall be published by being posted at the office of the Lahore Corporation.

(4) No application for withdrawal shall be granted if in the opinion of Government or of the Commission as the case may be, such application has been induced by any bargain or consideration which ought not to be allowed.

(5) If the application is granted—

(*a*) the petitioner shall, where the application has been made to the Commission be order to pay the costs of the respondent therefore incurred or such portion thereof as the Commission may think fit;

(*b*) notice of the withdrawal shall be published by being posted at the office of the Lahore Corporation;

(*c*) any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within fourteen days from the date of such publication apply to be substituted as petitioner in place of the party withdrawing and, upon compliance with the condition of rule XII·4 as to security shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as Government or the Commission may think fit.

XII·11. (1) An election petition shall abate only on the death of a sole petitioner of the survivor of several petitioners.

(2) Notice of the abatement of an election petition shall be published by the Commission or, if the petition abets before any Commission has been appointed by Government, by being posted at the office of the Lahore Corporation.

(3) Any person who might himself have been petitioners may, within fourteen days from the date of such publication apply to be substituted as petitioner, and upon compliance with the conditions of rule XII·4 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as Government or the Commission may think fit.

XII·12. If before the conclusion of the trial of an election petition the respondent dies or gives notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition the Commission shall cause notice of such event to be published by being posted at the office of the Lahore Corporation, and thereupon any person who might have been a petitioner may, within fourteen days from the date of such publication apply to be substituted for such respondent to oppose the petition, and shall be entitled to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commission may think fit.

XII·13. Save as hereinafter provided in these rules if in the opinion of the Commission—

(*a*) the election of returned candidate has been procured, or induced or the result of the election has been materially effected by a corrupt practice, or

(*b*) any corrupt practice has been committed, or

(*c*) there has been any material irregularity, or

(*d*) the election has not been a free election by reason of the large number of cases in which the corrupt practices defined in Chapter XI have been committed by a candidate or an agent of a candidate or a person acting with the connivance of a candidate or such agent, the Commission shall report that the elction of the returned candidate shall be deemed to be void.

XII·14. If the Commission reports that a returned candidate has been guilty by an agent of any corrupt practice which does not amount to any form of bribery other than treating as hereinafter explained or to the procuring or abetment of personation, and if the Commission further reports that the candidate has satisfied it that—

(*a*) no corrupt practice was committed at such election by the candidate and the corrupt practices mentioned in the report were committed contrary to the orders and without the sanction or connivance of such candidate, and

(*b*) such candidate took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices at such election, and

(*c*) the corrupt practices mentioned in the said report were of a trivial unimportant and limited character and did not materially affect the result of the election, and

(*d*) in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practice on the part of such candidate, then the Commission may report that the election of such candidate should not be deemed to be void.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule "treating" means the incurring in whole or in part by any person of the expense of giving or providing any food drink, entertainment, or provision to any person with the object directly orindirectly of inducing him or any other person to vote or refrain from voting or as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting.

XII.15. Where any charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice, the Commission shall record in its report—

(*a*) a finding whether a corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by any candidate or any agent of a candidate or with the connivance of any candidate or any such agent, and the nature of such corrupt practice, and

(*b*) the names of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the inquiry to have been of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the inquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice with any such recommendations as they may desire to make for the exemption of any such persons from any disqualifications to which they may have become liable to in this connection under these rules;

Provided that no person shall be so named in the report unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why his name should not be so recorded.

XII.16. Before submitting its report the Commission shall, fix a date for the presence of the parties or their agents and shall at the date so fixed, announce the substance of the report and the order as to costs to such of the parties or their agents as may be present on that date.

XII.17. When in the opinion of the commission an election petition presented under these rules is frivolous and vexatious, it shall include in the amount of costs to be reported under section 417 of the Act as a separate item, the cost incurred by Government in establishing the commission.

XII.18. Government may of it own motion direct an enquiry to be held into the conduct of any election if there is reason to suspect that a corrupt practice or material irregularity has been committed and the case shall be dealt with so far as may be in the manner prescribed in these rules.

CHAPTER XIII

ELECTION EXPENSES

XIII·1. Each person who has been nominated as a candidate for election shall, keep or cause to be kept accounts of all sums received and expended by him or by his election agent or by any person on his behalf or in his interest an account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the election, and also of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

XIII·2. Each person who has been nominated as a candidate for an election shall lodge or cause to be lodged with Election Officer, Local Bodies, a return of all such receipts and expenditure within 30 days from the date of first publication of the result of the election in the Gazette. All such returns shall be signed both by the candidate and by his election agent.

XIII·3. The return of receipts shall include a detailed account of all moneys, securities and equivalents of money received from any person (including the candidate himself), club, society or association in respect of any expenses, whether paid or remaining un-paid, incurred on account of or in connection with or incidental to the election. The name of each such person, etc., and the amount received shall be shown separately.

XIII·4. The return of expenditure shall be made up in separate parts that is to say:—

Part A—The personal expenditure of the candidate incurred or paid by him or by his election agent on his behalf, including all payments for personal services rendered, for hotel bills, for travelling expenses and for the purchase of books or election literature.

Part B—Expenditure incurred by the candidate or by his election agent for the remuneration of agents (including the election agent) clerks or messengers. The name and description of such agent, clerk or messenger employed and the rate of remuneration and the amount paid to each shall be shown separately.

Part C—All other expenditure (including travelling expenses and cost of refreshments provided) incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents (including the election agent) clerks or messengers. The name and description of each agent, clerk or messenger and the amount paid to each shall be shown.

Part D—The details of the travelling expenses of persons (not being agents, clerks or messengers). whether in receipt of salary or not incurred or paid by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling.

Part E—The cost of printing.

Part F—The cost of advertising.

Part G—The cost of stationery.

Part H—The cost of postage and telegrams, which may be shown in lump sums.

Part I—The cost of rooms hired for public meetings or as committee rooms or as an office.

Part J—The cost of any payment made to any person whosoever on account of the conveyance of electors or any elector to or from any place for the purpose of voting, and the cost of hiring, employing, borrowing or using for the purposes of the election any boat, vehicle or animal usually kept for letting on hire or for the conveyance of passengers for hire. The candidate need not include in this the cost of hiring any boat, vehicle or animal for the purpose of conveying himself alone to or from the place where his vote is recorded.

Part K—Every disputed claim remaining un-paid.

Part L—All expenditure incurred and payments made by the candi date or by his election agent or by any person on behalf of or in the interest of the candidate in connection with the election and not included in any of the foregoing parts.

Part M—A summary showing the total expenditure incurred under each of the previous parts.

XIII·5. Each payment shall be entered separately, except where otherwise stated. The name and description of each person paid and the work done or the nature of the goods supplied shall be shown in respect of each payment.

(2) Vouchers shall be attached to the return for all items of expenditure amounting to five rupees and over unless from the nature of the case of receipt cannot be obtained; the vouchers shall be numbered and arranged in serial order and the number of the relevant voucher shall be entered in the return against each item of expenditure.

XIII·6. After the expiry of the period within which the returns of election expenses shall be lodged, the Election Officer, Local Bodies shall, as soon as may be, cause a notice of the date on which the return has been lodged, and of the time and place at which they can be inspected, to be fixed in some conspicuous place in his office and any person shall, on the payment of a fee of one rupee be entitled to inspect any such return, on payment of an appropriate fee assessed on the scale in force for the granting of copies of revenue records, to obtain a copy or copies thereof or any part thereof.

XIII·7. Not later than the 16th day after the date by which the return of election expenses must be lodged under rule XII· 2 the Elections Officer, Local Bodies shall, forward to Government through the Commissioner Lahore Division—

(*a*) all returns of election expenses which candidates or the ir election agents have lodged within the prescribed period ; and

(*b*) a statement showing the names of candidates and their election agents who have not lodged their returns of election expenses within the prescribed period.

CHAPTER XIV

PENALTIES

XIV·1. Government may by notification in the gazette declare void the election of any person proved to their satisfaction to have been guilty

of a corrupt practice or to have connived at or abetted the commission of a corrupt practice or whose agent has been so proved guilty or the result of whose election has been materially affected by the breach of any law or rule for the time being in force.

XIV·2. Government may by notification in the gazette disqualify any person, who may have been proved guilty under rule XIV·1 of a corrupt practice or of conniving at or abetting the same from holding any municipal office for a period specified in the notification.

XIV.3. Any person who commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules IV.1 IX. 4, IX.7), IX·11 (2) and XIII·2 shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

XIV.4. A court shall take cognizance of the breach of any of the provisions of these rules on the complaint of such person as the Provincial Government may authorise in this behalf.

FORM I

[Rule VI.2 (2)]

Register of Electors

CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION

Ward No.—— *Street No.*——

Serial No.	House No.	Name and parentage (or name of husband, etc., in the case of women)	Profession	Caste
el	2	3	4	5

FORM II

[Rule VII.4]

THE CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION REGISTER OF ELECTORS

Claim for inclusion in the Register

I ——————————,
son/daughter
——————of——————,
wife/widow
caste——————,occupation——————,age——————,
living at——————having found that my name is not included in the register of electors, request that it may be included in the register of electors relating to Ward No.——————, Street——————, House No.——————.

I have attained the age of 21 years and fulfil the qualifications prescribed by rule III·1 of the Corporation Election Rules.

In support of this claim, I produce the following documents and evidence:—

I verify this claim of my own knowledge and information to be true.

Signed at——————on——————19 .

Signature or thumb-mark of the claimant

(*To be added by the Authority to whom the claim is presented*)
This claim has been entered in the Register of Claims at Serial No.
——————

Date——————

Signature of the Authority to whom the claim is presented

FORM III

[Rule VII·5)

THE CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION REGISTER OF ELECTORS

Objection to the registration

I,———————————hereby object to the inclusion of the name of———————————,

Son/daughter

———————————

Wife/widow

Caste———————, occupation———————

Address———————————,

of the register of electors for Ward No.———————————,

Street———————————,House No.———————,

In support of my objection I produce the following evidence:—

———————————

———————————

Signed at———————*on*———————————*1952.*

Signature or thumb-impression of the objector

Entered as elector in the register of electors for Ward No.———————.

———————,Street———————,House No.———————.

I verify this objection of my own knowledge and information to be true.

Signed at———————*on*———————————*19* .

Signature or thumb-impression of the objector

(*To be added by the authority to whom the objection is presented*)

This objection has been entered in the register of objections at Serial No.———————————

Date ———————————.

Signature of the Authority to whom the objection is presented

FORM IV

[Rule VII·8)

REGISTER OF CLAIMS FOR REGISTRATION

City of Lahore———————————*Constituency*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Ward in which registration is claimed.	Name, father's name, caste and occupation of claimant	Date of presentation of claim, authority to whom it is presented, with initials of such authority	Date of decision with note as to presence of parties	Decision		Signature of Revising Authority	Signature of official by whom effect was given to the decision of the Revising Authority and date
					Admitted	Rejected		

FORM V

[Rule VII·8]

REGISTER OF OBJECTIONS TO REGISTRATION

City of Lahore—————————*Constituency*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Person objected to be registered								Decision			
Serial No.	In ward	Under name	With number of roll	Name and description and number of objector on roll	Date of presentation of objection to authority to whom it is presented with initials of such authority	Name of process-server by whom duplicate sent to be served on person objected to and date	Abstract of process-server's report and date	Date of decision with note as to presence of parties	Admitted	Rejected	Signature of Revising Authority	Signature of official by whom effect was given to the decision of the Revising Authority and date

FORM VI

[Rule VIII.3]

NOMINATION PAPER

Name of constituency—————————

Name of candidate—————————

Father's name—————————

Caste—————————

Occupation—————————

Address—————————

—————————

Constituency on the register of electors of which the candidate is registered as an elector—————————

—————————

Number of the candidate on the register of electors of the constituency in which he is registered as an elector—

Name of the proposer—————————

Number of the proposer on the register of electors of the constituency in which the candidate is a candidate for election—————————

Signature of the proposer—————————

Name of the seconder—————————

Number of the seconder on the register of electors of the constituency in which the candidate is a candidate for election—————————

Signature of the seconder—————————

DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE

I hereby declare that I agree to this nomination.

Date————————— *Signature of candidate*

—————————

NOTE—The nomination paper will not be valid unless it is delivered to the Election Officer, Local Bodies, or other person authorized to receive it at his office before 3 p.m. on. 19 .

(To be filled in by Elections Officer, Local Bodies or other authorised person)

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY

Serial No.——————:

This nomination paper was delivered to me at my office at (date and hour)

Date——————

Signature of Election Officer, Local

Bodies or other authorized person——————

CERTIFICATE OF SCRUTINY

I have scrutinized the eligibility of the candidate, the proposer and seconder and find that they are respectively qualified to stand for election, to propose and to second the nomination, and I therefore accept the nomination,

or

I have scrutinized this nomination and reject it for the following reasons:—

Signature of officer

Date—————— *scrutinizing the nomination*——————

FORM VII

[Rule IX·11 (1)]

FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

Counterfoil

Lahore Corporation Elections

Serial No.——————

Constituency——————

No. of Polling Station——————

No. of elector in the register of electors with particulars indicating the register of electors or the part of the register of electors in which the number is entered——————.

Elector's signature or thumb-impression.

Outerfoil

Lahore Corporation Elections

Serial No.——————

Constituency——————

ON THE BACK OF THE OUTERFOIL

Instructions to electors

Place this ballot paper in the ballot box of the colour allotted to the candidate for whom you wish to vote.

FORM VIII

[Rule IX·20 (3)]

TENDERED VOTES LIST

Polling Station——————.

Name of constituency	Name of elector	Number in the register of electors	Signature of voter, if literate or thumb-impression, if illiterate, with his address

FORM IX

[Rule IX·21]

LIST OF CHALLENGED VOTES

Polling Station——————

Signature Sheet No.——————

Name of constituency	Number on the register of electors	Name and address	Signature of elector, if literate, or thumb-impression of electros, if illiterate	Name of identifier, if any	Order of presiding officer (in each case)

FORM X

[Rule IX·24 (1)]

BALLOT PAPERS FOUND IN THE BALLOT BOX

Lahore Corporation Elections.

Constituency——————

No. of Polling Station——————

Name of candidate	Colour of ballot box	Total No. of ballot papers
1.		
2		
3.		
4.		

Dated—————— *19* . *Signature*——————
Presiding Officer

Signature of candidate or Polling Agent of candidate

(Give name of candidate or Polling Agent).
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.

FORM XI

(Rule IX·24 (2)]

BALLOT PAPERS ISSUED BUT NOT PLACED IN A BALLOT BOX

Lahore Corporation Elections.

Constituency——————

No. of Polling Station——————

Serial No. of Ballot Papers	REMARKS
Total ..	

Signature ——————

Dated—————— 19 . *Presiding Officer*

FORM XII

[Rule IX·24 (3)]

BALLOT ACCOUNT

Constituency—

Polling Station—

City of Lahore

BALLOT PAPERS

RECEIVED			ISSUED			UNISSUED		
Serial numbers		Total	*Serial numbers*		Total	*Serial numbers*		Total
From	To		From	To		From	To	

BALLOT PAPERS

Total issued	Total returned spoilt	Balance total in ballot box

TENDERED BALLOT PAPERS

RECEIVED			ISSUED			UNISSUED		
Serial numbers		Total	*Serial numbers*		Total	*Serial numbers*		Total
From	To		From	To		From	To	

TENDERED BALLOT PAPERS

Total issued	Total returned spoilt	Balance total in parcel

Date—

Signature —

Presiding Officer

SCHEDULE A (MUSLIMS)

SCHEDULE OF BOUNDRIES

Description of boundaries of Election Wards of the City of Lahore for Muslims

MUSLIMS

WARD No. 1

North—From the north-west corner eastwards along the northern Corporation limits to its intersection with the north-western bank of Ravi River.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of Ravi River to its intersection with the north-eastern side of G. T. Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of G.T. Road to a point facing the northern side of Sheikhupura Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Sheikhupura Road to its intersection with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 2

West/North—From the point where the north-eastern side of the Railway Line intersects the south-eastern bank of Ravi River north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of Ravi River to its intersection with the northern Corporation limit; thence eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its intersection with the western side of the Kacha Path leading to Jhugian Jodha.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the said Kacha Path passing by Zaildar Wala and Arayan Wala to its junction with the northern side of Umar Street (Abadi Farooq Ganj).

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Umar Street straight on the north-western side of the Main Bazar, Farooq Ganj; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of the Main Bazar straight on the northern side of Circular Road, thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Ravi Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Ravi Road to its intersection with the south-eastern bank of Chhota Ravi River; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of Chhota Ravi River to its junction with the north-eastern side of the Railway Line; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of the Railway Line to the point of start.

WARD No. 3

North—From the point where the eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to Jhugian Jodha meets the northern Corporation limit eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its junction with the north-western side of the Kacha Path leading to Mahmud Buti ;

East/south—Thence south-westwards along the north-western sides of the said Kacha Path, Chah Miran Road and Aziz Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Ganda Nala ;

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Ganda Nala straight on the northern side of Taj Pura Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Taj Pura Road to its junction with the eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to Jhugian Jodha; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Kacha Path passing by Zaildar Wala and Aryanwala to the point of start.

WARD No. 4

North—From the point where the northern side of Circular Road meets the south-eastern side of Gala (leading to main Bazar Farooq Ganj) north-eastwards along the south-eastern sides of the said Gala and Main Bazar, Farooq Ganj to the latter's junction with the southern side of Umar Street (Farooq Ganj); thence eastwards along the southern sides of Umar Street and Taj Pura Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Ganda Nala; thence southwards along the western side of Ganda Nala to its intersection with the southern side of Aziz Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Aziz Road to its junction with the northern side of Chah Miran Road ;

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Chah Miran Road straight on the Western side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road; thence southwards along the western side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Circular Road.

South/west—Thence north-westwards and westwards along the north-eastern and northern sides of Circular Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 5

North—From the point where the eastern side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road meets the southern side of Chah Miran Road eastwards along the southern side of Chah Miran Road to its junction with the western side of the Kacha Path leading to Baghdadi Street or Police Station Misri Shah.

East—Thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the western side of Baghdadi Street; thence southwards along the western side of Bagdadi Street to its junction with the northern side of Sultan Pura Road ;

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Sultan Pura Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of G. T. Road ;

South/west—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of G. T. Road to its junction with the eastern side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Haji Abdul Rahim Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 6

North—From the point where the north-eastern side of Chah Miran Road (leading to Main Bazar, Faiz Bagh) meets the southern side of Chah Miran Road (leading to Kot Khowaja Saeed) eastwards along the southern side of the said Road and the Kacha Path leading to Mahmood Buti to a point facing the western side of Humayun Street, Bhogiwal.

East—Thence southwards straight on the western side of Humayun Street, thence again southwards along the western side of Humayun Street to its junction with the northern side of Main Bazar, Baghbanpura.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of the Main Bazar and Ghore Shah Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Baghdadi Street.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Baghdadi Street and Chah Miran Road to the latter's turn towards north-west; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Chah Miran Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 7

North—From a point where the southern side of Sultan Pura Road meets the no hern side of G. T. Road eastwards along the southern sides of Sultanpura Road and Ghore Shah Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Mustafa Road (Singhpura Road).

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Mustafa Road to a point where it meets the northern side of G. T. Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of T. G. Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 8

North—From the point where the eastern side of the Kacha Path (running along the western side of Railway General Store) meets the southern side of G. T. Road eastwards along the southern side of G. T. Road to its junction with the western side of Wheat Man Ro ad; thence southwards along the western side of Wheat Man Road to a point facing the southern side of Railway Pacca Drainage; therce eastwards along the southern side of Railway Pacca Drainage to its junction with the western side of Shalamar Link Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Shalamar Link Road to its intersection with the north-western Bank of the Canal.

East/south—Thence south-westwards along the north-western Bank of the Canal to its intersection with the north-eastern side of Mayo Road;

West—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Mughalpura Road, straight on the northern side of 'Mughalpura Shed Road; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Road to a point facing the eastern side of the Kacha path running along the western side of Railway General Store; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Kacha Path to the point of start.

WARD No. 9

North—From a point where the eastern side of Mustafa Bazar(Singh pura Road) meets the southern side of Haq Nawaz Road eastwards along the southern sides of Haq Nawaz Road and G. T. Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Shalamar Link Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Shalamar Link Road to a point where it meets the Pacca Railway Drainage.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Pacca Railway drainage to the point where it meets the eastern side of Wheatman Road.

West—Thence northwards crossing G. T. Road along the eastern sides of Wheatman Road and Mustafa Bazar (Singhpura Road) to the point of start.

WARD No. 10

East—From the point where the northern Corporation limit meets the north-western side of the Kacha Path leading to Janda Company south-westwards along the north-western side of the said Kacha Path to a point facing the western side of the Kacha Path running along the western side of Darogha wala; thence southwards along the western side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the northern side of G. T. Road;

South—Thence westwards along northern sides of G. T. Road and Haq Nawaz Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Hamayun Street.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Hamayun Street straight on the south-eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to Mahmud Buti ;

West/North—Thence north-westwards along the south-eastern side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the northern Corporation Limit; thence eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 11

North—From the point where the eastern side of Shalamar Link Road meets the southern side of G. T. Road eastwards along the southern side of G. T. Road to the point where it meets the western bank of Sukh Nehar.

East—Thence southwards along ththe western bank of Sukh Nehar to a point where it meets the northern bank of Upper Bari Doab Canal.

South—Thence westwards along the northern bank of Upper Bari Doab Canal to the point where it meets the eastrn side of Shalamar Link Road.

West—Thehce northwards along the eastern side of Shalamar Link Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 12

North—From the point where the south-eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to Janda Company meets the northern Corporation limit eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its intersection with the northern side of G. T. Road ;

East—Thence westwards along the northern side of G. T. Road to a po int facing the western side of the Kacha Path (which runs along the western side of Wara Abdul Sattar); thence southwards along the western side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the northern bank of the Canal ;

South—Thence westwards along the northern bank of the Canal to its junction with the eastern bank of Sukh Nehr.

West—Thence northwards along the western bank of Sukh Nehr to its intersection with the southern side of G. T. Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of G. T. Road to a point facing the eastern side of the Kacha Path (which runs along the western side of Daroghewala); thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the south-eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to Janda Company; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of the said Kacha Path to the point of start.

WARD No. 13

North—From the point where the north-eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to Kumhar Pura meets the southern bank of the Canal eastwards along the southern bank of the Canal to a point facing the eastern side of the Kacha Path (which runs alon : the western side of Bagh S. Kasad Singh, Harbanspura and Wara Abdul Sattar); thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the southern side of G. T. Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of G. T. Road to its intersection with the northern Corporation limit; thence eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to the north-east corner ;

East—Thence southwards along the eastern Corporation limit to the south east corner;

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to its junction with the north-eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to Chung Khurd;

West—Thence north-westwards passing by the eastern side of Chung Khurd, Kir and Nadrabad Nawanpind straight on the southern boundary of Cantonment Area; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of Cantonment Area to its south-east corner; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of Cantonment Area to its western turn; thence westwards and northwards along the northern boundary of Cantonment Area straight on the southern side of the Railway Line leading to Amritsar; thence eastwards along the southern side of the Railway Line to its junction with the north-eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to the Canal; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of the said Kacha Path to the point of start.

WARD No. 14

West-north—From the point where the north-eastern side of Mayo Road intersects the south-eastern bank of the Canal north-eastwards along the south eastern bank of the Canato a point facing the south-western side of the Kacha Path leading to Kumhar Pura;

East—Thence south-east wards along the south western side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the northern side of the Railway Line leading to Amritsar; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Railway Line up to the western boundary of Ward No. 13; thence southwards along the western boundary of Ward No. 13 to the northern boundary of Cantonment Area;

South—Thence westwards along the northern boundary of Cantonment Area to its southern turn; thence southwards along the western boundary of Cantonment Area to its intersection with the northern side of Dharam Pura Road (Mayo Road); thence westwards and north-westwards, respectively along the northern and north-eastern sides of Mayo Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 15

North—From the pint where the south-eastern bank of the Canal intersects the south-western side of Mayo Road southeastwards and east-wards, respectively along the south-western and southern sides of Mayo Road to its junction with the western boundary of Cantonment Area ;

East—Thence southwards along the western boundary of Cantonment Area to its junction with the north-eastern side of Jail Road ;

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Jail Road to its intersection with the south-eastern bank of the Canal;

West/North—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the Canal to the point of start.

WARD No. 16

North—From the point where the south-eastern bank of the Canal meets the south-western side of Jail Road south-eastwards along the south-western side of Jail Road to its junction with the western boundary of Cantonment Area ;

East—Thence southwards along the western boundary of Cantonment Area to its south-west corner; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of Cantonment Area up to the western boundary of Ward No. 13; thence south-eastwards along the western boundary of Ward No. 13 (passing by the eastern sides of Nadrabad, Nawanpind, Kir and Chung Khurd) up to the southern Corporation limit ;

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to a point facing the western side Village Pindi ;

West—Thence northwards along the eastern boundary of Ward No. 17 (passing by the western side of Village Pindi) up to the southern boundary of Model Town Colony; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of Model Town Colony straight on the north-eastern side of Ferozpur Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Ferozpur Road to its junction with the south-eastern bank of the Canal; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the Canal to the point of start.

WARD No. 17

North/East—From the point where the south-eastern bank of the Canal meets the south-western side of Ferozpur Road south-eastwards along the south-western side of Ferozpur Road to a point facing the southern boundary of Model Town Colony; thence westwards along the southern boundary of Model Town Colony to a point facing the western side of Village Pindi; thence southwards along the western boundary of Ward No. 16 (pasing by the western side of Village Pindi) up to the southern Corporation limit ;

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to its junction with the eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to Model Town ;

South/West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Kacha Path upto the southern boundary of Model Town Colony; thence westwards along the southden side of Model Town Colony to its south-west corner; thence northwards along the western boundary of Model Town Colony to its junction with the northern side of the Kacha Path leading to Nawan Shah Di Khui; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the north-eastern side of the Kacha Path leading to the Canal; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of the said Kacha Path (passing by the eastern side of Nawan Shah Di Khui) to its junction with the south-eastern bank of the Canal.

West/North—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the Canal to the point of start.

WARD No. 18

North—From a point where the eastern side of Multan Road meets the southern side of Kacha Path leading to Ichhra eastwards along the southern side of the said Kacha Path to its junction with the western side of Pir Ghazi Road; thence southwards along western side of Pir Ghazi Road straight on the southern side of the Kacha Path leading to Zaildar Road; thence eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha Path, Zaildar Road and Ichhra Road to the latter's junction with the south-western side of Ferozpur Road ;

East—Thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Ferozepur Road to its junction with the north-western bank of the Canal; thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of the Canal to a point facing the south-western side of Kacha Path leading to Nawan Shah Di Khui; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of the said Kacha Path and the western boundary of Model Town Colony up to the southern Corporation limit.

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to the south-west corner ;

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit and the eastern side of Multan Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 19

North—From the point where the eastern side of Sarwar Street No. 2 meets the southern side of Bahawalpur Road eastwards along the southern

along the south-eastern side of the said Kacha path to its intersection with the western Corporation limit (near abadi Sanda Shatan);

West—Thence northwards along the western Cerporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 23

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit intersects the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Faizpur Khurd eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha path and Out Fall Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Hotu Singh Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Hotu Singh Road and Street No. 1, Ramnagar, to the latter's junction with the northern side of Dev Samaj Road: thence westwards along the northern side of Dev Samaj Road to the point facing the western side of Street No. 11, Ramnagar; thence southwards along the western side of Street No. 11 to a point facing the southern side of Street No. 6; thence eastwards along the southern side of Street No. 6 to its southern turn; thence southwards along the western sides of Street No. 6 and Main Bazar, Krishan Nagar to the latter's junction with the northern side of Muslim Road (Arjan Road).

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Muslim Road (Arjan Road) and the Kacha path leading to Ravi River straight on the north-western side of the Kacha path leading to western Corporation limit, thence south-westwards along the north-western side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 24

North—From the point where the eastern side of Street No. 11, Ram Nagar meets the southern side of Dev Samaj Road eastwards along the southern sides of Dev Samaj Road, Town Hall Road and Upper Mall to the latter's junction with the western side of Main Bazar. Old Anarkali.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the Main Bazar, Old Anarkali, Lake Road and Multan Road upto Chowk Chauburji.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side ef Sat Guru Street No. 68 to its junction with the south-eastern side of Nand Street;

West—Thence north-eastwards and northwards respectively along the south-eastern and eastern sides of Nand Street No. 47 and Main Bazar? Raj Garh straight upto to the northern side ef Sanda Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Sanda Road to its junction with the eastern side of Main Bazar; Krishan Nagar; thence northwards along the eastern side of Main Bazar? Krishan Nagar (Siri Krishana Road) and Street No. 6, Ram Nagar to the latter's turn towards west; thence westwards along the northern side of Street No. 6 to its junction with the eastern side of Street No. 11; thence northwards along the eastern side of Street No. 11. Ram Nagar to the point of start.

WARD No. 25

North—From the point where the eastern side of Main Bazar, Old Anarkali meets the south-western side of Upper Mall south-easterwards along the south-western side of Upper Mall to its junction with the western side of Queen's Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Queen's Road to its junction with the northern side of Mozang Road;

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Mozang Road and Begum Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Lytton Road;

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Lytton Road to a point facing the northern side of the Road which leads to Lake Road; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Road to its junction with the eastern side of Lake Road; thence northwards along the eastern sides of Lake Road and Main Bazar? Old Anarkali to the point of start.

WARD No. 26

North—From the point where the eastern side of Lake Road meets southern side of the Road leading to Lytton Road eastwards along the southern side of the said Road to its junction with the western side of Lytton Road; thence southwards along the western side of Lytton Road to a point facing the southern side of Begum Road; thence eastwards along the southern sides of Begum Road and Mozang Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Temple Road;

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Temple Road to its junction with the northern side of Badar Din Road;

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Badar Din Road, Maula Bakhsh Road and Bhawalsher Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Lake Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Lake Road to the point ef start.

along the south-eastern side of the said Kacha path to its intersection with the western Corporation limit (near abadi Sanda Shatan);

West—Thence northwards along the western Cerporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 23

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit intersects the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Faizpur Khurd eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha path and Out Fall Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Hotu Singh Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Hotu Singh Road and Street No. 1, Ramnagar, to the latter's junction with the northern side of Dev Samaj Road: thence westwards along the northern side of Dev Samaj Road to the point facing the western side of Street No. 11, Ramnagar; thence southwards along the western side of Street No. 11 to a point facing the southern side of Street No. 6; thence eastwards along the southern side of Street No. 6 to its southern turn; thence southwards along the western sides of Street No. 6 and Main Bazar, Krishan Nagar to the latter's junction with the northern side of Muslim Road (Arjan Road).

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Muslim Road (Arjan Road) and the Kacha path leading to Ravi River straight on the north-western side of the Kacha path leading to western Corporation limit, thence south-westwards along the north-western side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 24

North—From the point where the eastern side of Street No. 11, Ram Nagar meets the southern side of Dev Samaj Road eastwards along the southern sides of Dev Samaj Road, Town Hall Road and Upper Mall to the latter's junction with the western side of Main Bazar. Old Anarkali.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the Main Bazar, Old Anarkali, Lake Road and Multan Road upto Chowk Chauburji.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side ef Sat Guru Street No. 68 to its junction with the south-eastern side of Nand Street ;

West—Thence north-eastwards and northwards respectively along the south-eastern and eastern sides of Nand Street No. 47 and Main Bazar? Raj Garh straight upto to the northern side ef Sanda Road ; thence westwards along the northern side of Sanda Road to its junction with the eastern side of Main Bazar; Krishan Nagar; thence northwards along the eastern side of Main Bazar? Krishan Nagar (Siri Krishana Road) and Street No. 6, Ram Nagar to the latter's turn towards west ; thence westwards along the northern side of Street No. 6 to its junction with the eastern side of Street No. 11 ; thence northwards along the eastern side of Street No. 11. Ram Nagar to the point of start.

WARD No. 25

North—From the point where the eastern side of Main Bazar, Old Anarkali meets the south-western side of Upper Mall south-easterwards along the south-western side of Upper Mall to its junction with the western side of Queen's Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Queen's Road to its junction with the northern side of Mozang Road;

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Mozang Road and Begum Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Lytton Road;

West—Thence northwards along 'the eastern side of Lytton Road to a point facing the northern side of the Road which leads to Lake Road ; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Road to its junction with the eastern side of Lake Road ; thence northwards along the eastern sides of Lake Road and Main Bazar? Old Anarkali to the point of start.

WARD No. 26

North—From the point where the eastern side of Lake Road meets southern side of the Road leading to Lytton Road eastwards along the southern side of the said Road to its junction with the western side of Lytton Road ; thence southwards along the western side of Lytton Road to a point facing the southern side of Begum Road ; thence eastwards along the southern sides of Begum Road and Mozang Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Temple Road;

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Temple Road to its junction with the northern side of Badar Din Road;

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Badar Din Road, Maula Bakhsh Road and Bhawalsher Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Lake Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Lake Road to the point ef start.

WARD No. 27

West/North—From the point where the north-eastern side of Bhawalpur Road meets the southern side of Bhawalsher Road eastwards along the southern sides of Bhawalsher Road and Maula Bakhsh Road to its junction with the western side of Main Bazar, Mozang.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Main Bazar, Mozang and Fateh Sher Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bahawalpur Road.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bahawalpur Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 28

North—From the point where the eastern side of Main Bazar Mozang meets the southern side of Badar Din Road eastwards along the southern side of Badar Din Road straight on the eastern side of Temple Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Temple Road to its junction with the western side of Mozang Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Mozang Road to its junction with the north-western side of Queen's Road.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Queen's Road straight on the northern side of Bahawalpur Road;

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Bahawalpur Road to its junction with the eastern side of Fateh Sher Road.

West—Thence north wards along the eastern sides of Fateh Sher Road and Main Bazar, Mozang to the point of start.

WARD No. 29.

North—From the point where the south-eastern side of Queen's Road meets the south-western side of Upper Mall south-eastwards along the south-western side of Upper Mall to a point facing the eastern side of Kashmir Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Kashmir Road to its junction with the south-eastern side of Egerton Road; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Egerton Road to the point where it meets the south-western side of Davis Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Davis Road to a point facing the southern side of Sunder Dass Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Sunder Dass Road to its junction with the north-western bank of the Canal;

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of the Canal to a point facing the northern bank of Sukh Nala;

South—Thence westwards along the northern bank of Sukh Nala to its intersection with the north-eastern side of Ferozepur Road;

West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Ferozepur Road up to the south-eastern side of Queen's Road; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Queen's Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 30

North—From the point where the southern side of G. T. Road meets the Double Span Bridge eastwards along the southern side of G.T. Road to a point facing the western side of Kacha path leading to General Stores.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the said Kacha path up to the western wall of General Store; thence again southwards along the western wall of General Store up to the southern side of Shed Mughalpura Road; thence eastwards along the northern side of the said Road to its junction with the north-western side of Mughalpura Road; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Mughalpura Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Mayo Road;

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern sides of Mayo Road, Station Road and Nolakha Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 31

North/West—From the point where the eastern side of Empress Road meets the western side of Railway Station Road south-eastwards along the south-western sides of Railway Station Road and Mayo Road to the latter's intersection with the north-western bank of the Canal.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of the Canal to a point facing the northern side of Sunder Dass Road, thence westwards along the northern side of Sunder Dass Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Davis Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Davis Road to its junction with the eastern side of Empress Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Empress Road to the point of start.

WARD No. 32

North—From the point where the eastern side of McLeod Road meets the southern side of Railway Station Road eastwards along the southern side gf Railway Station Road to its junction with the western side of Empress Road.

East—Thence southwards along tho western side of Empress Road to its jnction with the northern side of Abbot Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Abbot Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Abdul Karim Road.

West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Abdul Karim Road to its junction with the south-eastern side of the path leading to Abdul Aziz Street; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern sides of the said path and Abdul Aziz Street straight on the northern side of Main Bazar? Qila Gujar Singh; thence westwards and north-westwards respectively along the northern and north-eastern sides of Main Bazar? Qila Gujar Singh straight on the south-eastern side of McLeod Road; thence north-eastwards and northwards along the south-eastern and eastern sides of McLeod Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 33

North—From the point where the north-eastern side of Upper Mall meets the south-eastern side of McLeod Road north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of McLeod Road to its junction with the southern side of Abbot Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Abbot Road to its junction with the western side of Empress Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Empress Road to its junction with the north-western side of Egerton Road, thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Egerton Road to the point facing the western side of Kashmir Road; thence southwards along the western side of Kashmir Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Upper Mall.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Upper Mall to the point of start.

WARD NO. 34

West/North—From a point where the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar, meets the southern side of Kachery Road, eastwards along the Kachery Road, straight on the south-eastern side of Club Road, thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Club Road, straight on the eastern side of Rattan Chand Road, thence northwards along the eastern side of Rattan Chand Road to the point where it meets the southern side of Railway Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Railway Road to the point where it meets the western side of Chamberlian Road.

North/East—Thence southwards along the western side of Chamberlain Road to its intersection with the south-western side of Nisbet Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Nisbet Road, to the point where it meets the western side of Dil Muhammad Road; thence southwards along the western side of Dil Muhammad Road to its junction with the north-western side of McLeod Road.

South—Thence south westwards along the north-western side of McLeod Road to the point where is meets the north-eastern side of Upper Mall.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Upper Mall to its junction with the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar, thence northwards along the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar to the point of start.

WARD NO. 35

North—From the point where the eastern side of Chamberlain Road meets the southern side of Main Bazar, Gawal Mandi, south-eastwards along the southern side of Main Bazar, Gawal Mandi, to its junction with the western side of Dil Muhammad Road.

East—Thence southwards along western side of Dil Muhammad Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Nisbet Road.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Nisbet Road to its junction with the eastern side of Chamberlain Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Chamberlain Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 36

North—From the point where the eastern side of Chamberlain Road meets the south-eastern side of Railway Road, north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Railway Road to its junction with the south-western side of Fleming Road, thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Fleming Road to its junction with the western side of Dil Muhammad Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Dil Muhammad Road to its junction with the northern side of Main Bazar, Gawal Mandi.

South/East—Thence north-westwards along the northern side of Main Bazar, Gawal Mandi to its junction with the eastern side of Chamberlain Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Chamberlain Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 37

West/North—From the point where the eastern side of Dil Muhammad Road meets the south-eastern side of Railway Road north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Railway Road to is junction with the western side of McLeod Road;

East—Thence southwards and south-westwards respectively along the western and north-western sides of McLeod Road to a point facing the south-

western side of Main Bazar, Qila Gujar Singh ;thence south-eastwards along the south-eastern and southern sides of Main Bazar, Qila Gujar Singh, to its junction with the north-western side of Abdul Aziz Street; thence south-westwards along the north-western sides of Abdul Aziz Street and the path leading to Abdul Karim Road straight on the south-western side of Abdul Karim Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Abdul Karim Road to its junction with the northern side of Abbot Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of About Road, straight on the north-western side of McLeod Road; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of McLeod Road to is junction with the eastern side of Dil Muhammad Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Dil Muhammad Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Fleming Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Fleming Road to is junction with the south-eastern side of Railway Road; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Railway Road to its junction with the south-western side of Mehtab Street No. 5; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Mehtab Street No. 5, Phakkar Street No. 11, straight on the eastern side of Dil Muhammad Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Dil Muhammad Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 38

North/East—From the point where the south-eastern side of Circular Road meets the south-western side of Naulakha Road south-eastwards along the south western side of Naulakha Road to its junction with the north-western side of Railway Road.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Railway Road to its junction with the north-eastern bank of the City Canal.

South/West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern bank of the City Canal to its intersection with the south-eastern side of Circular Road.

West/North—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Circular Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 39

North/East—From the point where the south-eastern side of Circular Road meets the south-western bank of the City Canal south-eastwards along the south-western bank of the City Canal to its junction with the north-western side of Railway Road.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Railway Road to its junction with the northern side of Brandreth Road.

South/West—Thence westwards along the northern side of Brandreth Road to its junction with the south-eastern side of Circular Road.

North/West—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Circular Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 40

North—From the point where the eastern side of Chamberlain Road meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern sides of Circular Road and Brandreth Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Dil Muhammad Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Dil Muhammad Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Phokar Street No. 11.

South—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Phokar Street and Mehtab Street to its junction with the north-western side ef Railway Road; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Railway Road to its junction with the eastern side of Chemberlain Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Chemberlain Road to the point of start.

WARD NO. 41

North—From a point where the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to the point where it meets the western side of Chemberlain Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Chemberlain Road to the point where it meets the northern side of Railway Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Railway Road straight on the western side of Rattan Chand Road, thence south wards along the western side of Rattan Chand Road to its junction with the north-western side of Club Road ; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Club Road to its junction with the northern side of Kachery Road ; thence westwards along the northern side of Kachery Road to its junction with the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Anarkali Bazar to the point of start.

WARD No. 42

North—From the point where the eastern side of Lower Mall meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of Main Bazar, Anarkali.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Main Bazar, Anarkali to its junction with the northern side of Upper Mall.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Upper Mall and Dev Samaj Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Gali No. 1, Ram Nagar.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Gali No. 1 and Hotu Singh Road to the latter's junction with the south-eastern side of Lahore Road. Thence eastwards along the southern sides of Lahore Road and College Road straight on the western side of Lower Mall. Thence northwards along the western side of Lower Mall to the point of start.

WARD No. 43

North—From the point where the western Bank of River Ravi insersects the western Corporation limit southwards along the western bank of River Ravi to a point facing the southern side of Kacha path leading to Data Sahib; thence (crossing River Ravi) eastwards along the southern side of the said Kacha path upto the south-eastern bank of Chhota River Ravi; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of Chhota River Ravi to its junction with the south-western side of Kacha path leading to I. D. Hospital, thence southeastwards along the south-western side of the said Kacha path and I. D. Hospital Road to its junction with the southern side of Zaildar Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Zaildar Road to its junction with the south-western side of Circular Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of Lower Mall Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Lower Mall Road to its junction with the northern side of College Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of College Road; Lahore Road, Outfall Road and the Kacha path leading to Faizpur Khurd to the latter's junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 44

North—From the point where the eastern side of the Kacha path leading to Begum Kot meets the southern side of Kacha path leading to Malipura eastwards along the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Malipura to its junction with the western side of Ravi Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Ravi Road to its junction with the northern side of Zaildar Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Zaildar Road to its junction with the eastern side of I. D. Hospital Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of I. D. Hospital Road straight on the north-western bank of Chhota Ravi River; thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of Chhota Ravi up to the northern side of Kacha path leading to River Ravi; thence westwards along the northern side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the eastern bank of River Ravi.

(Saghyan Kalan falls in ward No. 43).

West—Thence northwards along the eastern bank of River to the point of start.

WARD No. 45

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit intersects the southern side of Sheikhupura Road eastwards along the southern side of Sheikhupura Road to its junction with the south-western side of G. T. Road.

North/East—Thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of G. T. Road to its intersection with the north-western bank of Ravi River, thence north-eastwards along the north-western bank of Ravi River to its junction with the south-western side of railway line; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of railway line to its intersection with the north western bank of Chhota Ravi River.

East/South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of Chhota Ravi River straight on the south-western side of Ravi Road; thence south-eastwards and south wards along the south-western and western sides of Ravi Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of the road leading to Momanpura; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of the said road to a point facing the northern side ef the Kacha path leading to Kot Begum; thence westwards along te northern side of the said Kacha path to its junction with the eastern bank of Ravi River; thence southwards along the eastern bank of Ravi River to its junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD No. 46

North—From the point where the eastern side of Ravi Road meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of the path (running along the eastrn side of Shahi Qila).

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the said kacha path to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Barud Khana.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Bazar Barud Khana and Bazar Hiramandi to a point facing the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Purani Tehsil; thence westwards along the northern sides of Bazar Purani Tehsil and Bazar Judge Muhammad Latif to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Thathi Malahan; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Thathi Malahan straight on the northern side of Bazar Taksali Gate, thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Taks'ali Gate to its junction with the eastern side of Ravi Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Ravi Road to the point to start.

WARD No. 47

North—From the point where the eastern side of the path(running along the eastrn side of Shahi) Qila meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of Bazar Masti Gate.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Masti Gate and Moti Bazar straight on the south-western side of Bazaz Hatta Bazar; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Bazaz Hatta Bazar to its junction with the northern side of Sua Bazar; thence westwards along the northern side of Sua Bazar to the point facing the western side of Bazar Vachhowali; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Vachhowali to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bazar Shisha Moti;

South—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern sides of Bazar Shisha Moti and Kucha Hanu Man straight on the northern side of Gali Sed Mitha; thence westwards along the northern sides of Gali Sed Mitha and Kucha Dhobian to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Sed Mitha;

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Sed Mitha to its junction with the southern side of Bazar Hira Mandi; thence eastwards along the southern sides of Bazar Hira Mandi and Bazar Barud Khana to a point facing the eastern side of the Kacha path running along the eastern side of Shahi Qila; thence northwards along the astern side of the said kacha path to the point of start.

WARD No. 48

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Masti Gate meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its junction with the western side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate straight on the south-western side of Bazar Chuni Mandi; thence south-eastwards along the south-western sides of Bazar Chuni Mandi and Bazar Chamaran to the latter'sjunction with the north- western side of M·ltani Mohala, thence south-westwards and south-eastwards along the north-western and south-western sides of Multani Mohala to its southern turn; thence southwards along the western side of the said mohala to its junction with the northern side of Gali Sareen.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Gali Sareen straight on the western side of the lane leading to Dabbi Bazar; thence southwards along the westrn side of the said lane to its junction with the northern side of Dabbi Bazar; thence westwards along the northern side of Dabbi Bazar to a point facing the western side of the lane running between Bawli Sahib and Sunehri Masjid; thence southwards along the western side of the said lane to its junction with the northern side of Kasera Bazar; thence westwards along the northern side of Kasera Bazar to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bazaz Hatta Bazar.

West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bazaz Hatta Bazar to its junction with the eastern side of Moti Bazar; thence northwards along the eastern sides of Moti Bazar and Bazar Masti Gate to the point of start.

WARD No. 49

North—From the point where the eastern side of the lane leading to Dabbi Bazar meets the southern side of Gali Sareen eastwards along the southern side of Gali Sareen to a point facing the eastern side of Multani Mohala; thence northwards and north-westwards along the eastern and north-eastern sides of Multani Mohala to its north-eastern turn; thence north-westwards along the south-eastern side of the said mohala to its junction with the south-western side of Bazar Chamaran; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Bazar Chamaran to a point facing the south-eastern side of Bazar Noghara; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Bazar

Noghara to its junction with the southern side of Bazar Ekki Gate; thence eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Ekki Gate to its junction with the western side of Gali Ahluwalia.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Gali Ahluwalia and Mohala Noghara to a point facing the southern side of Street Puran Singh Wala (leading to Sultan Gali); thence eastwards along the southern side of Street Puran Singhwala to its junction with the western side of Sultan Gali, thence southwards and south-westwards, respectively along the western side of Sultan Gali and the north-western side of Kucha Deputy Bej Nath to the latter's junction with the western side of Bazar Khradian; thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Khradian and Bazar Nohrian to the latter's junction with the north-eastern side of Gali Sheikh Wasawon;

South—Then ce north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Gali Sheikh Wasawon straight on the northern side of Chohata Bazar; thence westwards along the northern side of Chohata Bazar to its junction with the eastern side of Kalalan Bazar; thence northwards along the eastern side of Kalalan Bazar to a point facing the northern side of Kucha Kakeazaiyan; thence westwards along the northern side of Kucha Kakezaiyan to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Tazabian; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Tazabian straight on the northern side of Kashmiri Bazar; thence westwards along the northern sides of Kashmiri Bazar and Kasera Bazar to a point facing the western side of Gali Wan wattan; thence southwards along the western side of Gali Wan wattan to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bazar Chabak Sawaran thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bazar Chabak Sawaran to its junction with the southern side of Kasera Bazar; thence eastwards along the southern side of Kesera Bazar to a point facing the eastern side of the lane running through Bawli Sahib and Sunehri Masi d.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of the said lane to its junction with the southern side of Dabbi Bazar; thence eastwards along the southern side of Dabbi Bazar to a point facing the eastern side of the lane leading to Gali Sareen; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said lane to the point of start.

WARD NO. 50

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its southern turn.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Circular Road to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Delhi Gate.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Delhi Gate to its junction with the eastern side of Sultan Gali; thence northwards along the eastern side of Sultan Gali to a point facing the northern side of Street Puran Singhwala (leading to Mohalla Noghara); thence westwards along the northern side of the said street to its junction with the eastern side of Mohalla Noghara; thence northwards along the eastern sides of Mohalla Noghara and Kucha Ahluwalia straight on the northern side of Bazar Ekki Gate; thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Ekki Gate to a point facing the north-western side of Bazar Noghara; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Bazar Noghara to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bazar Chumaran; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bazar Chumaran and Bazar Chune Mandi to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Kashmiri Gate to the point of start.

WARD NO. 51

North—From the point where the south-eastern side of Kucha Deputy Bejnath meets the southern side of Bazar Delhi Gate eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Delhi Gate to its junction with the western side of Circular Road.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Circular Road to its western turn.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Mochi Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Mochi Gate, Bazar Akbari Gate, Bazar Nohrian and Bazar Khradian to the latter's junction with the south-eastern side of Kucha Deputy Bejnath; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of the said kucha to the point of start.

WARD NO. 52

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Tazabian meets the southern side of Kucha Kakezayan eastwards along the southern side of Kucha Kakezayan to its junction with the western side of Bazar Kalalan; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Kalalan straight on the southern side of Bazar Chohata; thence eastwards and south-eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Chohata and the south-western side ofGali Sheeikh Wasawon to the latter's junction with the western side of Bazar Nohrian, East thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Nohrian, AkbariGate Bazar and Bazar Mochi Gate to the latter's junction with the north-eastern side of Gali Aba.

South—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern sides of Gali Aba and Bazar Purana Lakarhara to the latter's junction with the south-eastern side of Gali Rang Raizan.

West—Thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Gali Rang Raizan straight on the eastern side of Mohala Pir Gilania; thence northwards along t he eastern sides of Mohala Pir Gilania, Takia Sadhuan and Bazar Tezabian to the point of start.

WARD NO. 53

North—From the point where the eastern side of Kucha Nawab Abdul Majid Khan meets the southern side of Bazar Jore Mori, eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Jori Mori straight on the eastern side of Bazar Machhi Hatta; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Machhi Hatta to its junction with the south-western side of Kucha Katta Sehgal; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Kucha Katta Sehgal to its northern turn; thence northwards along the eastern sides of Kucha Katta Sehgal and Bazar Sadakaran to the latter's junction with the south-western side of Noor Gali; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Noor Gali to its junction with the north-western side of Gali Rangraizan; thence south-westwards along the north-western, side of Ga'i Rangraizan straight on the south-western side of Bazar Purana Lakkar hara; thence south-eastwards along the south-western sides of Bazar Purana Lakkarhara and Gali Aba to the latter's junction and with the western side of Bazar Mochi Gate.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Mochi Gate to its junction with the northern side of Cicular Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Shahalami Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Shahalmi Gate to a point facing northern side of Bazar Papar Mandi; thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Papar Mandi to its junction with the eastern side of Kucha Nawab Abdul Majid Khan; thence northwards along the eastern side of Kucha Nawab Abdul Majid Khan to the point of start.

WARD NO. 54

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Rang Mahal meets the southern side of Bazar Kasera, eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Kasera to its junction with the south-western side of Bazar Chabak Sawaran, thence south-wastwards along the south-western side of Bazar Chabak Sawaran to a point facing the eastern side of Gali Wanwattan; thence northwards along the eastern side of Gali Wanwattan to its junction with the southern side of Kasera Bazar, thence eastwards along the southern sides of Kasera Bazar and Kashmiri Bazar to the latter's junction with the western side of Bazar Tezabian.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Tezabian' Takia Sadhuan and Mohalla Pir Gilanian to the latter's junction with the northern side of Gali Rangraizan.

South—Thence westwards and north-westwards respectively, along the northern side of Gali Rangraizan and the north-eastern side of Nur Gali straight on the western side of Bazar Sadan-Karan; thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Sada Karan and Kucha Katta Sehgal to the latter's turn towards north-west; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Kucha Katta Sehgal to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Machhi Hatta.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Machhi Hatta and Bazar Rang Mahal to the point of start.

WARD NO. 55

North—From the point where the eastern side of Kucha Kali Mata meets the southern side of Gali Sed Mitha easterwards along the southern side of Gali Sed Mitha to its junction with the south-western side of Kucha Hanu Man; thence south-eastwards along the south-western sides of Kucha Hanu Man and Bazar Shisha Moti to a point facing the eastern side of Bazar Wachhowali; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Wachhowali to its junction with the southern side of Sua Bazar; thence eastwards along the southern side of Sua Bazar to its junction with the western side of Bazar Rang Mahal.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Rang Mahal and Bazar Machhi Hatta to the latter's junction with the northern side of Bazar Jore Mori.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Jore Mori to its junction with the north-eastern side of Bazar Wachhowali; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern sides of Bazar Wachhowali and Kucha Bula Mal to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Sutar Mandi; thence northwards and north-westwards along the eastern and north-eastern sides of Bazar Sutar Mandi straight on the northern side of Gumti Bazar; thence westwards along the northern side of Gumti Bazar to its junction with the eastern side of Kucha Kali Mata; thence northwards long the eastern side of Kucha Kali Mata to the point of start.

WARD NO. 56

North-east—From the point where the southern side of Gumti Bazar meets the south-western side of Bazar Sutar Mandi south-eastwards and southwards along the south-western and western sides of Bazar Sutar Mandi to a point facing the south-western side of Kucha Bula Mal ; thence south-eastwards along the south-western sides of Kucha Bula Mal and Bazar Wachho Wali to the latter's junction with the western side of Kucha Nawab Adul Majid Khan.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Kucha Nawab Abdul Majid Khan to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Papar Mandi.

South-west—Thence westwards and north-westwards along the northern side of Bazar Papar Mandi and the north-eastern side of Chowk Chakla and Bazar Kharak Singh to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Lahori Mandi.

West-north—Thence northwards and north-eastwards along the eastern and south-eastern sides of Bazar Lahori Mandi to its junction with the southern side of Gumti Bazar, thence eastwards along the southern side of Gumti Bazar to the point of start.

WARD NO. 57

North—From the point where the eastern side of Chowk Jhanda meets the south-western side of Bazar Kharak Singh, south-eastwards along the south-western side of Bazar Kharak Singh to the point a facing the south-western side of Chauk Chakla; thence again south-eastwards along the south-western side of Chowk Chakla, and the southern side of Papar Mandi to the latter's junction with the western side of Bazar Shahalmi Gate.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Shahalmi Gate to its junction with the northern side of Circular Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Cicrcular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Bazar Mori Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Mori Gate and Chowk Jhanda to the point of start.

WARD NO. 58

East—From the point where the south-western side of Bazar Lahori Mandi meets the western side of Chowk Jahanda southwards along the western sides of Chowk Jahanda and Bazar Mori Gate to the latter's junction with the northern side of Circular Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Ravi Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Ravi Road to a point facing the southern side of Bazar Chaumala.

North—Thence eastwards straight on the southern side of Bazar Chaumala; thence against eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Chaumala to its junction with the western side of Bazar Bhati Gate ; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Bhati Gate to a point facing the southern side of Kucha Mota Singh; thence eastwards along the southern sides of Kucha Mota Singh and Gali Choprian to the latter's junction with the south-western side of Bazar Lahori Mandi ; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Bazar Lahori Mandi to the point of start.

WARD NO. 59

North—From the point where the eastern side of Bazar Hakiman meets the southern side of Bazar Purani Tahsil eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Purani Tahsil to its junction with the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha to a point facing the southern side of Kucha Dhobian ; thence eastwards along the southern sides of Kucha Dhobian and Gali Sed Mitha to the latter's junction with the western side of Kucha Kali Mata.

East—Thence southwards and south-westwards along the western side of Kucha Kali Mata and north-western side of Bazar Lahori Mandi to the latter's junction with the northern side of Gali Choprian.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Gali Choprian and Kucha Mota Singh to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Bhati Gate.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Bhati Gate and Bazar Hakiman to the point of start.

WARD NO. 60

North—From the point where the eastern side of Circular Road meets the southern side of Taksali Gate eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Taksali Gate to its junction with the western side of Bazar Thathi Malahan; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Tathi Malahan to a point facing the southern side of Bazar Judge Muhammad Latif; thence eastwards

along the southern side of Bazar Judge Muhammad Latif to its junction with the western side of Bazar Hakiman.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Bazar Hakiman and Bazar Bhati Gate to latter's junction with the northern side of Bazar Chomala.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Chomala straight on the eastern side of Ravi Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of Ravi Road to the point of start.

SCHEDULE B

Description of boundaries of election wards of the city of Lahore for Pakistani Christians and Anglo-Pakistanis.

WARD NO. 1

North—From the north-west corner eastwards along the northern Corporation Limit to its intersection with the north-western bank of the canal.

South—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of the canal to a point fa cing the northern side of Sundar Dass Road ; thence westwards along the northern side of Sundar Dass Road to its Junction with the north-eastern side of Davis Road ; thence north-westwards and westwards along the north-eastern side of Davis Road and the northern side of Abbot Road straight on the north-western side of McLeod Road ; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of McLeod Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Upper Mall; thence north-westwards and westwards respectively along the north eastern side of Upper Mall and the northern side of Dev Samaj Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Street No. 1, Ram Nagar; thence northwards along the eastern sides of Street No 1, Ram Nagar and Hotu Singh Road straight on the northern side of Out Fal Road; thence westwards along the northern sides of Out Fall Road and the Kacha Path leading to Ravi River straight on the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD NO. 2

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit meets the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Out Fall Road eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha path and Out Fall Road to the latter's junction with the western side of Hotu Singh Road ; thence southwards along the western sides of Hotu Singh Road and Street No. 1, Ram Nagar, straight on the southern side of Dev Samaj Road ; thence eastwards and south-eastwards along the southern side of Dev Samaj Road and south-western side of Upper Mall to a point facing the south-eastern side of McLeod Road; thence north-eastwards and eastwards along the south-eastern side of McLeod Road and the southern side of Abbot Road to the latter's junction with the south western side of Davis Road ; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Davis Road to a point facing to the southern side of Sundar Dass Road ; thence eastwa rds along the southern side of Sundar Dass Road straight on the south-easte rn bank of the canal: thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank o f the canal to its intersection with the northern Corporation limits; thence ea stwards along the northern Corporation limit to the north-east corner.

East—Thence southwards along the eastern Corporation limit to the south-east corner.

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to the south-west corner.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

48. For Schedule C, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

SCHEDULE C

Description of the boundaries of wards for women (Muslims).

MUSLIM LADIES

WARD NO. 1

North—From the point where the eastern side of the Kacha path leading to Jhugian Jodha meets the northern Corporation limit eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its intersection with the north western bank of the canal.

South-West—Thence south westwards along the north-western bank of the canal to its intersection with the north-eastern side of N.-W. R. Main Line ; thence north-westwards along the north eastern side of the said Railway Line to a point facing the south-eastern side of the path running along the north western side of Rawalpindi Third Class ; Booking Office, thence south-westwards along the south-eastern side of the said path to its junction

with the north-eastern side of G. T. Road, thence south-westwards and westwards, respectively along the north-eastern side of G. T. Road and the northern side of Circular Road to the latter's junction with the south-eastern side of the Gala (leading to Main Bazar, Farooq Ganj).

West—Thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Gala and Main Bazar, Farooq Ganj to the latter's junction with the northern side of Umar Street Farooq Ganj; thence eastwards along the southern side of Umar Street straight on the eastern side of the Kacha path leading to Jhugian Jodha; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said Kacha path passing by Arayanwala, Zaildarwala and Jhugian Jodha to the point of start.

WARD No. 2

North—From the point where the south-eastern side of the path running along the north-western side of Third Class, Booking Office, Rawalpindi, meets the south western side of the Railway Line south-eastwards along the south-western side of Railway Line to its intersection with the south-eastern bank of the Canal; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern bank of the Canal to its intersection with the northern Corporation limit; thence eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to the north-east corner.

East—Thence southwards along the eastern Corporation limit to the south-east corner.

South—Thence westwards along the southern Corporation limit to its intersection with the north-eastern side of Ferozepur Road.

West—Thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Ferozepur Road to its junction with the south-western side of Jail Road; thence south-eastwards and eastwards along the south-western and southern sides of Jail Road to a point facing the eastern side of Race Course Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Race Course Road to a point facing the north-eastern side of Lawarance Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Lawrence Road to its junction with the south-eastern side of Queen Road; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Queen Road to its junction with the south-western side of Upper Mall; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Upper Mall to a point facing the eastern side of Kashmir Road; thence north-wards along the eastern side of Kashmir Road to its junction with the south-eastern side of Egerton Road, thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Egerton Road straight on the eastern side of Empress Road, thence northwards along the eastern side of Empress Road to a point facing the northern side of Abbot Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Abbot Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Abdul Karim Road; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Abdul Karim Road to its junction with the southern side of Lal Chawk, Street No. 29, thence eastwards along the southern side of Lal Chawk, Street No. 29 straight on the south-eastern side of Abdul Aziz Street; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Abdul Aziz Street straight on the northern side of Main Bazar, Qila Gujar Singh; thence westwards and north-westwards along the northern and north eastern sides of the Main Bazar straight on the south eastern side of McLeod Road; thence north-eastwards and northwards along the south-eastern and eastern sides of McLeod Road and the south-eastern side of the path running along the north-western side of Rawalpindi Third Class Railway Booking Office to the point of start.

WARD No. 3

North—From the point where the western Corporation limit meets the southern side of the Kacha path leading to Out Fall Road eastwards along the southern sides of the said Kacha path and Out Fall Road to the latter's junction with the western sides of Hotu Singh Road; thence southwards along the western sides of Hotu Singh Road and Street No. 1 Ram Nagar straight on the southern side of Dev Samaj Road; thence eastwards along the southern sides of Dev Samaj Road and Upper Mall to the latter's junction with the western side of Main Bazar, Old Anarkali.

East—Thence southwards along the western sides of Main Bazar, Old Anarkali, and Lake Road to a point facing the southern side of Faridkot Road, thence eastwards along the southern side of Faridkot Road to its junction with the south-western side of Mozang Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Mozang Road to its junction with the western side of Temple Road; thence southwards along the western side of Temple Road to its junction with the northern side of Badar Din Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Badar Din Road straight on the western side of Main Bazar, Mozang; thence southwards along the western sides of Main Bazar, Mozang and Fateh Sher Road, straight on the southern side of Bahawalpur Road; thence eastwards and south-eastwards, respectively, along the southern side of Bahawalpur Road and south-western side of Ferozepur Road to the latter's junction with the north-western bank of the canal.

East-south—Thence south-westwards along the north-western bank of the canal to its intersection with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

WARD NO. 4

North—From the point where the eastern side of Main Bazar New Anarkali meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern sides of Circular Road to its junction with the south-western side of G. T. Road ; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of G. T. Road to its junction with the western side of McLeod Road.

East—Thence south-wards and south-westwards along the western and north-western sides of McLeod Road to a point facing the south-western side of Main Bazar Qila Gujar Singh; thence south-eastwards and eastwards along the south-western and southern sides of Main Bazar Qilla Gujar Singh to its junction with the north-western side of Abdul Aziz Street; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Abdul Aziz Street to its junction with the northern side of Lal Chowk, Street No. 29; thence westwards along the northern side of Lal Chawk, Street No. 29, straight on the south-western side of Abdul Karim Road ; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Abdul Karim Road straight on the southern side of Abbot Road; thence eastwards along the southern side of Abbot Road to its junction with the north-western side of Egerton Road ; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Egerton Road to a point facing the western side of Kashmir Road ; thence southwards along the western side of Kashmir Road to its junction with the north-eastern side of Upper Mall; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Upper Mall to a point facing the western side of Queens Road ; thence southwards along the western side of Queens Road to a point facing the south-western side of Lawrence Road; thence south-eastwards along the south-western side of Lawrence Road to its junction with the western side of Race Course Road; thence southwards along the western side of Race Course Road to its junction with the northern side of Jail Road.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Jail Road to its north-western turn; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern sides of Jail Road and Bahawalpur Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Fateh Sher Road.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Fateh Sher Road and Main Bazar Mozang to its junction with the southern side of Badar Din Road, thence eastwards along the southern side of Badar Din Road straight on the eastern side of Temple Road; thence northwards along the eastern side of Temple Road to a point facing the north-eastern side of Mozang Road ; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Mozang Road to a point facing the northern side of Farid Kot Road, thence westwards along the northern side of Farid Kot Road to its junction with the eastern side of Lake Road, thence north-wards along the eastern side of Lake Road Main Bazar, Purani Anarkali, and Main Bazar, New Anarkali to the point of start.

WARD NO. 5

North—From the point where the eastern side of the path running along the eastern side of Shahi Qila meets the southern side of Circular Road eastwards along the southern side of Circular Road to its southern turn.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of Circular Road to its western turn.

South—Thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to its junction with the eastern side of Mori Gate Bazar.

West—Thence northwards along the eastern sides of Bazar Mori Gate Chowk Jhanda, Bazar Lahori Mandi and Gali Kali Mata straight on the northern side of Gali Sed Mitha; thence westwards along the northern sides of Gali Sed Mitha and Gali Dhobian to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Bazar Sed Mitha ; thence northwards along the eastern side of Bazar Sed Mitha to its junction with the south-eastern side of Gali Sethan; thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern side of Gali Sethan straight on the north-eastern side of Bazar Lange Mandi: thence north-westwards along the north-eastern side of Bazar Lange Mandi to its junction with the southern side of Bazar Barud Khana; thence eastwards along the southern side of Bazar Barud Khana to a point facing the eastern side of the path running along the eastern side of Shahi Qilla; thence northwards along the eastern side of the said path to the point of start.

WARD NO. 6

North—From the north-west corner eastwards along the northern Corporation limit to its junction with the western side of the kacha path leading to Jhugian Jodha.

East—Thence southwards along the western side of the said kacha path to its junction with the northern side of Umar Street; thence westwards along the northern side of Umar Street straight o1 the north-western side of Main Bazar Farooq Ganj, thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Main Bazar Farooq Ganj to its junction with the northern side of Circular Road; thence westwards along the northern side of Circular Road to a point facing the western side of the path running along the eastern side of Shahi

Qilla; thence southwards along the western side of the said path to its junction with the northern side of Bazar Barud Khana; thence westwards along the northern side of Bazar Barud Khana straight on the south-western side of Bazar Lange Mandi; thence south-easternwards along the south-western side of Bazar Lange Mandi to its junction with the north-western side of Gali Sethan; thence south-westwards along the north-western side of Gali Sethan straight on the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha; thence southwards along the western side of Bazar Sed Mitha to a point facing the southern side of Gali Dhobian; thence eastwards along the southern side of Gali Dhobian and Gali Sed Mitha to the latter's junction with the western side of Gali Kali Mata; thence southwards along the western sides of Gali Kali Mata; Bazar Lohari Mandi, Chowk Jhanda and Bazar Mori Gate straight on the southern side of Circular Road ; thence eastwards along the southern side of the Circular Road to its junction with the western side of Main Bazar New Anarkali; thence southwards along the western side of Anarkali Bazar to its junction with the northern side of Upper Mall.

South—Thence westwards along the northern sides of Upper Mall and Dev Samaj Road to the latter's junction with the eastern side of Street No. 1, Ram Nagar, thence northwards along the eastern sides of Street No. 1 Ram Nagar, and Hotu Singh Road straight on the northern side of Out Fall Road; thence westwards along the southern sides of Out Fall Road; thence and the Kacha path leading to Ravi River to the latter's junction with the western Corporation limit.

West—Thence northwards along the western Corporation limit to the point of start.

SCHEDULE CASTES AND ALL OTHERS MINORITIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASSES I AND II.

The entire Municipal Area of the City of Lahore.

WARD FOR NON-MUSLIM (WOMEN)

The entire Municipal area of the city of Lahore.

G. M. D. JEELANI,
Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab
Medical and Local Government Departments

1092 C3—1147—28-2-52—SGPP Lahore

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The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 22nd February 1952

No. 682-Leg.—The Punjab Muhajir Fund Cess Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to Rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

Preamble to provide for the raising of funds for relief of refugees in the Punjab.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the raising of funds for the relief of refugees in the Punjab in the manner hereafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Muhajir Fund Cess Act, 1952.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force with effect from Rabi harvest, 1951-52, and shall remain in force for one year or till such time as any amount due as cess under this Act remains unpaid or unrealised.

Definitions 2. In this Act, unless there be anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "land" means land assessed to land revenue and includes land whereof the land revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

(*b*) "land revenue" includes tirni or grazing dues levied for grazing on Crown lands under section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872;

(*c*) "cess" means the Muhajir Fund Cess imposed by this Act;

(*d*) "occupier's rate" means the water rate assessable in accordance with the rules, for the time being in force, made under section 36 of the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and

(*e*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules framed by Provincial Government under this Act.

Levy of Cess 3. (1) A cess shall be levied upon all lands at the rate of two annas on each rupee or part of a rupee of the land revenue assessed and the occupier's rate payable in respect of such land.

(2) The cess shall be payable by the person liable for the payment of the land revenue or the occupier's rate or both, as the case may be:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification, exempt any person or persons or class of persons from the payment of the whole or any part of the cess.

Manner of assessment, etc. 4. (*a*) The cess levied on the basis of land revenue shall be assessed, collected and recovered in the manner prescribed from time to time by statute, rules or orders for the assessment, collection and recovery of land revenue charged under Chapter V of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

(*b*) The cess levied on the basis of occupier's rate shall be assessed, collected and recovered in the manner prescribed from time to time by statute, rules or orders for the assessment, collection and recovery of the occupier's rate charged under Part V of the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873;

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification, modify any such rules and make further rules for this purpose and for carrying out the other provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Owing to the great influx of refugees from the Punjab (India), the Delhi Province, a number of Indian States, and other parts of India, the Punjab Government considered it necessary to raise a fund to give relief to the Muhajirs. A resolution was accordingly passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly on the 9th January 1948 to the effect that a cess of two annas in a rupee on all land revenue and abiana as Muhajir Tax may be levied with effect from Kharif harvest 1947-48. An act was accordingly passed to give effect to this resolution from year to year.

There is a good deal yet to be done for the effective rehabilitation of the uprooted population from India and more money will be needed, for years to come, for this purpose as well as for the construction of houses in the rural areas, colonies, satellite towns and development of unattractive evacuee land by providing tube-wells or other means of irrigation etc., to the refugees concerned. The proposed Bill is, therefore, promulgated for the information of all concerned as required by the Rules of Procedure.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN,
Minister of Revenue.

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

101 LR—987—25-2-52— SGPP Lahore.

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1-3-52.

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 29th February 1952

No. 683-Leg.—The Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to Rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951

Preamble Whereas it is expedient to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951, in the manner hereafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the Rabi harvest 1952.

Amendment 2. (1) For subsections (1) and (2) of section 2 of the Punjab Agri-

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1-3-52.

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORT

The 28th February 1952

No. 541/52/1254/E&T—*Corrigendum*—*For* the figures and words "5th February 1952" the figures and words "15th March 1952" be substituted in Punjab Government notification No. 541/52/748-E&T, dated 4th February 1952.

S. S. JAFRI

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Industries and Electricity Departments

175

1115 CS—939—29-2-52—SGPP Lahore.

: Rs. 0-2-0

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification, modify any such rules and make further rules for this purpose and for carrying out the other provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Owing to the great influx of refugees from the Punjab (India), the Delhi Province, a number of Indian States, and other parts of India, the Punjab Government considered it necessary to raise a fund to give relief to the Muhajirs. A resolution was accordingly passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly on the 9th January 1948 to the effect that a cess of two annas in a rupee on all land revenue and abiana as Muhajir Tax may be levied with effect from Kharif harvest 1947-48. An act was accordingly passed to give effect to this resolution from year to year.

There is a good deal yet to be done for the effective rehabilitation of the uprooted population from India and more money will be needed, for years to come, for this purpose as well as for the construction of houses in the rural areas, colonies, satellite towns and development of unattractive evacuee land by providing tube-wells or other means of irrigation etc., to the refugees concerned. The proposed Bill is, therefore, promulgated for the information of all concerned as required by the Rules of Procedure.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN,
Minister of Revenue.

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1952

1-3-52.

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 29th February 1952

No. 683-Leg.—The Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to Rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951

Preamble Whereas it is expedient to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951, in the manner hereafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the Rabi harvest 1952.

Amendment 2. (1) For subsections (1) and (2) of section 2 of the Punjab Agri- ... (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act")

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1952

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

EXCISE AND TAXATION

1-3-52.

The 28th February 1952

No. 750-E&T—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 1 of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st April 1952, item No. 4 of the Schedule annexed to Punjab Government Development Department notification No. 1206-E&T, dated the 5th May 1950, under which the provisions of the said Act were applied to Bhera town in the Shahpur district shall be deleted.

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department

Price: Re. 0-2 0

1089 CS—939—29.2-52—SGPP Lahore

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification, modify any such rules and make further rules for this purpose and for carrying out the other provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Owing to the great influx of refugees from the Punjab (India), the Delhi Province, a number of Indian States, and other parts of India, the Punjab Government considered it necessary to raise a fund to give relief to the Muhajirs. A resolution was accordingly passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly on the 9th January 1948 to the effect that a cess of two annas in a rupee on all land revenue and abiana as Muhajir Tax may be levied with effect from Kharif harvest 1947-48. An act was accordingly passed to give effect to this resolution from year to year.

There is a good deal yet to be done for the effective rehabilitation of the uprooted population from India and more money will be needed, for years to come, for this purpose as well as for the construction of houses in the rural areas, colonies, satellite towns and development of unattractive evacuee land by providing tube-wells or other means of irrigation etc., to the refugees concerned. The proposed Bill is, therefore, promulgated for the information of all concerned as required by the Rules of Procedure.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN,
Minister of Revenue.

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1952 1-3-52.

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 29th February 1952

No. 683-Leg.—The Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to Rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951, in the manner hereafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the Rabi harvest 1952.

Amendment of section 2 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

2. (1) For subsections (1) and (2) of section 2 of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the following subsections shall be substituted, respectively :—

"(1) A tax shall be assessed, levied and collected every year, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this Act, in respect of income from land at the rates specified in the Schedule attached to this Act. These rates may be varied from year to year with the approval of the Punjab Legislative Assembly accorded by a resolution. The rates so varied shall, as soon as may be, be notified in the Official Gazette, and shall be applicable from the date of the publication of the notification.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the tax shall be paid by the owner of the land in respect of which it is assessed and levied".

(2) In subsection (3) of section 2 of the said Act for the words "by an owner of land" the words "with regard to the land of an owner" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

3. (1) For subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act the following subsections shall be substituted :—

"(1) Subject to the rules that may be framed in this behalf under section 10, the tax shall be assessed by the Collector of the district where the land to be taxed is situated. But in case a person is an owner of land in more than one district, the assessment shall be made by the Collector of the district within which such person ordinarily resides, or if he has no such residence in the Punjab, by the Collector of the district within which such person pays the largest amount of land revenue.

(2) Subject to the law for the time being in force relating to evacuee property, the tax shall be collected as land revenue by such agency as may be notified by the Government in the Official Gazette."

(2) The existing subsection (2) of section 3 of the said Act shall be renumbered as subsection (3).

Amendment of section 4 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

4. To section 4 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that, notwithstanding the provisions of clause (*c*) of subsection (1) of section 15 of the aforesaid Act, in case of an error in assessment resulting from a clerical mistake, an order may be reviewed without notice to the parties affected."

Amendment of section 5 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

5. In section 5 of the said Act—

(*i*) in the marginal heading the word 'estate' shall be substituted for the word 'district';

(*ii*) for the portion preceding the two provisos the following subsections (1) and (2) shall be substituted, namely,—

"(1) Every person who is or becomes an owner of land, within the meaning of this Act, in more than one estate, and is liable therefor to the payment of land revenue to the extent of two hundred and fifty rupees or more, shall submit full particulars of such land to the Collector who is to make the assessment, and where such estates are situated in more than one district, he shall furthermore intimate to the Collectors of all the other districts within which such estates are situated the fact of his having so submitted full particulars.

These particulars shall be submitted and the intimation given within 60 days of the commencement of the Punab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952 or of such person's so becoming liable, whichever period expires later:

Provided that in case a land owner had already submitted these particulars before the coming into force of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952, he shall not be required to submit these particulars over again but he shall give the intimation required under this subsection.

(2) In case of an addition to the land of such person as is mentioned in subsection (1), he shall, within 60 days of the addition, submit full particulars of such land and give intimation thereof as directed in the said subsection";

(*iii*) the first proviso shall be numbered as subsection (3), in the subsection so numbered, the words "Provided that" shall be omitted, and for the words "the Collector" occurring for the first time the words "The Collector who is to make the assessment" shall be substituted; and

(*iv*) the second proviso shall be numbered as subsection (4), in the subsections so numbered, the words "Provided further that" shall be omitted and the word 'if' occurring after these shall begin with a capital letter.

Insertion of section 5 A in Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

6. After section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted :—

"5 A. In case of evacuee lands the assesment shall be made and recoveries thereof accounted for as follows :—

Assessment and accounting of tax in respect of evacuee lands.

(1) The evacuee shall be assessed on the basis of the total land revenue payable by him.

(2) The allottee shall be assessed on the basis of the total land revenue payable by him, whether as allottee or otherwise.

(3) Payments made by the allottee in respect of the allotted land shall be credited both to the account of the evacuee and the allottee, and the former shall remain liable for the balance due from him."

Amendment of section 6 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

7. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words " revenue officer " the word ' Collector ' shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 8 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

8. In section 8 of the said Act—

(*i*) the word 'formally' shall be omitted ; and

(*ii*) for the first proviso the following proviso shall be substituted :—

" Provided that, subject to the rules that may be framed under section 10, the Collector may approve the transfer, if the transferor and the transferee undertake to pay jointly and severally, in respect of the period till the transferor's death, the amount of the tax assessed on the transferor, as if the transfer had not been effected."

Amendment of section 9 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

9. In section 11 of the said Act, for the portion preceding Explanation 1, of clause (2) the following shall be substituted :—

"(2) "Owner" includes a member of a Joint Hindu Family whether owning land individually or jointly with any other person, and also includes a mortgagee with possession, and a lessee or a tenant of Government land, and an allottee of evacuee land under the law for the time being in force relating to rehabilitation of refugees, who has been put into actual possession of that land."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951, provision does not exist in regard to—

(*i*) the annual revision of the rates of Agricultural Income-Tax *vis-a-vis* the fluctuations in the prices of the Agricultural produce;

(*ii*) the revision of rates as a result of the reduction in the batai share of the landlords due to the recent legislation in this respect;

(*iii*) the grant of approval to such transfers of land, where the transferor and transferee agree to pay the tax originally assessed ; and

(*iv*) the levy of tax on such refugees as come within the taxable limit.

The Bill proposes to supply the above omissions and to make some other minor provisions.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN
Minister of Revenue

102 LR—1004—29-2-52—SGPP Lahore

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EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

ELECTRICITY

NOTIFICATION

The 21st March 1952

No. 2262-52/1730-E&T—Whereas it appears to the Punjab Government to be necessary and expedient with a view to maintaining supplies and securing an equitable distribution of electrical energy to take action as hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 read with sections 3 and 4 of the Punjab Electricity (Emergency Powers) (Control of Supply) Act, 1949, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order and to direct that the notice of the order shall be given by its publication in the *Punjab Gazette*:—

THE PUNJAB ELECTRICITY (SHEDDING OF LOAD) ORDER, 1952

1. (i) This order may be called "The Punjab Electricity (Shedding of Load) Order, 1952."

(ii) It shall extend to the whole of the area supplied with energy from the Uhl River Scheme, including the area

(k) used in connection with the working of Aerodromes; or

(l) used by Military and Air Force installations.

(2) The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Industries and Electricity Departments, may in addition by an order in writing, exempt any consumer from the provisions of this order.

4. In an area served by the Public Works D[illegible]ment, Electricity Branch, the Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch or any officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer authorised in writing by the Chief Engineer in this behalf may, for such period as he may consider fit, after giving 48 hours' notice, disconnect any consumer who, in the opinion of the said Chief Engineer or such officer, has contravened the provisions of this order.

5. The Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch, or any officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer authorised in writing by the Chief Engineer in this behalf, may, at his discretion, direct a licensee to disconnect the premises in which energy is being consumed contrary to this order after service by the licensee of 48 hours' notice of disconnection on the [illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

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The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORT

The 4th March 1952

No. 71-A/52/1368-E&T—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (3) of section 25 of the Finance (Supplementary) Act, 1950, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to amend the Punjab Freight Toll Rules, 1950, first publised with Punjab Government notification No. 160-E&T-51/1621, dated the 9th January 1951, by the omission of rule 13 of those Rules.

S. S. JAFRI

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Industries and Electricity Departments

Price: Re. 0-2-0

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LAHORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

ELECTRICITY

NOTIFICATION

The 21st March 1952

No. 2262-52/1730-E&T—Whereas it appears to the Punjab Government to be necessary and expedient with a view to maintaining supplies and securing an equitable distribution of electrical energy to take action as hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 read with sections 3 and 4 of the Punjab Electricity (Emergency Powers) (Control of Supply) Act, 1949, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order and to direct that the notice of the order shall be given by its publication in the *Punjab Gazette*:—

THE PUNJAB ELECTRICITY (SHEDDING OF LOAD) ORDER, 1952

1. (i) This order may be called "The Punjab Electricity (Shedding of Load) Order, 1952."

(ii) It shall extend to the whole of the area supplied with energy from the Uhl River Scheme, including the area

(k) used in connection with the working of Aerodromes; or

(l) used by Military and Air Force installations.

(2) The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Industries and Electricity Departments, may in addition by an order in writing, exempt any consumer from the provisions of this order.

4. In an area served by the Public Works Department, Electricity Branch, the Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch or any officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer authorised in writing by the Chief Engineer in this behalf may, for such period as he may consider fit, after giving 48 hours' notice, disconnect any consumer who, in the opinion of the said Chief Engineer or such officer, has contravened the provisions of this order.

5. The Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch, or any officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer authorised in writing by the Chief Engineer in this behalf, may, at his discretion, direct a licensee to disconnect the premises in which energy is being consumed contrary to this order after service by the licensee of 48 hours' notice of disconnection on the consumer

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1952

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

EXCISE AND TAXATION

NOTIFICATION

The 7th March 1952

No. 829-E&T—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to order that for clause (3) of Order 42 of the Punjab Opium Orders, 1937, first published with the Punjab Government notification No. 4152-Ex., dated the 4th October 1937, the following clause be substituted, namely:—

"(3) Retail licences may be granted for a period of one year or such shorter period as may be fixed by the Excise Commissioner, from time to time and every such licence shall cease to operate and determine on the expiry of period for which it was granted provided that any such licence shall not continue beyond the expiry of the financial year in which it was granted."

SAIDULLAH KHAN
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Revenue Department

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1117 CS—951—7-3-52—SGPP Lahore

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LAHORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

ELECTRICITY

NOTIFICATION

The 21st March 1952

No. 2262-52/1730-E&T—Whereas it appears to the Punjab Government to be necessary and expedient with a view to maintaining supplies and securing an equitable distribution of electrical energy to take action as hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 read with sections 3 and 4 of the Punjab Electricity (Emergency Powers) (Control of Supply) Act, 1949, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order and to direct that the notice of the order shall be given by its publication in the *Punjab Gazette*:—

THE PUNJAB ELECTRICITY (SHEDDING OF LOAD) ORDER, 1952

1. (i) This order may be called "The Punjab Electricity (Shedding of Load) Order, 1952."

(ii) It shall extend to the whole of the area supplied with energy from the Uhl River Scheme, including the area

(k) used in connection with the working of Aerodromes; or

(l) used by Military and Air Force installations.

(2) The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Industries and Electricity Departments, may in addition by an order in writing, exempt any consumer from the provisions of this order.

4. In an area served by the Public Works Department, Electricity Branch, the Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch or any officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer authorised in writing by the Chief Engineer in this behalf may, for such period as he may consider fit, after giving 48 hours' notice, disconnect any consumer who, in the opinion of the said Chief Engineer or such officer, has contravened the provisions of this order.

5. The Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch, or any officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer authorised in writing by the Chief Engineer in this behalf, may, at his discretion, direct a licensee to disconnect the premises in which energy is being consumed contrary to this order after service by the licensee of 48 hours' notice of disconnection on the consumer

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

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LAHORE, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 10th March 1952

No. 607-52/837-H.—It is hereby notified that the next examination in Baluchi language will be held at Dera Ghazi Khan on Monday the 7th April 1952.

Candidates desiring to attend the examination must forward their applications through their superior officers so as to reach the Commissioner, Multan Division, not later than the 17th March 1952, stating the standard by which they wish to be examined.

H. A. MAJID

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB

NOTIFICATION

The 10th March 1952

No. 1573-E—It is hereby notified that the next Departmental Examination of Tahsildars and candidates for the post of Tahsildar (including Naib-Tahsildars) will be held in the District Board Hall, Lahore, on Monday the 14th April 1952, and the following days, i. e., on the dates as the Departmental Examination of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

2. The order of the examination will be as follows:—

14th April 1952	8 a. m. to 11 a. m.	Criminal Law 1st paper.
	12 noon to 3 p. m.	Criminal Law 2nd paper.
15th April 1952	8 a. m. to 11 a. m.	Criminal Law 3rd paper (excluding Jails).
	12 noon to 3 p. m.	Civil Law.
16th April 1952	8 a. m. to 11 a. m.	Revenue Law 1st paper.
	1 p. m. to 3 p. m.	Lectures on Rural Reconstruction and "Panchayats" in the Committee Room of the Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

Price: Re. 0-2-0

17th April 1952	8 a. m. to 11 a. m.	Revenue Law 2nd paper.
	12 noon to 3 p. m.	Treasury.
	1 p. m. to 3 p. m.	Lectures on Rural Reconstruction and "Panchayats" in the Committee Room of the Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.
18th April 1952	8 a. m. to 11 a. m.	Local Funds.
19th April 1952	12 noon to 3 p. m.	Patwaris mensuration.

Note—If any person desires to appear in the Treasury paper on the 17th April 1952, he should attend the lectures on "Rural Reconstruction" and "Panchayats" on the 16th April 1952, along with the E. A. C. candidates. Attandance at the lectures is compulsory.

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab

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LAHORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

ELECTRICITY

NOTIFICATION

The 21st March 1952

No. 2262-52/1730-E&T—Whereas it appears to the Punjab Government to be necessary and expedient with a view to maintaining supplies and securing an equitable distribution of electrical energy to take action as hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 read with sections 3 and 4 of the Punjab Electricity (Emergency Powers) (Control of Supply) Act, 1949, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order and to direct that the notice of the order shall be given by its publication in the *Punjab Gazette*:—

THE PUNJAB ELECTRICITY (SHEDDING OF LOAD) ORDER, 1952

1. (i) This order may be called "The Punjab Electricity (Shedding of Load) Order, 1952."

(ii) It shall extend to the whole of the area supplied with energy from the Uhl River Scheme, including the area of supply specified in the Lahore Electric Licence, 1912, as amended in 1927, served by the Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch.

(iii) It shall come into force at once.

2. In the event of emergency arising due to shortage of water at Brot (India), the requisite reduction in the supply of energy shall be effected in the following manner by consumers in the following categories, that is—

(i) consumers with a connected load of 500 K.W. or above;

(ii) consumers with a connected load of 100 K. W. or above;

(iii) consumers with a connected load of 50 K. W. or above;

(iv) consumers with a connected load of 25 K. W. or above; and

(v) consumers with a connected load of more than 5 K. W.;

shall be required in the respective order shown according to reduction of supply at source not to consume or attempt to consume energy for industrial purposes.

3. (1) Nothing in this order shall be deemed to prohibit the consumption of energy for industrial motors or other industrial apparatus—

(a) in installations with connected load not exceeding 5 K. W.; or

(b) used by a licensee in connection with the maintenance of electricity supply; or

(c) used in connection with the pumping of a motor for domestic supply; or

(d) used in connection with the working of cinemas; or

(e) used in hospitals; or

(f) used in connection with the printing of daily newspapers; or

(g) used by cold storage plants; or

(h) used by pumps incorporated in sprinkler systems for fire-fighting purposes; or

(i) used in connection with radio broadcasting, or

(j) used by the Posts and Telegraphs Department; or

(k) used in connection with the working of Aerodromes; or

(l) used by Military and Air Force installations.

(2) The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Industries and Electricity Departments, may in addition by an order in writing, exempt any consumer from the provisions of this order.

4. In an area served by the Public Works Department, Electricity Branch, the Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch or any officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer authorised in writing by the Chief Engineer in this behalf may, for such period as he may consider fit, after giving 48 hours' notice, disconnect any consumer who, in the opinion of the said Chief Engineer or such officer, has contravened the provisions of this order.

5. The Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Electricity Branch, or any officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer authorised in writing by the Chief Engineer in this behalf, may, at his discretion, direct a licensee to disconnect the premises in which energy is being consumed contrary to this order after service by the licensee of 48 hours' notice of disconnection on the consumer, and the supply shall not be reconnected until a directive so to do has been issued by the Chief Engineer or such officer.

S. S. JAFRI
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Industries and Electricity Departments

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

FOOD

NOTIFICATION

The 21st March 1952

No. 2805-DFS-52/4177—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act of 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, notification No. Py-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Central Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order, namely:—

1. (a) This order may be called the "Punjab Foodgrains Distribution Order, 1952";

(b) it extends to the whole of the Punjab;

(c) it shall come into force at once.

2. In this order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) "District Magistrate" means the District Magistrate or the District Food Controller of the district.

(b) "Foodgrains" means any of the cereals given in the schedule in this order as varied from time to time.

(c) "Inspector" means the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Supplies Department, all gazetted officers of the Food Department of the Punjab Government, the Central Enforcement Officer, the District Magistrate, the District Food Controller, the Deputy District Food Controller, the Assistant Food Controller, the Foodgrain Inspector or the Civil Supplies Inspector within their jurisdictions.

Price: Re. 0-2-0

(d) "Ration document" includes a ration book, ration card, sugar ration card or any part thereof; or any dec aration authority, permit or other document issued or made under the authority, of the Provincial Government.

(e) "Retail Distributor" means a dealer authorised under the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause 3 and shall include a person in charge of a shop under the control of the Provincial Government.

3. (a) With a view to ensuring proper distribution of foodgrains, the District Magistrate, may authorise any person as a retail distributor in any area and such authorisation may specify the conditions under which such dealer shall distribute foodgrains.

(b) The District Magistrate may at any time add to amend, vary or rescind the authorisation issued under sub-clause (a).

4. No retail distributor shall sell or otherwise dispose of or attempt to sell or otherwise dispose of any foodgrains to any person, and except and under the conditions verified under clause 3 (a) and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by or under this order.

5. No retail distributor shall sell foodgrains at a price higher than that fixed by the Provincial Government.

6. No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any foodgrains from the retail distributor except—

(a) on the basis of and in accordance with a ration document,

(b) for himself and those residing with him.

7. (a) With a view to controlling the distribution of foodgrains, the Provincial Government may issue or cause to be issued to any person or class of persons or to the general public in any area, a ration document for the purpose of distribution of foodgrains on the basis of information supplied by the person applying for the same. Such person shall be bound to supply complete and correct particulars perescribed by the Provincial Government for the purpose.

(b) The District Magistrate may at any time add to, amend, vary or cancel the ration document. Where any ration document is cancelled no person shall draw any foodgrains on it.

8. The Provincial Government may make regulations providing for:

(i) the kind of ration document which may be used;

(ii) the particulars required from consumers for supplying a ration document;

(iii) the manner in which such ration document may be used for supplying or obtaining foodgrains including the manner in which and the conditions subject to which such documents may be registered with a retail distributor;

(iv) the period for which any ration document shall be valid;

(v) the number and size of the units allotted to any person, class of persons or to the public generally;

(vi) the conditions subject to which the retail distributor may obtain foodgrains;

(vii) any other matter connected with the distribution of foodgrains.

9. If any ration document be defaced lost or destroyed, the District Magistrate may, subject to any regulations that may be issued by the Provincial Government in this behalf, after making such enquiry as he may think fit, issue a new ration document in place thereof. Every person to whom a new ration document has been issued shall, if he subsequently finds the lost ration document, forthwith return the latter documents to the said officer.

10. When any person is in possession of a ration document and such possession is not authrorised by virtue of this order he shall forthwith deliver the same to the District Magistrate.

11. Every retail distributor shall when so required by general or special directions by the District Magistrate in this behalf—

(a) deliver to him all coupons and other authorities and documents given to him under or for the purposes of this order, and

(b) furnish such particulars relating to his dealings in and stocks of any rationed article as may be required.

12. Notwithstanding any provisions of this order, the Provincial Government may subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, authorise distribution of any rationed article otherwise than on a ration document and whether or not for household consumption or establishment consumption or for the purpose of an establishment other than establishment consumption.

13. (a) For the more effective enforcement of the provisions of this order an Inspector may

(i) enter any premises;

(ii) ask of any person all necessary questions;

(iii) search any person or premises or vehicle or animal and so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person or vehicle or animal, and may seize any wheat found in such person's possession or in such vehicle or on such animal, in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of any provision of this order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(b) Every person in charge of a vehicle or animal or premises which is or is sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (a) shall allow the authority making the demand access to such premises, vehicle or animal and any person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause shall answer all questions truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

14. In this order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be exercised by the Provincial Government.

15. The District Magistrate may call for such returns and such information as he considers necessary for the more effective distribution of foodgrains, and any person of whom such return or information is sought shall be legally bound to furnish a correct return or correct information, as the case may be, by the date and to the authority fixed for this purpose.

16. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this order he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both, as provided in section 7 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946).

17. If any person contravenes the provisions of this order then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying the offence shall order that the stock or quantity of foodgrain together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the court is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole, or as the case may be, a part of the foodgrain.

18. This order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*.

19. The District Magistrate shall give publicity to all the orders issued by him under this order in the manner he deems fit.

SCHEDULE

1. Wheat.
2. Wheat Atta.

R. D. HOWE

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Civil Supplies Department

1221 (?)—959—24-3-52—S(?) (?) Lal ore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORT

The 3rd April 1952

No. 1932/52/1975/E&T—In partial supersession of the Punjab Government notification No. 5401-E&T-51/1998, dated the 15th August 1951, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1951, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that the following shall be the members of the Punjab Road Transport Board :—

(1) Mr. S. Majidullah, I. S. E., Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab, *vice* the Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab.

(2) Mr. H. Sparrow, Chief Mechanical Engineer, N.-W. R., Lahore, *vice* Mr. Abdul Wahab Qureshi, Road Transport Officer, N.-W. R., Lahore:—

No. 1542/52/1997/E&T—As required by section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to publish for public information the following draft of the rules which he proposes to make, with the previous concurrence of the Central Government, under sub-section (7) of section 43-A of the aforesaid Act. The draft will be taken into consideration after 15 days of its publication in the Gazette with such objections and suggestions as may in the meantime have been received by the Provincial Transport Controller, 1, Mozang Road, Lahore:—

4. *Terms of office of members of the Board*—The Chairman and every other member of the Board shall hold office for a period which may be specified in his appointment order but not exceeding three years commening from the date on which his nomination is notified, and may be re-appointed for a period not exceeding three years from time to time on the expiry of his term.

5. *Publication of names of Chairman and members of the Board in the Official Gazette*—The name of every person appointed by the Government to be Chairman, and the names of members appointed to the Board by the Central Government and the Government shall be published in the official Gazette.

6. *Filling of permanent and casual vacancies*—(1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of a member or of his becoming incapable of acting prior to the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a person thereto who shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

(2) If a member is unable to attend the meetings of the Board for a period of three months or more, a person shall be appointed to act for such member during his absence and the person so acting shall be deemed for all purposes to be a member.

(3) Casual vacancies not exceeding three months may, at the discretion of the appointing authority, be filled or left unfilled.

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The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

NOTIFICATION

The 24th March 1952

No. 6617-ADSB—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of paragraph 2 of the Foreigners' Order, 1951, which has been entrusted to him by the Central Government, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to appoint all Superintendents of Police in the Punjab to be "Civil Authorities" for the purposes of the said order within their ordinary jurisdictions.

By order of the Governor of the Punjab

S. GHIASUDDIN AHMAD

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab

1039 CS—949—24-3-52—SGPP Lahore

(d) "Ration document" includes a ration book, ration card, sugar ration card or any part thereof; or any dec aration authority, permit or other document issued or made under the authority, of the Provincial Government.

(e) "Retail Distributor" means a dealer authorised under the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause 3 and shall include a person in charge of a shop under the cont.ol of the Provincial Government.

3. (a) With a view to ensuring proper distribution of foodgrains, the District Magistrate, may authorise a ıy person as a retail distributor in any area and such authorisation may specify the conditions under which such dealer shall distribute foodgrains.

(b) The District Magistrate may at any time add to amend, vary or rescind the authorisation issued under sub-clause (a).

4. No retail distributor shall sell or otherwise dispose of or attempt to sell or otherwise dispose of any foodgrains to any person, and except and under the conditions verified under clause 3 (a) and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by or under this order.

5. No retail distributor shall sell foodgrains at a price higher than that fixed by the Provincial Government.

6. No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any foodgrains from the retail distributor except—

(a) on the basis of and in accordance with a ration document,

(b) for himself and those residing with him.

7. (a) With a view to controlling the distrib ıtıon of foodgrains, the Provincial Government may issue or cause to be issued to any person or class of persons or to the general public in any area, a ration document for the purpose of distribution of foodgrains on the basis of information sup-

this behalf—

(a) deliver to him all coupons and other authorities and documents given to him under or for the purposes of this order, and

(b) furnish such particulars relating to his dealings in and stocks of any rationed article as may be required.

12. Notwithstanding any provisions of this order, the Provincial Government may subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, authorise distribution of any rationed article otherwise than on a ration document and whether or not for household consumption or establishment consumption or for the purpose of an establishment other than establishment consumption.

13. (a) For the more effective enforcement of the provisions of this order an Inspector may

(i) enter any premises;

(ii) ask of any person all necessary questions;

(iii) search any person or premises or vehicle or animal; and so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person or vehicle or animal, and may seize any wheat found in such person's possession or in such vehicle or on such animal. in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of any provision of this order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(b) Every person in charge of a vehicle or animal or premises which is or is sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (a) shall allow the authority making the demand access to such premises, vehicle or animal and any person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause shall answer all questions truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

14. In this order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORT

The 3rd April 1952

No. [illegible]32/52/1975/E&T—In partial supersession of the Punjab Government notification No. 5401-E&T-51/[illegible] dated the 15th August 1951, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43-A of the Motor Vehicles Act 1951, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that the following shall be the members of the Punjab Road Transport Board :—

(1) Mr. S. Majidullah, I. S. E., Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab, *vice* the Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab.

(2) Mr. H. Sparrow, Chief Mechanical Engineer, N.-W. R., Lahore, *vice* Mr. Abdul Wahab Qureshi, Road Transport Officer, N.-W. R., Lahore:—

No. 1542/52/1997/E&T—As required by section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to publish for public information the following draft of the rules which he proposes to make, with the previous concurrence of the Central Government, under sub-section (7) of section 43-A of the aforesaid Act. The draft will be taken into consideration after 15 days of its publication in the Gazette with such objections and suggestions as may in the meantime have been received by the Provincial Transport Controller, 1, Mozang Road, Lahore:—

4. *Terms of office of members of the Board*—The Chairman and every other member of the Board shall hold office for a period which may be specified in his appointment order but not exceeding three years commening from the date on which his nomination is notified, and may be re-appointed for a period not exceeding three years from time to time on the expiry of his term.

5. *Publication of names of Chairman and members of the Board in the Official Gazette*—The name of every person appointed by the Government to be Chairman, and the names of members appointed to the Board by the Central Government and the Government shall be published in the official Gazette.

6. *Filling of permanent and casual vacancies*—(1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of a member or of his becoming incapable of acting prior to the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a person thereto who shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

(2) If a member is unable to attend the meetings of the Board for a period of three months or more, a person shall be appointed to act for such member during his absence and the person so acting shall be deemed for all purposes to be a member.

(3) Casual vacancies not exceeding three months may, at the discretion of the appointing authority, be filled or left unfilled.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1952

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NOTIFICATION

The 1st April 1952

No. 6—The following order of prorogation issued by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, is published for general information.

H. AHMED SHUJAA
SECRETARY
Punjab Legislative Assembly

"ORDER OF PROROGATION

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted for Pakistan, I, Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, Governor of the Punjab, hereby direct that the Punjab Legislative Assembly do stand prorogued until such date as shall hereafter be fixed.

I. I. CHUNDRIGAR
Governor of the Punjab"

Dated Lahore:
The 27th March 1952

4 PLA—950—1-4-52—SGPP Lahore

(d) "Ration document" includes a ration book, ration card, sugar ration card or any part thereof; or any declaration authority, permit or other document issued or made under the authority, of the Provincial Government.

(e) "Retail Distributor" means a dealer authorised under the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause 3 and shall include a person in charge of a shop under the control of the Provincial Government.

3. (a) With a view to ensuring proper distribution of foodgrains, the District Magistrate, may authorise any person as a retail distributor in any area and such authorisation may specify the conditions under which such dealer shall distribute foodgrains.

(b) The District Magistrate may at any time add to amend, vary or rescind the authorisation issued under sub-clause (a).

4. No retail distributor shall sell or otherwise dispose of or attempt to sell or otherwise dispose of any foodgrains to any person, and except and under the conditions verified under clause 3 (a) and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by or under this order.

5. No retail distributor shall sell foodgrains at a price higher than that fixed by the Provincial Government.

6. No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any foodgrains from the retail distributor except—

(a) on the basis of and in accordance with a ration document,

(b) for himself and those residing with him.

7. (a) With a view to controlling the distribution of foodgrains, the Provincial Government may issue or cause to be issued to any person or class of persons or to the general public in any area, a ration document for the purpose of distribution of foodgrains on the basis of information sup-

this behalf—

(a) deliver to him all coupons and other authorities and documents given to him under or for the purposes of this order, and

(b) furnish such particulars relating to his dealings in and stocks of any rationed article as may be required.

12. Notwithstanding any provisions of this order, the Provincial Government may subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, authorise distribution of any rationed article otherwise than on a ration document and whether or not for household consumption or establishment consumption or for the purpose of an establishment other than establishment consumption.

13. (a) For the more effective enforcement of the provisions of this order an Inspector may

(i) enter any premises;

(ii) ask of any person all necessary questions;

(iii) search any person or premises or vehicle or animals and so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person or vehicle or animal, and may seize any wheat found in such person's possession or in such vehicle or on such animal. in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of any provision of this order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(b) Every person in charge of a vehicle or animal or premises which is or is sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (a) shall allow the authority making the demand access to such premises, vehicle or animal and any person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause shall answer all questions truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

14. In this order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORT

The 3rd April 1952

No. 1832/52/1975/E&T—In partial supersession of the Punjab Government notification No. 5401-E&T-51/49908, dated the 15th August 1951, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1951, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that the following shall be the members of the Punjab Road Transport Board :—

(1) Mr. S. Majidullah, I. S. E., Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab, *vice* the Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab.

(2) Mr. H. Sparrow, Chief Mechanical Engineer, N.-W. R., Lahore, *vice* Mr. Abdul Wahab Qureshi, Road Transport Officer, N.-W. R., Lahore:—

No. 1542/52/1997/E&T—As required by section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to publish for public information the following draft of the rules which he proposes to make, with the previous concurrence of the Central Government, under sub-section (7) of section 43-A of the aforesaid Act. The draft will be taken into consideration after 15 days of its publication in the Gazette with such objections and suggestions as may in the meantime have been received by the Provincial Transport Controller, 1, Mozang Road, Lahore:—

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent and commencement*—(1) These rules may be called the Punjab Road Transport Board Rules, 1952.

(2) They extend to the whole of the Punjab Province.

(3) They shall come into force on such date as the Government may decide by a notification in the gazette in this behalf.

2. *Definitions*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Act" means the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939;

(2) "ancillary service" means any subsidiary service which provides amentities or facilities to persons making use of any road transport service;

(3) "Board" means the Punjab Road Transport Board;

(4) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab;

(5) "road transport service" means a service carrying passengers or goods or both by road in vehicles for hire or reward.

ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD

3. *Incorporation*—(1) With effect from such date as the Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be established a Board by the name of the Road Transport Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") as provided in section 43-A of the Act, Provided that the Board which has already been constituted under notification No. 5401-E&T-51/49908, dated the 15th August 1951, will be deemed to have been constituted under this rule.

(2) The Board shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by its name sue and be sued.

4. *Terms of office of members of the Board*—The Chairman and every other member of the Board shall hold office for a period which may be specified in his appointment order but not exceeding three years commening from the date on which his nomination is notified, and may be re-appointed for a period not exceeding three years from time to time on the expiry of his term.

5. *Publication of names of Chairman and members of the Board in the Official Gazette*—The name of every person appointed by the Government to be Chairman, and the names of members appointed to the Board by the Central Government and the Government shall be published in the official Gazette.

6. *Filling of permanent and casual vacancies*—(1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of a member or of his becoming incapable of acting prior to the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a person thereto who shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

(2) If a member is unable to attend the meetings of the Board for a period of three months or more, a person shall be appointed to act for such member during his absence and the person so acting shall be deemed for all purposes to be a member.

(3) Casual vacancies not exceeding three months may, at the discretion of the appointing authority, be filled or left unfilled.

7. *Disqualification for Office*—A person shall be disqualified to be appointed or re-appointed or to continue to be a member of the Board who:—

(a) is found to be a lunatic or of unsound mind; or

(b) is or at any time has been adjudged insolvent; or

(c) has any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or in any work done for, the Board; or

(d) in the opinion of the appointing authority, has failed or is unable to carry out his duties satisfactorily; or

(e) without sufficient excuse absents himself from any meeting of the Board without leave of absence from the Board or absents himself from more than six consecutive meetings of the Board.

Provided that if a member of the Central or any Provincial Legislature is appointed the Chairman or a member of the Board he shall resign from the Legislature.

8. *Duties of Chairman*—The Chairman shall—

(a) attend every meeting of the Board, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause;

(b) be responsible for the orderly conduct of the business by the Board;

(c) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of administration to the extent delegated by the Board;

(d) furnish the Government copy of the minutes of any of the Board's proceedings and any returns or other information which Government may from time to time call for.

9. *Meetings*—(1) The Board shall meet not less than once a month at such time and place as the Chairman may decide.

Price : Re. 0-2-0

(2) The Chairman shall preside at a meeting of the Board, and in his absence, such member as may be chosen by the members present at that meeting and voting.

(3) All questions at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, the Chairman or in his absence any other member presiding having a second or casting vote where votes are equal.

(4) The Secretary shall keep minutes of the meeting in a book to be provided for this purpose, which shall be signed, as soon as practicable, by the Chairman of such meeting.

10. *Quorum*—(1) Three members, of whom one at least shall be the representative of the Central Government and one of the Government, shall form the quorum at a meeting of the Board. The Chairman shall count as member for purposes of this rule.

(2) The quorum shall not be required in the case of meeting not held for want of quorum: provided that one representative each of the Central and the Provincial Governments shall be present.

(3) No quorum shall be required nor shall any restriction on membership apply in the case of urgent meetings.

11. *Notice of Meetings*—Notice of not less than eight days shall be issued by the Secretary of the Board for all meetings of the Board provided that this condition may be dispensed within case of emergent meetings at the discretion of the Chairman.

12. *Allowances or Fees*—Every member of the Board shall be entitled to receive such allowances or fees for attendance at meetings of the Board or its committees or sub-committees as may be prescribed by the Government in consultation with the Board subject to such rules as may be made for crediting whole or part of such fees to Government revenues. Members of the Board, if any, receiving salaries or allowances out of the revenues of the Board, shall not be entitled to any allowance or fees.

13. *Officers of the Board*—(1) There shall be a General Manager and a Chief Accountant of the Board to be appointed by the Board. The General Manager shall be appointed with the prior approval of the Central Government and the Government. In order to secure the approval of the Central Government, the Board shall move the said Central Government through the Provincial Government, and if no reply received to the contrary from the Central Government within 15 days of the receipt by it of the Provincial Government's communication on the subject, the approval of the Central Government shall be presumed to have been accorded. The Chief Accountant shall be appointed with the prior approval of the Provincial Government.

(2) The Board may appoint such other officers and servants as it considers necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.

(3) The conditions of appointment and service and the scales of pay of the servants of the Board shall—

(a) as respects the General Manager and the Chief Accountant be such as may be prescribed by the Board with the prior approval of the Central Government and the Government in respect of the General Manager and of the Government in respect of the Chief Accountant;

(b) as respects the other servants be such as may, subject to the provisions of clause (5) be determined by the Board.

(4) The servants of the Board shall hold office at the discretion of the Board.

(5) The power of appointing, promoting, suspending, dismissing for misconduct, fining, reducing or granting leave to the officers and servants of the Board shall be exercised by the General Manager in the case of officers and servants whose monthly salary does not exceed one hundred and fifty rupees, unless this monetary limit is raised by the Board, and in every other case, by the Board. There shall lie an appeal to the Board against the orders of the General Manager in all cases and an appeal to the Government against the orders of the Board in cases of dismissal: provided that no action shall be taken against the General Manager and the Chief Accountant without prior approval of the Government.

14. *Functions and duties of the General Manager and the Chief Accountant*—(1) The General Manager shall be the Chief Executive of the Board and all other officers and servants of the Board, except the Chief Accountant shall be subordinate to him.

(2) The General Manager shall also be the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board and shall attend meetings of the Board and take part in its discussions when so required by the Chairman, but he shall not have the right to vote.

(3) The General Manager shall have powers to sanction expenditure to the extent authorised by the Board.

(4) The Chief Accountant shall have the right to record his views on every proposal involving expenditure from the funds of the Board prior to the consideration of such proposal by the Board.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

15. *General duty of the Board*—It shall be the general duty of the Board so to exercise its powers as to provide an efficient, adequate, economical and properly co-ordinated system of road transport service in the Province, and in any extended area.

16. *Appointment of Sub-Committees*—The Board shall have power to appoint sub-committees for such purposes as it may from time to time consider necessary and to assign duties to such sub-committees provided that there shall always be a rail-road co-ordination sub-committee consisting of two members one of whom shall be a member representing the Central Government.

17. *Powers of the Board*—Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Board shall have powers—

(a) to operate road transport service in the Province or in any extended area in co-ordination with another Provincial Government, acceding State or the railways;

(b) to provide for any ancillary services;

(c) to store goods;

(d) to provide bus stands and amenities and facilities for passengers and other persons making use of the services such as may appear to it requisite or expedient;

(e) to manufacture, purchase, maintain and repair rolling stock, vehicles, appliances, plant, equipment or any other thing required for the purpose of any of the activities of the Board;

(f) to provide for Facilities for training, education and research for the purpose of advancing the skill of its employees;

(g) to buy land or take land on lease or under any form of tenancy;

(h) to provide for its employees living accommodation, places for rest and recreation and other amenities;

(i) to acquire and hold such property both movable and immovable as the Board may deem necessary for the purpose of any of the said activities, and to lease, sell or otherwise transfer any property held by it;

(j) to purchase and sell vehicles, tyres, oils or any other stores and pay compensation for property acquired;

(k) to enter into and perform all such contracts as may be necessary for the performance of its duties;

(l) to do all other things which in the opinion of the Board are necessary to facilitate the proper carrying on of the business of the Board;

(m) to acquire by agreement or otherwise, whether absolutely or for any period, the whole or any part of any undertaking having any one or more of the activities specified in clauses (a) to (e) of this rule;

(n) to undertake any other business which may be permitted by the Government with the approval of the Central Government.

18. *Board to frame Regulations*—The Board shall from time to time frame regulations—

(a) for determining the qualifications required for the recruitment of officers and servants of the Board and prescribing terms and conditions of their employment;

(b) for determining the conditions under which gratuities and compensation may be paid to such officers and servants;

(c) for authorizing the payment of contributions at certain prescribed rates and subject to certain prescribed conditions to any provident fund which may be established by the Board for the benefit of its officers and servants or which with the Board's approval, may be established by its officers and servants themselves.

19. *Delegation of Powers*—The Board may delegate to the following such of its powers and duties as it may deem necessary for the efficient carrying on of its day to day administration under such conditions and limitations as it may specify;

(i) Chairman and members of the Board;

(ii) Sub-Committees of the Board;

(iii) Officers and servants of the Board.

20. *Extension of Services*—If the Board considers it to be expedient in the public interest to extend the operation of any of its road transport services to any area situated within another province or in any Acceding State, it may approach the Government to negotiate with the Government of that province or state, for the extension of its services.

21. *Validation of acts and proceedings*—No act or proceedings under these rules shall be questioned on the ground merely of—

(a) the existence of any vacancy, or any defect in the constitution of the Board, or of any Sub-Committee; or

(b) defect in the appointment or qualification of any member of the Board or of any Sub-Committee.

22. *Rail-cum-road Tickets*—The Board may in consultation with and prior approval of the Railway authorities authorise the issue of rail-*cum*-road tickets.

23. *Fixation of Time-tables*—The Board shall fix time-tables in consultation with the Railway authorities and arrange to publish them. Such consultation will only take place when so requested by the Railway representative.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

24. *Directions by the Government*—The Government shall have power to give directions to the Board as to the broad principles of policy, but before doing so, the Government shall have prior consultation with the Central Government. The Board shall carry out such directions.

25. *Government may carry out neglected works*—If the Board allows any work acquired or constructed by it to fall into disrepair, or does not complete any work commenced by it or duly estimated for and sanctioned, Government may cause such work to be restored, completed or constructed, and the cost thereof shall be borne and paid by the Board;

Provided that a notice of not less than one month shall be given to the Board to restore, complete or construct such work before any action is taken by Government.

26. *Government may order survey*—Government may at any time order a survey and examination of any work or of the site thereof to be undertaken by the Board, and in case of failure or unsatisfactory survey and examination itself and the cost of such survey or examination shall be borne and paid by the Board;

Provided that a notice of not less than one month shall be given to the Board to undertake survey and examination of the work before any action is taken by Government.

27. *Power to order enquiries*—(1) The Government with a view to satisfying itself that the powers and duties of the Board are being exercised and performed properly, may at any time appoint any officer or officers to make enquiries into any activities of the Board and to report to the Government the result of such enquiries.

(2) The Board shall give to the officer or officers so appointed all facilities for the proper conduct of the enquiries.

S. S. JAFRI
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Industries and Electricity Departments.

17 CS—952—4-4-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 15th April 1952

No. 684-Leg.—The Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the Rabi harvest 1952.

Amendment of section 2 of Punjab Act ... of 1951 2. For section 2 of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951 (hereafter referred to as 'the said Act') the following shall be substituted, namely,—

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1952

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

(EXCISE AND TAXATION)

The 4th April 1952

No. 1277-E&T—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, read with Punjab Government, Development Department, notification, No. 1813-E&T., dated the 19th October 1946, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that the Football match to be played at Lahore between the Pakistan and the Iran Football teams on the 10th April 1952, under the auspices of the Punjab Football Association, shall be exempt from the liability to entertainments duty.

2. The accounts of the above entertainment shall be open to inspection by the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Lahore Circle, Lahore, who shall also satisfy himself that the income realised thereform is expended in the national interest.

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department

2 FC—952—5-4-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 15th April 1952

No. 684-Leg.—The Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the Rabi harvest 1952.

Amendment of section 2 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951. 2. For section 2 of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951 (hereafter referred to as 'the said Act') the following shall be substituted, namely,—

"(1) A tax shall be assessed, levied and collected every year, in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of this Act, in respect of income from land at the rates specified in the Schedule attached to this Act. These rates may be varied from year to year with the approval of the Punjab Legislative Assembly accorded by a resolution. The rates so varied shall, as soon as may be, be notified in the official Gazette, and shall be applicable from the date of the publication of the notification.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the tax shall be paid by the owner of the land in respect of which it is assessed and levied.

(3) The tax shall be worked out and assessed on the basis of the total land revenue which was payable with regard to the land of an owner in respect of the preceding year:

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any owner or class of owners of land wholly or in part from payment of the tax.

Explanation—Land revenue which though assessed has been remitted, or the payment of which has been suspended shall, during the period of such remission or suspension, not be treated as payable".

Amendment of section 3 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951. 3. (1) For subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act the following subsections shall be substituted, namely,—

"(1) Subject to the rules that may be framed in this behalf under section 10, the tax shall be assessed by the Collector of the district where the land to be taxed is situated. But in case a person is an owner of land in more than one district, the

assessment shall be made by the Collector of the district within which such person ordinarily resides, or if he has no such residence in the Punjab, by the Collector of the district within which such person pays the largest amount of land revenue.

(2) Subject to the law for the time being in force relating to evacuee property, the tax shall be collected as land revenue by such agency as may be notified by the Government in the official Gazette".

(2) The existing subsection (2) of section 3 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as subsection (3).

Amendment of section 5 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

4. In section 5 of the said Act—

(*i*) in the marginal heading the word 'estate' shall be substituted for the word 'district';

(*ii*) for the portion preceding the two provisos the following sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be substituted, namely,—

"(1) Every person who is or becomes an owner of land, within the meaning of this Act, in more than one estate, and is or becomes liable therefor to the payment of land revenue to an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees, shall submit full particulars of such land to the Collector who is to make the assessment, and where such estates are situated in more than one district, he shall furthermore intimate to the Collectors of all the other districts within which such estates are situated the fact of his having so submitted full particulars.

These particulars shall be submitted and the intimation given within 60 days of the commencement of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952, or of such person's so becoming liable, whichever period expires later:

Provided that in case a land owner had already submitted these particulars before the coming into force of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952, he shall not be required to submit these particulars over again but he shall give the intimation required under this subsection.

(2) In case of an addition to the land of such person as is mentioned in subsection (1), he shall, within 60 days of the addition, submit full particulars of such land and give intimation thereof as directed in the said subsection";

(*iii*) the first proviso shall be numbered as subsection (3); in the subsection so numbered, the words "Provided that" shall be omitted, and for the words "the Collector" occurring for the first time the words "The Collector who is to make the assessment" shall be substituted; and

(*iv*) the second proviso shall be numbered as subsection (4); in the subsection so numbered, the words "Provided further that" shall be omitted and the word 'if' occurring after these shall begin with a capital letter.

Insertion of section 5-A in Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

5. After section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

Assessment and accounting of tax in respect of evacuee land.

"5-A. In case of evacuee land the assessment shall be made and recoveries thereof accounted for as follows:—

(1) The evacuee shall be assessed on the basis of the total land revenue payable by him.

(2) The allottee shall be assessed on the basis of the total land revenue payable by him, whether as allottee or otherwise.

(3) Payments made by the allottee in respect of the allotted land shall be credited both to the account of the evacuee and the allottee, and the former shall remain liable for the balance due from him".

Amendment of section 6 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

6. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "Revenue Officer" the word 'Collector' shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 8 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

7. In section 8 of the said Act—

(*i*) the word 'formally' shall be omitted; and

(*ii*) for the first proviso the following proviso shall be substituted:—

"Provided that, subject to the rules that may be framed under section 10, the Collector shall approve the transfer, if the transferor and the transferee undertake to pay jointly and severally, in respect of the period till the transferor's death, the amount of the tax assessed on the transferor, as if the transfer had not been effected."

Amendment of section 9 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

8. In section 11 of the said Act, for the portion preceding explanation 1 of clause (2) the following shall be substituted:—

"(2) "Owner" includes a member of a Joint Hindu Family whether owning land individually or jointly with any other person, and also includes a mortgagee with possession, and a lessee or a tenant of Government land, and an allottee of evacuee land under the law for the time being in force relating to rehabilitation of refugees, who has been put into actual possession of that land".

Substitution of Schedule.

9. For the Schedule appended to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely,—

SCHEDULE

Slabs of total land revenue	*Amount of tax in respect of each slab*
Upto Rs. 250	Nil.
More than Rs. 250 but not more than Rs. 500.	One-fourth of the land revenue.
More than Rs. 500 but not more than Rs. 750.	One half of the land revenue.
More than Rs. 750 but not more than Rs. 1,000.	Three-fourths of the land revenue.
More than Rs. 1,000 but not more than Rs. 2,000.	Equal to land revenue.
More than Rs. 2,000 but not more than Rs. 3,000.	One and a half of the land revenue.
More than Rs. 3,000 but not more than Rs. 5,000.	Twice the land revenue.
More than Rs. 5,000 but not more than Rs. 8,000.	Three times the land revenue.
More than Rs. 8,000 but not more than Rs. 10,000.	Four times the land revenue.
More than Rs. 10,000	Five times the land revenue.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951, provision does not exist in regard to—

(*i*) the annual revision of the rates of Agricultural Income-Tax *vis-a-vis* the fluctuations in the price of the agricultural produce:

(*ii*) the revision of rates as a result of the reduction in the batai share of the landlords due to the recent legislation in this respect;

(*iii*) the grant of approval to such transfers of land, where the transferor and transferee agree to pay the tax originally assessed; and

(*iv*) the levy of tax on such refugees as come within the taxable limit.

The Bill proposes to supply the above omissions and to make some other minor provisions.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN
Minister of Revenue

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department

3 LR—1018—16-4-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Dated the 28th April 1952

No. 685-Leg—In accordance with the directions of the Select Committee appointed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly to consider and report on the Punjab Children Bill of 1951,t he bill as amended by the said Select Committee is being published for information of the public".

A

BILL

to make further provision for the custody and protection of childern.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the custody and protection of children;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Children Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the province of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by the Provincial Government in the Official Gazette.

Interpretation 2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject

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REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1952

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 17th April 1952

No. 1618-52/229-F (S)—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (as adapted from time to time) the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Punjab (Gazetted) Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1951:—

(1) The letter '(b)' occurring in line 2 of proviso 4 to rule 6·I shall be substituted by the capital letter 'B'.

(2) The letter (a) occurring in line 1 of rule 6·III shall be substituted by the capital letter '(A)'.

(3) After rule 11, the following new rule shall be added:—

"11-A. In cases where Class I service has been prescribed for a post in column 5 of ScheduleII and the officer holding the post and before his appointment to that post,rendered service in Class II gazetted or in non-gazetted posts, the Class I service of the officer shall be calculated by either of the following formulas, whichever is more favourable to him:—

(i) By adding to years of service actually rendered in a Class I service half of the period of lower gazetted service (including service in an emergency cadre during the war or immediately thereafter) *plus* one-fourth of the period of non-gazetted service, if any.

NOTE—For the purpose of this clause, the temporary service should be treated as Class II service *provided* it was continuous and was followed without break by promotion to Class I or II.

(ii) If on first appointment to a Class I service or post the pay of an officer was fixed at a stage higher than the minimum of the time-scale of the service or post, by adding to the years of service actually rendered in a Class I service, the number of years for which credit was given to him for initial fixation of pay in that service or post.

(4) In Rule 15 for the word and figure "rule 10" occurring therein the words and figures "rules 11 and 11-A" shall be substituted.

(5) In schedule I to the said Rules the entries relating to the following posts shall be deleted:—

Under the heading "P. W. D., Irrigation Branch".

(8) Director, Land Reclamation.

(11) Director, Irrigation Research.

(ii) Under the heading "P. W. D., B. and R. Branch":—

(17) Consulting Architect and Provincial Town Planner.

Price : Re. 0-2-0

(*ii*) the revision of rates as a result of the reduction in the batai share of the landlords due to the recent legislation in this respect;

(*iii*) the grant of approval to such transfers of land, where the transferor and transferee agree to pay the tax originally assessed; and

(*iv*) the levy of tax on such refugees as come within the taxable limit.

The Bill proposes to supply the above omissions and to make some other minor provisions.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN
Minister of Revenue

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department

(iii) Under the heading "Punjab College of Engineering and Technology":—

(23) Professor.

(6) In Schedule II after the existing entry regarding Deputy Registrar, High Court, the following shall be added:—

Serial No.	Designation of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale	Prescribed length of service
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
4	Superintending Engineer in P. W. D. All Branches.	1,600—100—2,000	1,400 fixed	13 years Class I service.
5	Director, Land Reclamation	1,600—100—2,000	1,400 fixed	13 years Class I service.
6	Director, Irrigation	1,600—100—2,000	1,400 fixed	13 years Class I service.
7	Consulting Architect and Provincial Town Planner.	1,600—100—2,000	1,400 fixed	13 years Class I service.
8	Professor, Punjab College of Engineering and Technology.	1,600—100—2,000 *plus* overseas pay of £.30 per mensem if admissible *plus* rent free house or 10 per cent of pay in lieu thereof.	1,400 fixed *plus* rent-free house or 10 per cent house-rent in lieve thereof.	13 years Class I service.
9	Conservator of Forests	1,600—100—2,000	1,400 fixed	13 years Class I service.

A. K. MALIK
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Finance Department

60 CS—964—18.4.52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Dated the 28th April 1952

No. 685-Leg—In accordance with the directions of the Select Committee appointed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly to consider and report on the Punjab Children Bill of 1951,t he bill as amended by the said Select Committee is being published for information of the public".

A

BILL

to make further provision for the custody and protection of childern.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the custody and protection of children;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Children Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the province of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by the Provincial Government in the Official Gazette.

Interpretation 2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1952

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

The 19th April 1952

No. [illegible]131-W/440/1949—It is hereby notified for information that the Canals or portions thereof as per Schedule given below have been acquired, in the public interest, by the Provincial Government on the 19th April 1952, under section 48 of the Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905) :—

SCHEDULE

Canal	*District*
1. Piranwala ..	Shahpur.
2. Nunanwala (portion known as Fateh Khan Canal with its Offtake,	
3. Sultan Muhammad Wala generally known as Khuda Bakhsh Canal.	
4. Malik Sahib Khan Wala generally known as Kalra Great Canal.	
5. Mekananwala. ..	
6. Malik Jahan Khan Wala. ..	
7. Sarfraz Khan Wala. ..	

M. A. HAMID

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NOTIFICATION

The 18th April 1952

No. 7—His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab in exercise of the powers vested in him under clause (a) of subsection (2) of section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (as adapted for Pakistan), has been pleased to summon the Punjab Legislative Assembly to meet at the Assembly Chamber, Charing Cross, Lahore, at 1.00 p. m. on Monday, the 28th April 1952.

H. AHMED SHUJAA

SECRETARY

Punjab Legislative Assembly

(ii) the revision of rates as a result of the reduction in the batai share of the landlords due to the recent legislation in this respect;

(iii) the grant of approval to such transfers of land, where the transferor and transferee agree to pay the tax originally assessed; and

(iv) the levy of tax on such refugees as come within the taxable limit.

The Bill proposes to supply the above omissions and to make some other minor provisions.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN
Minister of Revenue

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 844

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Dated the 28th April 1952

No. 685-Leg—In accordance with the directions of the Select Committee appointed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly to consider and report on the Punjab Children Bill of 1951,t he bill as amended by the said Select Committee is being published for information of the public".

A BILL

to make further provision for the custody and protection of childern.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the custody and protection of children;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Children Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the province of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by the Provincial Government in the Official Gazette.

Interpretation clause. 2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "a child in need of care or protection" means a child who is covered by any of the provisions of subsection (1) of section 8;

(b) "brothel" means any house, room or place or any part thereof, occupied or let or intended to be occupied or let as a single tenement, which is used for the purposes of prostitution;

(c) "certified school" means a school established or certified under section 32 of this Act;

(d) "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years, and when used with reference to a child sent to a certified school or committed by court to the custody of a relative or other fit person means that child during the whole period of his detention notwithstanding that he may have attained the age of fourteen years ;

(e) "fit person" in relation to the care of any child includes any society or body corporate established for the reception or protection of poor children or the prevention of cruelty to children which undertakes to bring up or to give facilities for bringing up any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the religion of his birth;

(f) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab ;

(g) "Governor" means the Governor of the Punjab ;

(h) "Guardian" includes any person who in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any proceedings in relation to a child or in which a child is concerned, has for the time being the actual charge of or control over the child;

(i) "place of safety" means any orphanage, hospital, nursery or any other suitable place or institution the occupier or manager of which is willing temporarily to receive a child.

Price : Re. 0-2-0

(j) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act;

(k) "Probation Officer" means an officer appointed under section 6.

General consideration.

3. Every court in dealing with a child who is brought before it, either as being in need of care or protection or otherwise, shall have regard to the welfare of the child and shall in a proper case take steps for removing him from undesirable surroundings, and for securing that proper provision is made for his education and training.

Powers of Court

4. The powers conferred on a court of first instance by this Act shall be exercised by a court, not below that of a first class magistrate, having jurisdiction in the area to which the child or person or persons concerned in the proceedings under this Act belong.

Procedure when Magistrate is not empowered to pass an order under this Act.

5. (1) When any Magistrate not empowered to pass an order under this Act is of opinion that a child brought before him is a proper person to be sent to a certified school or to be dealt with in any other manner laid down in this Act, he shall record such opinion and submit his proceedings and forward the child to the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are so submitted may make such further inquiry, if any, as he may think fit, and may pass such order dealing with the case as he might have passed if the child had originally been brought before himself.

Appointment of Probation Officers.

6. (1) A Probation Officer may be appointed in each district by Government or by a Society recognised in this behalf by the Government: provided that where there is no person so appointed in a district any other person may be appointed as a Probation Officer from time to time by a court in that district for any particular case, subject to the general or special orders of Government, if any.

(2) A Probation Officer in the exercise of his duties under any order in respect of a child shall be subject to the control of the District Magistrate of the district in which the court which passes such order is situate.

Duties of Probation Officers.

7. A Probation Officer shall, subject to the rules made under this Act and to the directions of the court—

(a) visit or receive visits from the child at reasonable intervals;

(b) see that the relative of the child or the person to whose care such child is committed, observes the conditions of the bond;

(c) report to the court as to the behaviour of the child;

(d) advise, assist and befriend the child and where necessary, endeavour to find him suitable employment; and

(e) perform any other duty which may be prescribed.

PART II

MEASURES FOR THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN WHO ARE DESTITUTE, ETC.

Children found homeless, destitute, etc.

8. (1) A Probation Officer or any other person authorised in this behalf may in accordance with rules made by the Government bring before a court any person who in his opinion is a child and who—

(a) has no home, settled place of abode or visible means of subsistence, or no parent or guardian exercising regular and proper guardianship; or

(b) is found destitute, and his parents or surviving parent or other guardian, or, in the case of an illegitimate child, his mother or other guardian, are or is undergoing transportation or imprisonment; or

(c) is generally found in the company of any reputed criminal or prostitute not being his parent or guardian; or

(d) is residing in or frequenting a house used by a prostitute for the purposes of prostitution and not the child of prostitute; or

(e) is otherwise likely to fall into bad association or to be exposed to moral danger or to enter upon a life of crime; or

(f) is being grossly over-worked or ill-treated by his employer.

(2) When a child referred to in subsection (1) has a parent or guardian who has the actual charge or control over the child, the Probation Officer or other person as aforesaid shall, in the first instance, make a report to the nearest court having jurisdiction under this Act. Such court may, upon receipt of such report, call upon such parent or guardian to show cause why the said child should not during the pendency of the proceedings, be removed from his care and placed under such care as may be considered necessary by the court; and it may, on suitable sureties being offered for the safety of such child and for his being brought before the court, permit the child to remain in the actual charge or control of such parent or guardian; or if no such surety is forthcoming, it may order that the child be so removed and placed till the termination of the proceedings in that Court.

(3) The court before which a child referred to in subsection (1) is brought as coming within one of the descriptions given therein shall examine the information, and record the substance of such examination, and if it thinks there are sufficient grounds for making further inquiry, it shall fix a date for the purpose.

(4) On the date fixed for the production of the child or for the inquiry, or on any subsequent date to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the court shall hear and record all relevant evidence which may be adduced for and against action being taken under this Act and consider any cause which may be shown and make any further inquiry it thinks fit.

(5) If the court is satisfied on such inquiry that such person is a child as described in subsection (1), and that it is expedient so to deal with him, the court may order him to be sent to a certified school, or may order him to be committed in the prescribed manner to the care of a relative or other fit person named by the court and willing to undertake such care, until such child attains the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter period.

(6) The court which makes an order committing a child to the care of a relative or other fit person, may, when making such order, require such relative or other person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, as the court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the child and for the observance of such other conditions as the court may impose for securing that the child may lead an honest and industrious life.

(7) The court which makes an order committing a child to the care of a relative or other fit person under this section may, in addition, order that he be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer or other person named by the court.

Uncontrolable children.

9. Where the parent or guardian of a child proves to a court that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires the child to be sent to and detained at a certified school, the court, if satisfied on inquiry that it is expedient so to deal with the child, and that the parent or guardian understands the results which will follow, may order the child to be so sent and detained or to be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer or of some other person appointed for the purpose by the court—the period in either case not exceeding three years.

PART III.

OFFENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND THEIR PREVENTION.

Punishment for cruelty, etc. to children.

10. Whoever having the actual charge of or control over a child abandons or wilfully neglects, or, being an employer, overworks or ill-treats such child in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary suffering or injury to his health, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation—For the purposes of this section injury to health includes injury to or loss of sight or hearing, injury to any limb or organ of the body, and any mental derangement, and a parent or other person legally liable to maintain a child shall be deemed to have neglected him in a manner likely to cause injury to his health, if he wilfully fails to provide adequate food, clothing medical aid or lodging for the child.

Causing or allowing child to beg.

11. Whoever causes any child, or having the actual charge of on control over a child allows him to be in any street, premises or place for the purpose of begging or of inducing the giving of alms shall be punished with

imprisonement of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for being drunk while in charge of a child.

12. If any person while having the charge of a child apparently under the age of seven years is found drunk in any highway or other public place enclosed or open, or on any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor, and is incapable by reason of his drunkenness of taking due care of the child, he may be arrested, and shall, if the child is found by the court to be under that age, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Presumption as to age of child.

Explanation—For the purposes of this section a child shall be presumed to be under the age of seven years if he appears to the court to be under that age, unless the contrary is proved.

Penalty for administering any intoxicant to a child.

13. Whoever administers or causes to be administered to any child any intoxicant except upon the written prescription of a registered medical practitioner or without such prescription in case of sickness or other urgent cause, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Seizure by Police Officer of any bidis, cigarettes, tobacco or smoking mixture in possession of a child.

14. (1) It shall be the duty of a police officer to seize any bidis, cigarettes, tobacco or smoking mixture in the possession of a child whom he finds smoking in any street or public place, and any bidis, cigarettes, tobacco or smoking mixture so seized shall be forfeited to Government ; and every such police officer shall have the power to search the person of a child not being a girl so found smoking.

(2) Whoever having the actual charge of or control over a child, allows or encourages that child to smoke, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for inciting a child to bet or borrow.

15. Whoever by words spoken or written, or by signs, or otherwise, incites or attempts to incite a child to make any bet or wager, or to enter into or take any share or interest in any betting or wagering transaction shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for taking pawn from a child.

16. Whoever takes an article in pawn from a child whether the consideration is offered by that person on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both.

Allowing child to be in brothel.

17. Whoever having the actual charge of or control over a child between the ages of four and sixteen allows that child to reside in or frequent a brothel not being the home of that child shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Causing or encouraging seduction etc. of young girl.

18. Whoever, having the actual charge of or control over a girl under the age of sixteen years, causes or encourages the seduction or prostitution of that girl or causes or encourages any one other than her husband to have sexual intercourse with her, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Explanation—For the purposes of this section a person shall be deemed to have caused or encouraged the seduction, prostitution or the unlawful sexual intercourse if he has knowingly allowed the girl to consort with, or to enter and continue in the employment of any prostitute or person of known immoral character.

Young girls exposed to risk of seduction, etc.

19. If it appears to a court on the complaint of any person that a girl under the age of sixteen years is with the knowledge of her parent or guardian exposed to the risk of seduction or prostitution or is living a life of prostitution, the court may direct the parent or guardian to enter into a recognizance to eliminate such risk or to put an end to such mode of life, as the case may be.

Detention of child in place of safety. Act XLV of 1860.

20. (1) If a Probation Officer, or a police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, or a person authorised in this behalf by the Government, on receipt of information or otherwise has reasons to believe that an offence punishable under this Act or under Chapter XVI of the Pakistan Penal Code has been, or there is reason to believe, has been committed in respect of a child, he may send the child to a place of safety.

(2) A child so taken to a place of safety, and also any child who seeks refuge in such a place, may be detained therein until he can be brought before a court, but such detention shall not, in the absence of a special order of a court, exceed a period of twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of detention to the court; and the court may make such order as circumstances may admit and require until the case brought against any person in respect of any offence as aforesaid with regard to the child has been disposed of.

Disposals of child by order of court. Act XLV of 1860.

21. (1) Where any person having the actual charge of or control over a child is brought before a court on a charge of committing in respect of such child an offence punishable under this Act or under Chapter XVI of the Pakistan Penal Code the court may, either at the time when the said person is so brought, or at any time during the proceedings before it, or at the end thereof, in case the accused is committed for trial, convicted of an offence against the child, or bound over to keep the peace towards him, order that the child be taken out of the charge and control of such person and be committed to the care of a relative or other fit person named by the court (such relative or other person being willing to undertake such care), until he attains the age of sixteen years or for any shorter period, and the said court or any court of like jurisdiction may, of its own motion or on the application of any person, from time to time by order renew, vary or revoke any such order.

(2) The court which makes an order committing a child to the care of a relative or other fit person under this section may require such relative or other person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the child and for the observance of such other conditions as the court may impose for securing that the child may lead an honest and industrious life, and it may in addition order that the child be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer or other person named by the court.

(3) The court may, instead of ordering the child to be committed to the care of a relative or other fit person, order that the child shall be sent to a certified school.

(4) If the child has a parent or legal guardian, no order shall be made under this section unless the parent or legal guardian has been committed for trial for the offence or convicted thereof bound over to keep the peace with respect to the child, or cannot be found:

Provided that if the court thinks fit, it may on such parent or guardian giving an undertaking with or without sureties in a prescribed form to the court, allow such child to remain in the custody of such parent or guardian subject to the supervision of a Probation Officer or other person named by the court.

(5) Every order under this section shall be in writing and any such order may be made by the court in the absence of the child; and the consent of any person to undertake the care of the child in pursuance of any such order shall be taken in such manner as the court may think sufficient to bind him.

(6) Where the order of commitment of the accused for trial, or his conviction or the order binding him to keep the peace is quashed or set aside or the accused is acquitted, an order in respect of the custody of the child, if any, has been passed under any of the preceding subsections shall forthwith become void, except with regard to anything that may have already been lawfully done under such order.

Process to search for child ill-treated.

22. (1) If it appears to a court from information on oath or solemn affirmation laid by any person who in the opinion of the court is acting in the interests of a child, that there is reasonable cause to suspect—

(a) that the child has been or is being wilfully ill-treated or neglected in any place within its jurisdiction in a manner likely to cause

the child unnecessary suffering or to be injurious to his health, or

(b) that an offence punishable under this Act or under Chapter XVI of the Pakistan Penal Code has been or is being committed in respect of the child—

Act XLV of 1860.

the court may issue a summons in the first instance against the person in whose care, custody or control such child is said to be to attend and produce forthwith the said child in court.

(2) In like circumstances in case the person summoned does not comply with the summons or wilfully evades or refuses to accept service thereof, the court may issue a warrant authorising any police officer named therein to search for such child if necessary and directing the police officer that if he has reason to believe that the child has been or is being wilfully ill-treated or neglected in the manner aforesaid, or that any offence as aforesaid, has been or is being committed in respect of the child, to take him to, and detain him in, a place of safety until he can be brought before the court.

(3) When the child is brought before the court it may commit him to the care of a relative or other fit person in like manner as if the person in whose charge or control the child was, had been brought before the court for trial for an offence punishable under this Act.

(4) If the said child reported to be in the custody or control of a parent or guardian, who being a female does not, according to the customs and manners of the country, appear in public, and the court has issued a summons, the person to whom such summons is issued shall be deemed to have complied with it, if instead of personally attending she causes the said child to be produced in court.

(5) A court issuing a warrant under this section may in its discretion by the same warrant direct that any person accused of any offence in respect of the child be apprehended and brought before it, or direct that if such person executes a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the court on a specified date and at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

(6) The police officer executing the warrant shall be accompanied by the person laying the information if such person so desires, and may also, if the court by which the warrant is issued so directs, be accompanied by a registered medical practitioner.

(7) In any information or warrant under this section the name of the child shall be given, if known.

Compensation for false and frivolous or vexatious information.

23. (1) If in any case in which an information has been laid by any person under the provisions of section 22 the court after such inquiry as it may deem necessary, is of the opinion that such information was false and either frivolous or vexatious, the court may for reasons to be recorded in writing direct that compensation to the extent of such an amount not exceeding five hundred rupees as it may determine, be paid by such informer to the person against whom the information was laid and may further order that in default of payment the person ordered to pay such compensation shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period of three months; provided that the provisions of sections 68 and 69 of the Pakistan Penal Code shall, so far as may be, apply.

Act XLV of 1860.

(2) No person who has been directed to pay compensation under this section shall by reason of such order be exempted from any civil or criminal liability in respect of the information given by him, but any amount paid as compensation shall be taken into account in any subsequent civil suit, if any, relating to such matter.

(3) A person who has been ordered under subsection (1) to pay compensation exceeding fifty rupees may appeal from the order as if such person had been convicted and fined in like amount on a trial held by the court directing the payment of compensation.

(4) When an order for the payment of compensation is made in a case which is subject to appeal under subsection (3), the compensation shall not be paid to the person ordered to receive it before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided, and, where such order is made in a case which is not

subject to appeal, the compensation shall not be paid before the expiration of one month from the date of the order.

PART IV

MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS SENT TO CERTIFIED SCHOOLS OR COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF RELATIVES OR OTHER FIT PERSONS

Contribution of parent.

24. (1) (*a*) The Court which makes an order for the detention of child in a certified school or for the committal of a child to the care of a relative or other fit person may make an order directing the parent or other person liable to maintain the child to contribute according to his means the child's maintenance in the prescribed manner and may vary that order from time to time.

(*b*) The Court before making an order under subsection (1) shall enquire into the circumstances of the parent or other person liable to maintain the child, and shall record the evidence, if any, in the persence of the parent or such other person, as the case may be, or when his personal attendance is dispensed with in the presence of his pleader.

Explanation—The persons liable to maintain a child shall for the purposes of subsection (1) include in the case of illegitimacy his putative father.

V of 1898.

(2) An order under this section may be enforced in the same manner as an order under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Boarding out of children.

25. The managers of a certified school to which a child under the age of eight years is sent, may at any time with the consent of the Chief Inspector, board out the child with any suitable person until the child reaches the age of 10 years, and thereafter with the consent of the Chief Inspector for such longer period as the Managers consider to be advisable in the interest of the child, subject to the exercise by the managers of such powers as to supervision, recall, and otherwise, as may be prescribed. Where a child is so boarded out, he shall nevertheless be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a child detained in the school, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly, subject to such necessary modification as may be made by the Government.

Placing out on licence.

26. (1) Where a child is detained in a certified school, the managers of the school may at any time with the consent of the Chief Inspector, by licence permit the child on the conditions prescribed in this behalf to live with any trust-worthy and respectable person named in the licence wiling to receive and take charge of the child with a view to educating him or training him for some useful trade or calling.

(2) Any licence granted under subsection (1) shall remain in force until surrendered, or revoked or forfeited for the breach of any of the conditions on which it was granted. If on surrender, revocation or forfeiture the child refuses or fails to return to the school, he may be physically taken or caused to be taken there by the Managers of the school or the Chief Inspector, as the case may be.

(3) The time, during which a child, is absent from a certified school in pursuance of a licence under this section, shall be deemed to be part of the time of his detention in the school: provided that, where a child has failed to return to the school on the licence being surrendered, revoked or forfeited, the time which elapses after his failure so to return shall be excluded in computing the period for which he is to be detained in the school.

Penalty for abetting escape of child.

27. Whoever knowingly assists or induces, directly or indirectly, a child detained in, or placed out under section 26 from a certified school to escape from the school or from the person with whom he is so placed out, or so assists or induces a child to whose care he is committed under the provisions of this Act, or knowingly harbours or conceals the child who has so escaped, or knowingly prevents him from returning to the institution, from which or the person from whom he has escaped, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two months or with fine which any extend to two hundred rupes, or with both.

Period of detention.

28. The period for which a child is to be detained in a certified school shall be specified in the order in pursuance of which he is sent there.

Discharge

29. The Government may at any time order a child to be discharged from a certified school or care of a person to whose charge he had been committed, either absolutely or on such conditions as the Government approves.

Transfer from one school to another in the Province.

30. The Chief Inspector may direct any child to be transferred from one certified school to another within the Province:

Provided that the total period of detention of the child shall not be increased by such transfer.

PART V

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Establishment and certification of schools.

31. (1) The Government may establish and maintain industrial schools for the reception of children.

(2) The Government may certify that any industrial school or other educational institution not established under subsection (1) is fit for reception of children and may make such provision or contribution for or towards their maintenance as the Government may consider necessary.

Management of schools.

32. (1) For the control and management of every school established under subsection (1) of section 31 a superintendent and a Committee of visitors shall be appointed by the Government, and such superintendent and committee shall be deemed to be the managers of the school for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every school certified under subsection (2) of section 31 shall be under the management of a governing body, who shall be deemed to be the managers of the school for the purposes of this Act.

Inspection of schools.

33. (1) The Government may appoint a Chief Inspector of certified schools and such number of assisants to be called inspectors and assistant inspectors as it thinks advisable; and every person so appointed to assist the Chief Inspector shall have such of the powers and duties of the Chief Inspector as the Government may direct, but shall act under the direction of the Chief Inspector.

(2) Every certified school shall, at least once in every six months, be inspected by the Chief Inspector of certified schools, or by one of his assistants. Where any such school is for the reception of girls only, and such inspection is not made by the Chief Inspector, the inspection shall, be conducted by a woman.

Power of Inspectors.

34. A certified school shall be liable to inspection at all times and in all its departments by the Chief Inspector or one of his assistants or by any member of the Provincial Legislature or of the Central Legislature representing the Province or any part thereof

Medical Inspection.

35. Any registered medical practitioner empowered in this behalf by the Government may visit any cerified school at any time with or without notice to its managers in order to report to the Chief Inspector on the health of the inmates and the sanitary condition of the school.

Power of Government to withdraw certificates.

36. The Government, if dissatisfied with the condition rules, management or superintendence of a certified school, may at any time, by notice served on the managers of the school, declare that the certificate of the school is withdrawn as from a date specified in the notice, and from that date the withdrawal of the certificate shall take effect and the school shall cease to be a certified school.

The Government may, if it thinks fit, instead of so withdrawing the certificate, by notice served on the managers of the school, prohibit the admission of children to the school for such time as may be specified in the notice or until the notice is revoked.

(2) Before the issue of notice under subsection (1) a reasonable opportunity shall be given to the managers of the school to show cause why the certificate shall not be withdrawn or admission to the school shall not be prohibited as the case may be.

Surrender of certificate by managers.

37. The managers of a certified school may, on giving six months' notice in wrting to the Government through the Chief Inspector, of their intention so to do, surrender the certificate of the school and thereupon on the expiry of six months from the date of the notice, unless before that time the notice is withdrawn, the surrender of the certificate shall take effect, and the school shall cease to be a certified school.

Effect of withdrawal or surrender of certificate.

38. A child shall not be received into a certified school in pursuance of this Act after the date of the receipt by the managers of the school of a notice of withdrawal of the certificate, or after the date of a notice of of surrender of the certificate, but the obligation hereinafter mentioned of the managers to teach, train, lodge, clothe and feed any child detained in the school at the respective dates aforesaid, shall, except so far as the Government otherwise directs, continue until the school ceases to be a certified school.

Disposal of inmates on withdrawing or surrunder of certificates.

39. When a school ceases to be a certified school, the children detained therein may be either discharged absolutely or on such conditions as the Government may impose or be transferred by order of the Gocvernment to some other certified school in accordance with the provision of this Act relating to discharge and transfer.

Auxiliary homes.

40. The Government may establish auxiliary homes for the reception of any inmates or any classes of inmates of certified schools, or may certify any such homes heretofore established or which hereafter may be established by any other agency, and the certificates may be withdrawn or surrendered in like manner as a certificate of a school, and every such homes shall, for such purposes as are specified by the Government, be treated as part of the certified school or schools to which it is attached.

Liabilities of Managers.

41. The managers of a certified school not established by the Government may decline to receive any child proposed to be sent to them in pursuance of this Act, but when they have once accepted any such child they shall be deemed to have undertake to teach, train, lodge, clothe and feed him during the whole period for which he is liable to be detained in the school, or until the withdrawal or surrender of the certificate of the school.

Inspection of institutions for reception of children.

42. (1) The Government may cause any institution for the reception of poor children supported wholly or partly by voluntary contributions, and not liable to be inspected by or under the authoruty of any department of the Central or the Provincial Government, to be visited and inspected from time to time at all reasonable hours, by persons appointed by it for the purposes of securing the health and welfare of the children and the sanitation of the premises.

(2) Any person so appointed shall have power to enter the institution at all reasonable hours and to make a complete inspection thereof and of all registers, relating thereto for the aforesaid purposes. Any person who obstructs him in the execution of his duties, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not execeeding fifty rupees.

(3) Where any such institution is carried on in accordance with the principles of any particular religious denomination, the Government shall, if so desired by the managers of the institutions appoint, where practicable, a person of that denomination to visit and inspect the institution.

(4) Where any such institution is for the reception of girls only, the inspection shall be conducted by a woman.

PART IV

CONTROL OF VOLUNTARY HOMES

Notification of particulars with respect to voluntary homes.

43. (1) It shall be the duty of the person incharge of any institution for the reception of poor children (hereinafter called voluntary homes), to send the prescribed particulars with respect to the institution to the Government within the time notified by the Government in the Official Gazette, and to send such particulars in every subsequent year before such date as may be prescribed.

(2) If a default is made in sending the prescribed particulars with respect to any voluntary home in accordance with the requirements of this section, the person incharge of the institution shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees in respect of each day during which the default continues after conviction.

Control over voluntary homes.

44. (1) If the Government is satisfied that the management of any voluntary home, or the accommodation provided for, or the treatment of, the children therein, is such as to endanger their welfare, it may give to the persons responsible for the management of the institution such general or special directions with respect to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, as it thinks expedient, for the welfare of the children in the institution.

(2) Where any such direction is not complied with, a court having jurisdiction in the place where the institution is situate may, on the complaint of any person appointed for the purpose by the Government cause a summons to be served upon the person in charge of the institution and upon such other persons as the court may direct, and upon the hearing of the summons may, if satisfied that the welfare of any of the children is endangered, make an order for the removal of all or any children from the institution.

(3) An order for the removal of any child from a voluntary home shall operate as an authority to any person named in the order, and to any police officer empowered in that behalf, to enter the institution and, to remove the child or children therein to a place of safety, and where any child is so removed, it shall be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the institution is situate to maintain the child in a place of safety until he can be restored to his relatives or until other arrangements have been made with respect to him.

(4) Where an order has been made for the removal of all children from a voluntary home, the said institution shall not be again used for the reception of children without the consent of the Government, and any person who knowingly permits it to be so used shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees in respect of each day during which the user continues after conviction.

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Presumption and determination of age

45. Whenever a person is brought before any court under this Act otherwise than for the purposes of giving evidence, and it appears to the court that he is a child, it shall make an enquiry as to the age of that person and for that purpose shall take such evidence as may be forthcoming, and shall record a finding thereon, stating his age as nearly as may be.

Committal of a child suffering from veneral or tubercular disease to an approved place

46. When a child who has been brought before a court under any of the provisions of this Act is found to be suffering from a veneral or tubercular disease, the court, if satisfied that medical treatment is necessary and that the child will not otherwise get such treatment, may commit him to an approved place for such period as it may think necessary and may from time to time extend the said period.

Proceedings not to be public.

47. No person shall be permitted to be present at any sitting of a court proceeding with a case involving a child, except—

(*a*) members and officers of the court;

(*b*) parties to the case, their counsel and witnesses and other persons directly interested in the child;

(*c*) *bona fide* representatives of newspapers and news agencies; and

(*d*) such other persons as the court may specially authorise to be present.

Prohibition against children being present in court during trial of other persons.

48. No child (other than an infant in arms) shall be permitted to be present in court during the trial of any other person charged with an offence, or during any proceedings preliminary thereto, except during such time as his presence is required as a witness or others for the purposes of justice; and any child present in court when under this section he is not to be permitted to be so, shall be ordered to be removed.

Power to clear court while child is giving evidence in certain cases.

49. (1) Where in any proceedings in relation to an offence or conduct against decency or morality, a person who, in the opinion of the court, is a child is called as a witness, the court may direct that subject to section 47 that all or any persons be excluded from the court during the taking of the evidence of that witness.

(2) The powers conferred on a court by this section shall be in addition and without prejudice to any other powers of the court to hear proceedings in camera.

Control of Custodians over child.

50. A person to whose care a child is committed under the provisions of this Act shall, while the order is in force, have the like control as a parent over his own child, and shall be responsible for proper maintenance, and the child shall continue in the said person's care notwithstanding that the child is claimed by his parent or any other person.

Application of Act V of 1898 to bonds.

51. The provisions of Chapter XVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act.

Appeals and Revisions.

52. (1) An appeal from an order made by a Court under sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 or 21, shall lie—

(*a*) if the order is passed by a Magistrate of the first class to the court of Session; and

(*b*) if the order is passed by the court of Session to the High Court.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order passed in any such appeal.

Power to amend orders.

53. Without prejudice to the powers of Courts of appeal and revision, any order regarding the custody, supervision or probation of a child may be amended by the Court which passed the order, in respect of the person named as custodian, supervisor or probation officer, the period of duration and all matters of detail relevant thereto as may be prescribed.

Power to make rules.

54. (1) The Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may be made with regard to—

(*a*) the certification establishment and maintenance of certified schools and auxiliary homes;

(*b*) the management of certified schools, remand homes and auxiliary homes ;

(*c*) the appointment of visitors and their tenure of office ;

(*d*) the inspection of certified schools ;

(*e*) the maintenance, education and industrial training of the inmates of certified schools ;

(*f*) the conveyance of children to certified school ;

(*g*) the grant of permission to the inmates of certified schools to absent themselves for short periods ;

(*h*) visits to and communications with the inmates of certified schools ;

(*i*) the punishment for breach of discipline committed by the inmates of certified schools ;

(*j*) the inspection of the institutions referred to in sections 31 and 43.

(*k*) the proceedure to be adopted in any case or inquiry under this Act before any court ;

(*l*) the persons who may be authorised to act under section 8 or 20 ;

(*m*) the manner in which a child may be committed to the care of a relative or other fit person, and the duties of such person and the supervision of such child ;

(*n*) matters incidential to the appointment, resignation and removal of probation officers and the remuneration and expenses payable to them ;

(*o*) the duties of probation officers ;

(*p*) the conditions on which societies may be recognised by the Government for providing probation officers ;

(*q*) the contribution by parents and other persons liable to maintain children ;

(*r*) the boarding out of children and the licensing and supervision of children and the submission of the reports regarding them ; and

(s) the time within which appeals under section 52 shall be filed.

(3) The power to make rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication in the official Gazette.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The existing law considers the custody, protection, maintenance and moral training of the children to be matters in the exclusive jurisdiction of the parents, some of whom are unable or unwilling to look after their children properly. Children are, however, a national asset, and if we want to improve the social standard of our future generation we must take proper care of our boys and girls from their very childhood. The proposed Bill, therefore, entrusts the custody and protection of uncontrolable, neglected and orphan children to the Government and takes cognizance of the child's behaviour. The ideas have been mostly borrowed from Bombay Act XIII of 1924 and partly from the English law, namely, Young Persons Act, 1933. These have been adapted and modified to suit the local conditions.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

6 LR—1002—30-1-52—SGPP Lahore.

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CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

(FOOD SUPPLIES BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

The 28th April 1952

No. 5570 DFS-52/9547.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health Notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February, 1948 and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order :—

1. This order may be called the Punjab Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1952.

2. It shall extend to whole of the Punjab.

3. It shall come into force immediately.

4. In this order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :

(a) "Director" means the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab;

(b) "Inspector" means the Director Food Purchases, Gazetted Officers of the Food Department, Punjab, the District Magistrates, District Food Controllers, Magistrates, Revenue Officers not below the rank of Naib Tehsildar, Police Officers not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector, Assistant Food Controllers and the Central Enforcement Officer, within their respective jurisdictions ;

(c) "foodgrains" means foodgrains specified in Schedule A;

(d) "mechanised transport" means any mechanically propelled vehicle or chassis including a trailer attached to such vehicle or chassis.

5. (i) No foodgrains, other than foodgrains exceeding five seers in weight carried by a *bona fide* traveller as part of his personal luggage, shall be transported from a village, town or city in a district to a village, town or city within the district by rail or mechanised transport or by river, except under a permit granted in accordance with the provisions of this Order ;

(ii) No foodgrains other than foodgrains exceeding five seers in weight carried by a *bona fide* traveller as part of his personal luggage, shall be transported from one district to another within the Province except under a permit granted in accordance with the provisions of this order, provided that transport by carriage other than mechanised transport from one district to another for the purpose of sale in a mandi to which foodgrains are usually brought from any area shall not be within this prohibition, notwithstanding that the mandi and the area aforesaid lie in different districts.

6. (i) The Director may issue permit for the export of foodgrains in excess of 5 seers at his discretion.

(ii) If it appears to the Director that a permit issued under sub-clause (i) of this Clause is not likely to be utilised or that there are sufficient reasons requiring its cancellation he may cancel the permit and on such cancellation the holder of the permit shall forthwith return it to the Director.

7. (i) For the more effective enforcement of the provisions of this Order, an Inspector may (either by himself or with the help of any other person duly authorised by him in this behalf).

(a) enter any premises ;

(b) ask of any person any questions; and

(c) search and, so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person, vehicle or vessel, and may seize any foodgrains found in the possession of person or persons or in such vehicle or vessel, in respect of which he has reason to believe that countravention of any of the provisions of this order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(ii) Every person in charge of a vessel, vehicle or premises which is or are sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (I) of this clause shall allow the authority making the demand access to such vehicles or premises and every person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause shall be bound to answer all questions put to him truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

8. Applications for permits under Clause VI(i) shall be made in writing to the Director in the form prescribed in Schedule B.

9. When a permit is granted for the movement of foodgrains by rail, the permit holder shall—

(a) hand over the permit to the Station Master of the Station from where the consignment is booked; Station Master shall collect such permits and forward them at the end of each month to the Director showing on each permit the quantity actually booked ;

(b) or in case the movement does not take place, return it to the Director, after the expiry of the date of the validity of the permit.

10. When a permit is granted for the movement of foodgrains by road or river, the permit holder shall return it to the Director :—

(a) after the movement to which it pertains has taken place with the fact recorded thereon,

(b) or in case the movement does not take place, return it to the Director immediately after the expiry of the date of the validity of the permit.

11. If any person contravenes any provision of this Order, he shall as provided in section 7 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both; and the Court trying such contravention shall direct that the stock or quantity of foodgrains together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court is of opinion that direction should not be made in respect of the whole or, as the case may be, any portion of the stocks.

12. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the movement of such foodgrains as are owned by Government or those that are booked on Military credit notes.

13. In this Order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be exercised by the Provincial Government.

14. This Order shall be notified in the Punjab Gazette.

SCHEDULE A

WHEAT INCLUDING WHEAT PRODUCTS EXCEPT BRAN

SCHEDULE B

1. Name and Address of Consignor.
2. Name and address of the Consignee.
3. Quantity and description of consignment.

4. Name of places of
   (a) Despatch; and
   (b) Destination
5. Purpose for which despatch is desired.

No. 5172-DFS-52/10004—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and all powers enabling him in this behalf, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

THE PUNJAB FOODGRAINS (EXPORT CONTROL) ORDER, 1952

1. (a) This Order may be called the Punjab Foodgrains (Export Control), Order, 1952.

(b) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(c) It shall come into force atonce.

2. In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context ;

(a) "export" means taking out of the Province of the Punjab;

(b) "Director" means the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, includes any officer appointed as such by the Provincial Government for the purpose of administrating the Order ;

(c) "foodgrains" means any of the foodgrains specified in the schedule to this Order and includes all products and bran of wheat, but excludes the husks of all foodgrains other than wheat.

3. (1) No person shall export any foodgrains provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the export of foodgrains :—

(a) not exceeding 5 seers in weight by a *bona fide* traveller as part of his personal luggage;

(b) under and in accordance with a Military Credit Note;

(c) under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Provincial Government or by an officer authorized by the Provincial Government;

(d) the export of rice from the Punjab to N.-W.F.P.

(e) the export of gram and its products from the Punjab to Baluchistan, Karachi and East Bengal *via* Karachi;

(2) If it appears to the Director, that a permit issued under sub-clause (1) is not likely to be utilized or that there are sufficient reasons requiring its cancellation, he may cancel the permit, and on such cancellation the holder of the permit shall forthwith return it to the authority issuing it.

4. The Director shall have the power to enter upon and search premises, vehicles or any other means of conveyance and to seize any articles in respect of which there is reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

5. (1) When a permit is granted for the export by rail of any foodgrain, the permit holder shall:—

(a) hand it over to the Station Master of the Station from where the consignment is booked, and the Station Master shall collect such permits and forward them at the end of each month to the Director showing on each permit the quantity booked,

(b) in case the export does not take place, return it to the Director after the date of the validity of the permit has expired.

(2) When a permit is granted for the export of any food-grain by road or river, the permit-holder shall :—

(a) return it to the Director after the export has taken place, with the fact recorded on it, or

(b) in case the export does not take place, return it to the Director after the date of the validity of the permit has expired;

Provided that if the Director so orders, the permit-holder shall return the permit in such manner and to such officer as he may specify.

6. If any person contravenes the provisions of this Order, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying the offence shall order that the stock or quantity of foodgrains with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole, or as the case may be, a part of the stocks of foodgrains.

7. The Provincial Government may with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, by general or special order, exempt from the provisions of this Order the export of foodgrains to such extent, in such manner and for such period as may be specified in the order.

8. (a) The Punjab Foodgrains (Export Control) Order 1951, published with the Punjab Government notification No. 2385-DFS-51 3620, dated the 4th April 1951 and as subsequently amended,—*vide* the Punjab Government notifications No. 3682 DFS-51/5369, dated the 23rd May 1951, No. 7939-DFS-51/12681-A, dated the 7th September 1951, and No. 2421-DFS-52/2411, dated the 19th February 1952 is hereby rescinded.

(b) The Punjab Paddy and Rice (Export Control) Order, 1951, published with the Punjab Government notification No. 9870-DFS-51/17941, dated the 5th November 1951, and as subsequently amended,—*vide* the Punjab Government notifications No. 413-DFS-52/712, dated the 14th January 1952 and No. 2421-DFS-52/2411, dated the 19th February 1952 is hereby rescinded.

9. This Order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*.

THE SCHEDULE

(1) Wheat.
(2) Paddy.
(3) Rice.
(4) Gram and Gram products.
(5) Barley.

No. 6076-DFS-52/10009—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946), read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. Py-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948 and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following addition in the Schedule I to the Punjab Foodgrains Control Order, 1952 published with Punjab Government notification No. 2651-DFS-51/5025, dated the 6th April 1952.

ADDITION

"3. Wheat, Wheat atta, Maida, Rawa, or Suji.
"4. Barley".

2. It shall be notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

R. D. HOWE
Secretary to Government Punjab
Civil Supplies Department

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 1st May 1952

No. 686-Leg.—The Punjab Youthful Offenders Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to make further provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, *in its application to the Province of the Punjab.*

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Province of the Punjab;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Youthful Offenders Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of the Punjab.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1952

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

(FOOD PURCHASE BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

The 1st May 1952

No. 1238-FP-1-52/322—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and all powers enabling him in this behalf, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order, namely:—

THE PUNJAB ROLLER FLOUR MILLS (FIXATION OF PRICE) CONTROL ORDER, 1952

1. This order may be called the Punjab Roller Flour Mills (Fixation of Price) Control Order, 1952, and shall come into force at once.

2. The Director of Food Purchases, Punjab may, from time to time, fix the prices at which atta, rawa, suji, maida and bran may be sold by the roller flour mills mentioned in the schedule appended hereto.

3. This shall be notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

R. D. HOWE

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Civil Supplies Department

SCHEDULE

1. Messrs. Narain Flour Mills, Allottees Syndicate, 2 Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore.
2. Messrs. Premier Flour Mills, Lyallpur.
3. Messrs. Royal Roller Flour Mills, outside Kashmiri Gate, Lahore.
4. Messrs. Pioneer Multipurpose Co-operative Roller Flour Mills, Shahdara.
5. Messrs. International Flour Mills, Ltd., Lyallpur.
6. Messrs. Ganesh Flour Mills Ltd., Lyallpur.
7. Messrs. Okara Flour and General Mills Ltd., Okara.
8. Messrs. Badami Bagh Steam Roller Flour Mills, Lahore.
9. Messrs. Zinco Roller Flour Mills, Gujranwala.
10. The United Flour Mills, Multan.

4. Name of places of

(a) Despatch; and

(b) Destination

5. Purpose for which despatch is desired.

No. 5172-DFS-52/10004—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and all powers enabling him in this behalf, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

THE PUNJAB FOODGRAINS (EXPORT CONTROL) ORDER, 1952

1. (a) This Order may be called the Punjab Foodgrains (Export Control), Order, 1952.

(b) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(c) It shall come into force atonce.

2. In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context ;

(a) "export" means taking out of the Province of the Punjab;

(b) "Director" means the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, includes any officer appointed as such by the Provincial Government for the purpose of administrating the Order ;

(c) "foodgrains" means any of the foodgrains specified in the schedule to this Order and includes all products and bran of wheat, but excludes the husks of all foodgrains other than wheat.

3. (1) No person shall export any foodgrains provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the export of foodgrains :—

(2) When a permit is granted for the export of any foodgrain by road or river, the permit-holder shall :—

(a) return it to the Director after the export has taken place, with the fact recorded on it, or

(b) in case the export does not take place, return it to the Director after the date of the validity of the permit has expired;

Provided that if the Director so orders, the permit-holder shall return the permit in such manner and to such officer as he may specify.

6. If any person contravenes the provisions of this Order, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying the offence shall order that the stock or quantity of foodgrains with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole, or as the case may be, a part of the stocks of foodgrains.

7. The Provincial Government may with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, by general or special order, exempt from the provisions of this Order the export of foodgrains to such extent, in such manner and for such period as may be specified in the order.

8. (a) The Punjab Foodgrains (Export Control) Order 1951, published with the Punjab Government notification No. 2385-DFS-51 3620, dated the 4th April 1951 and as subsequently amended,—*vide* the Punjab Government notifications No. 3682 DFS-51/5369, dated the 23rd May 1951 No. 7939-DFS-51/12681-A, dated the 7th September 1951, and No. 2421-DFS-52/2411, dated the 19th February 1952, is hereby rescinded.

(b) The Punjab Paddy and Rice (Export Control) Order, 1951, published with the Punjab Government notification No. 9870 DFS-51/17941, dated the 5th November 1951, and as subsequently amended,—*vide* the Punjab Government notification No. 413-DFS-52/712, dated the [illegible]

11. Messrs. Merchants Mohni Flour Mills, Sargodha.

12. Messrs. Malik Ghulam Muhammad and Co., Rollor Flour Mills, Kasur.

13. Messrs. Orif Roller Flour Mills, Mandi Bahauddin.

14. Messrs. Pakistan Roller Flour Mills, Gujranwala.

15. Messrs. Crescent Roller Flour Mills, Baghbanpura.

16. Messrs. Majidia Roller Flour Mills, Rahim Road, Misri Shah, Lahore.

17. Messrs. Electric Roller Flour Mills, Misri Shah, Lahore.

18. Messrs. Imperial Roller Flour Mills, Lahore Road, Lahore Cantonment.

149 CS—954 2-5-52 SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 1st May 1952

No. 686-Leg.—The Punjab Youthful Offenders Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to make further provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Province of the Punjab.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Province of the Punjab;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Youthful Offenders Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into operation in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by the Provincial Government in the Official Gazette.

Interpretation clause. 2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) 'caning' means the punishment authorised under the Whipping Act, 1909, and inflicted with a cane, less than half an inch in diameter, as directed by the Government under section 392 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(b) 'certified school' means a school or any other educational institution established or certified under section 32 of the Punjab Children Act, 1952;

(c) 'child' means a person under the age of 14 years;

(d) 'fit person' in relation to the care of any child includes any society or body corporate established for the reception or protection of poor children or the prevention of cruelty to children which undertakes to bring up or to give facilities for bringing up of any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the religion of its birth;

(e) 'Government' means the Government of the Punjab;

(f) 'guardian' includes any person who in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any proceedings in relation to a youthful offender or in which a youthful offender is concerned, has for the time being the actual charge of or control over the youthful offender;

(g) 'juvenile court' means a separate court established under sub-section (1) of section 19 of this Act and includes a court referred to in subsection (2) of that section;

Price : Re 0-2-0

4. Name of places of

(a) Despatch; and

(b) Destination

5. Purpose for which despatch is desired.

No. 5172-DFS-52/10004—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and all powers enabling him in this behalf, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

THE PUNJAB FOODGRAINS (EXPORT CONTROL) ORDER, 1952

1. (a) This Order may be called the Punjab Foodgrains (Export Control), Order, 1952.

(b) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(c) It shall come into force atonce.

2. In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context ;

(a) "export" means taking out of the Province of the Punjab;

(b) "Director" means the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, includes any officer appointed as such by the Provincial Government for the purpose of administrating the Order ;

(c) "foodgrains" means any of the foodgrains specified in the schedule to this Order and includes all products and bran of wheat, but excludes the husks of all foodgrains other than wheat.

3. (1) No person shall export any foodgrains provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the export of foodgrains :—

(2) When a permit is granted for the export of any foodgrain by road or river, the permit-holder shall :—

(a) return it to the Director after the export has taken place, with the fact recorded on it, or

(b) in case the export does not take place, return it to the Director after the date of the validity of the permit has expired;

Provided that if the Director so orders, the permit-holder shall return the permit in such manner and to such officer as he may specify.

6. If any person contravenes the provisions of this Order, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying the offence shall order that the stock or quantity of foodgrains with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole, or as the case may be, a part of the stocks of foodgrains.

7. The Provincial Government may with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, by general or special order, exempt from the provisions of this Order the export of foodgrains to such extent, in such manner and for such period as may be specified in the order.

8. (a) The Punjab Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1951, published with the Punjab Government notification No. 2385-DFS-51 3620, dated the 4th April 1951 and as subsequently amended,—*vide* the Punjab Government notifications No. 3682 DFS-51/5369, dated the 23rd May 1951, No. 7939-DFS-51/12681-A, dated the 7th September 1951 and No. 2421-DFS-52/2411, dated the 19th February 1952 is hereby rescinded.

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16. Messrs. Majidia Roller Flour Mills, Rahim Road, Misri Shah, Lahore.

17. Messrs. Electric Roller Flour Mills, Misri Shah, Lahore.

18. Messrs. Imperial Roller Flour Mills, Lahore Road, Lahore Cantonment.

149 CS—954 2-5 52 SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 1st May 1952

No. 686-Leg.—The Punjab Youthful Offenders Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to make further provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Province of the Punjab.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Province of the Punjab;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Youthful Offenders Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into operation in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by the Provincial Government in the Official Gazette.

Interpretation clause. 2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) 'caning' means the punishment authorised under the Whipping Act, 1909, and inflicted with a cane, less than half an inch in diameter, as directed by the Government under section 392 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(*b*) 'certified school' means a school or any other educational institution established or certified under section 32 of the Punjab Children Act, 1952;

(*c*) 'child' means a person under the age of 14 years;

(*d*) 'fit person' in relation to the care of any child includes any society or body corporate established for the reception or protection of poor children or the prevention of cruelty to children which undertakes to bring up or to give facilities for bringing up of any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the religion of its birth;

(*e*) 'Government' means the Government of the Punjab;

(*f*) 'guardian' includes any person who in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any proceedings in relation to a youthful offender or in which a youthful offender is concerned, has for the time being the actual charge of or control over the youthful offender;

(*g*) 'juvenile court' means a separate court established under sub-section (1) of section 19 of this Act and includes a court referred to in subsection (2) of that section;

(h) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules under this Act;

(i) 'Police Station' includes a police post;

(j) 'Probation Officer' means an officer appointed under section 6 of the Punjab Children Act, 1952; and

(k) 'youthful offender' means any child who has been found to have committed an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment.

The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, to cease to apply to the area to which certain provisions of this Act apply.

3. (1) The provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, shall cease to apply to any area in and from the date on which the provisions of this Act, shall be brought into operation.

(2) A youthful offender detained in a Reformatory School in pursuance of an order passed by a Court under the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, before the date on which that Act ceases to apply under subsection (1) to the area where the said Court is situate shall, from such date, be deemed to have been ordered to be detained under this Act, and the Reformatory School in which he is detained, shall be deemed to be a certified school established under the Punjab Children Act, 1952. An order of detention or placing out on licence of such youthful offender passed under the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, before the aforementioned date, shall from such date, be deemed to be an order passed under the corresponding provisions of this Act and thereafter the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may apply to such youthful offender.

Powers to be exercised by a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

4. The powers conferred on a court of first instance by this Act shall be exercised by a separate court and, where no such court is established, by a court not below that of a first class magistrate, having jurisdiction in the area to which the child or person concerned in the proceedings under this Act or where there are more than one child or person any one of them belongs.

PART II

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

Bail of children arrested.

5. Where a person apparently under the age of 14 years is arrested on a charge of a non-bailable offence and cannot be brought forthwith before a court, the officer-in-charge of the police station to which such person is brought shall, unless the charge is one of culpable homicide or any other offence punishable with death or transportation, release him on bail if sufficient security is forthcoming:

Provided that in the case of a girl the personal recognizance of the parents or a guardian appointed by court or any guardian under the personal law shall be sufficient.

Custody of children not discharged on bail after arrest.

6. Where a person apparently under the age of 14 years having been arrested is not released under section 5, the officer-in-charge of the police station shall cause him to be detained in the prescribed manner until he can be brought before a court.

Remand or committal to custody.

7. Where a child is remanded to police custody or committed for trial and not released on bail, he shall be detained in the prescribed manner.

Attendance at Court of parent or guardian of child charged with an offence etc.

8. (1) Where a child is charged with any offence or is brought before a court on application for an order to send him to a certified school, his parent or guardian may in any case, and shall, if the said parent or guardian can be found and resides within a reasonable distance, be required to attend at the court before which the case is heard during all the stages of the proceedings, unless the court is satisfied that it would be unreasonable to require such attendance.

(2) Where a child is arrested, the officer-in-charge of the police station to which he is brought shall cause the parent or guardian of the child, if he can be found, to be directed to attend the court, before which the child will appear and shall specify the date of such appearance.

(3) The parent or guardian whose attendance shall be required under this section shall be the parent or guardian having the actual custody of or control over the child:

Provided that if such parent or guardian is not the father, the attendance of the father may also be similarly required.

(4) The attendance of the parent of a child shall not be required under this section in any case where the child was before the institution of the proceedings removed from the custody or charge of such parent by an order of a court.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the attendance of the mother or the female guardian of a child if such mother or female guardian does not according to the customs and manners of the country appear in public, but any such mother or female guardian may appear before the court by a pleader or agent.

Sentences that may not be passed on child.

9. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law no child shall be sentenced to death or transportation or committed to prison:

Provided that a child may be committed to prison where the court certifies after such enquiry as it may consider necessary that he is of so unruly or of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be sent to a certified school and that none of the other methods in which the case may legally be dealt with is suitable.

No security proceedings against a child.

10. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no proceedings shall be instituted and no order shall be passed against a child under Chapter VIII of the said Code.

Commitment of child to a certified school.

11. (1) Where a child is found to have committed an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment the court is satisfied on such enquiry as it may consider necessary, that it is expedient so to deal with the child may order him to be sent to a certified school for a period not exceeding 10 years.

(2) Where prior to the commencement of this Act a youthful offender has been sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, the Government may direct that in lieu of his undergoing or completing such sentence he shall, be sent to a certified school for the unexpired period of his transportation or imprisonment as the case may be.

Power to discharge youthful offender or to commit him to suitable custody.

12. (1) A court may, if it shall think fit, instead of directing any youthful offender to be detained in a certified school, order him to be :—

(*a*) discharged after due admonition; or

(*b*) released on probation of good conduct and committed to the care of his parent or guardian or other adult relative or other fit person on such parent, guardian, relative or person executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding 3 years and for the observance of such other conditions as the court may impose for securing that the youthful offender may lead an honest and industrious life. The court may also order that the youthful offender released under this clause be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

(2) If it appears to the court on receiving a report from the Probation Officer or otherwise, that the youthful offender has not been of good behaviour during the period of his probation, it may, after making such enquiry as it deems fit, order the offender to be detained in a certified school for the unexpired period of probation.

Power to order parent to pay fine, etc., instead of child.

13. (1) Where a child is found to have committed an offence punishable with fine whether with or without any other punishment and the court imposes a fine, whether with or without any other punishment, it shall order that the fine be paid by the parent or guardian of the child,

unless the court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that he has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child.

(2) Where a parent or guardian is directed to pay a fine under sub-section (1), the amount may be recovered as if the fine was imposed on the parent or guardian himself.

(3) A parent or guardian may appeal against any order passed against him under this section.

Detention in the case of certain crimes committed by children.

14. (1) When a child is found to have committed an offence of so serious a nature that the court is of opinion that no punishment which under the aforesaid provisions of this Act, it is authorised to inflict is sufficient, the court shall order the offender to be kept in safe custody in such place or manner as it thinks fit and shall after recording the evidence report the case to the High Court and if the High Court accepts the recommendation, it shall direct the case to be heard and decided by a Sessions Judge under the ordinary law, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary the case shall be deemed to have been committed to the Sessions Judge.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9 the Government may order any such child to be detained in such place and on such conditions as it thinks fit, and while so detained the child shall be deemed to be in legal custody:

Provided that no period of detention so ordered shall exceed the maximum period of imprisonment to which the child could have been otherwise sentenced for the offence committed by him.

Methods of dealing with children charged with offences.

15. (1) Where a child charged with any offence is tried by any court, and it is satisfied of his guilt, it shall decide the manner in which, under the provisions of this Act enabling the court in this behalf, the case should be dealt with, namely, whether:—

(a) by discharging the offender after due admonition; or

(b) by committing the offender to the care of his parent, guardian, other adult relative, or other fit person on such parent, guardian, relative or person executing a bond to be responsible for his good behaviour; or

(c) by so discharging the offender and placing him under the supervision of a person named by the court; or

(d) by releasing the offender on probation of good conduct; or

(e) by sending the offender to a certified school; or

(f) by sentencing the offender to caning in cases where the conduct of the offender has been such as to lead the court to believe that no other punishment should be effective; or

(g) by ordering the offender to pay a fine;

(h) by ordering the parent or guardian of the offender to pay a fine; or

(i) by dealing with the case in any other manner in which it may legally be dealt with :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as authorising the court to deal with any case in any manner in which it could not deal with the case *apart from this section.*

(2) Where a child is charged with an offence punishable with fine only, and is dealt with under clause (g) of subsection (1), the court may, if it thinks fit, add a sentence of caning in default of payment of fine, if it is satisfied that the offender or guardian, as the case may be, is unable to pay the fine.

Investigation into character and circumstances.

16. For the purpose of determining the sentence or order which a court ought to pass or make under this part against any person tried by or brought before it, the court shall after recording its finding on the facts of the case, have regard to the character of the youthful offender and the circumstances in which he is living as disclosed by the facts of the case, or on further inquiry as the court may consider necessary.

Period of detention.

17. The period for which a youthful offender is to be detained in a certified school shall be specified in the order in pursuance of which he is sent there and shall be such period not being less than two years.

Discharge and transfer.

18. (1) The Government may at time order a youthful offender to be discharged from a certified school, either absolutely or on such conditions as the Government approves.

(2) The Government may order a youthful offender over the age of fourteen years detained in a certified school to be transferred to a Borstal School established under the Punjab Borstal Schools Act, 1925, in the interest of discipline or for other special reasons:

Provided that the whole period of the detention of the youthful offender shall not be increased by the transfer.

(3) Upon the transfer of a youthful offender to a Borstal School under subsection (2), the provisions of the Punjab Borstal Schools Act, 1925, shall apply to such offender as if he had been originally ordered to be detained in a Borstal School under that Act.

(4) The Government may at any time on its discretion discharge a youthful offender from the care of any person to whose care he is committed under this Act, either absolutely or on such conditions as the Government approves.

PART III

JUVENILE COURTS

Juvenile Courts

19. (1) The Government may provide for the establishment in any area of one or more separate courts for the conduct of proceedings under this Act against a child accused of an offence :

Provided that where a child is accused of an offence triable jointly with any other person not being a child, nothing in this subsection shall affect the powers of the court under any other law for the time being in force to try such other person.

(2) Where no such separate court has been established the court before which a child is brought shall even if the child is tried jointly with any other person not being a child, whenever practicable sit either in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held, or where this is not possible on different days, from those on which the ordinary sittings are held.

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Words "conviction" and "sentence" to cease to be used.

20. The words "conviction" and "sentence" shall cease to be used in relation to young offenders dealt with under the provisions of this Act, and any reference in any enactment to a person convicted, a conviction recorded or a sentence passed shall, in the case of young offender be construed as a reference to a person found at fault or a finding of the commission of a fault or an order made upon such finding, as the case may be.

Presumption determination age.

21. Whenever a person, whether charged with an offence or not, is brought before any criminal court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence, and it appears to the court that he is a child, the court shall make an enquiry as to the age of that person and for that purpose shall take such evidence as may be forthcoming, and shall record a finding thereon, stating his age as nearly as may be.

Removal or disqualification attaching to convictions for offences.

22. When a child is found to have committed any offence, the fact that he has been so found shall not have any effect under section 75 of the Pakistan Penal Code, or section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or operate as a disqualification for office or election under any law.

Custodian's control over child.

23. Any person to whose care a child is committed under the provisions of this Act shall, while the order is in force, have a like control as a parent over his own child, and shall be responsible for his maintenance, and the child shall continue in the said person's care notwithstanding that he is claimed by his parent or any other person.

Application of Act V of 1898 to bonds.

24. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act.

Appeals and Revisions.

25. (1) An appeal from an order made by a court under the provisions of this Act shall—

(*a*) if the order is passed by a juvenile court to the court of session; and

(*b*) if the order is passed by the court of session, to the High Court.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order passed in any such appeal.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of the High Court to revise any order passed by a court under this Act.

Power to amend orders.

26. Without prejudice to the powers of Courts of appeal and revision, any order regarding the custody, supervision order or probation order may be amended by the court which made the order, in respect of the person named as custodian, supervisor or Probation Officer, the period of duration and such matters of detail as may be prescribed.

Power to make rules.

27. (1) The Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may be made with regard to—

(*a*) the manner of detention of children under arrest or remanded to police custody or committed for trial;

(*b*) the procedure to be adopted in any case of inquiry under this Act before any court; and

(*c*) the manner in which a youthful offender may be released on probation.

(3) The power to make rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

PART V.

ADAPTATIONS OF THE PUNJAB CHILDREN ACT, 1952.

28. A Probation Officer referred to in this Act shall, as far as may be, have the same powers and shall perform the same functions as are given and assigned to him under the provisions of the Punjab Children Act, 1952 (hereafter in this Part called the said Act) and the rules made thereunder to carry into effect those provisions.

29. The certified schools referred to in this Act shall, as far as may be, be governed by the provisions contained in sections 32 to 38, both inclusive, of the said Act and the rules made thereunder to carry into effect those provisions including the liberty and discipline of the inmates of certified schools.

30. The provisions of sect;ons 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47 and 53 of the said Act and the rules made thereunder to carry into effect those provisions shall, as far as may be, apply to the case of a child or a youthful offender sent to or detained in or ordered to be sent to or detained in the certified school or a place of custody, or committed to the care of any person under the provisions of this Act as if in those sections—

(*i*) the word 'child' includes a child or youthful offender dealt with under this Act;

(*ii*) a reference to the said Act includes a reference to this Act;

(*iii*) a reference to a court or an order of a court under the said Act includes a reference to a court under this Act.

31. Sections 3, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 of the said Act shall be construed as if in those sections—

(*i*) the word 'child' includes a child or a youthful offender dealt with under this Act;

(*ii*) a reference to the said Act includes a reference to this Act;

(*iii*) a reference to a court or an order of a court under the said Act includes a reference to a court or an order of a court under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There has been a persistent demand that youthful offenders should be treated differentially, and should not be classed as ordinary criminals. In

fact, this position has been accepted by all civilised countries of the world. This Bill originally formed part of the Punjab Children Bill, which was referred during the last session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly to a Select Committee. The Select Committee, however, advised that the two matters should be separately dealt with. The present bill has consequently been drafted with a view to deal with the case of youthful offenders alone. It seeks to make provision for a more humanitarian approach to the question of saving youthful offenders from the evil influence of jail life and what it leads to. Youthful offender will be tried by juvenile courts and every effort will be made to reform them, so as to make them useful members of the society.

M. M. DAULATANA
Minister-in-charge

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Governmet, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

1 LR—7001—2-5-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 1st May 1952

No. 687 Leg.—The Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

Preamble WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 40 of Act XX of 1883. 2. For section 40 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (hereafter referred to as the said Act) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Accounts of District Boards "40. Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of every district board shall be made up in such form and examined and audited in such manner as may be prescribed by the provincial Government and by such persons as the Provincial Government may appoint in this behalf".

Amendment of section 55 of Act XX of 1883. 3. In clause (*m*) of sub section (1) of section 55 of the said Act, the word "periodical" shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the case of Municipal Committees the continuous audit system has been introduced in major municipalities where the auditors continuously audit all accounts. In the case of District Boards the continuous audit system cannot be introduced because of the provisions of sections 40 and 55(1) (*m*) of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. The amendment bill provides for the introduction of the continuous audit system in District Boards.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN

Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab, Legislative Department.

8 LR—1,004—3-5-52—SGPP Lahore

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 2nd May 1952

No. 688-Leg.—The Punjab Minor Canals (Second Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to further amend the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905

Preamble WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Minor Canals (Second Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 47 of the Punjab Act III of 1905 2. After subsection (1) of section 47 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905, the following subsections shall be inserted, namely,—

"(1-A) (i) In order to give effect to the provisions of subsection (1)

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

NOTIFICATION

The 1st May 1952

No. 3795-HG-52/4356—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, (Act III of 1867) as amended by the Public Gambling (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1929, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to extend the provisions of all the remaining sections of the said Act to the area of Nurpur Shahan Village and a belt of four miles around it in the Rawalpindi district for a period of 10 days with effect from the 1st May to the 10th May 1952.

For the purposes of this notification the limits of the Nurpur Shahan Village shall be those indicated in the latest revenue map.

S. GHIAS UDDIN AHMED

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab

Price : Re. 0-2-0

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 2nd May 1952

No. 688-Leg.—The Punjab Minor Canals (Second Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

A

BILL

to further amend the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905

Preamble WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Minor Canals (Second Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 47 of the Punjab Act III of 1905 2. After subsection (1) of section 47 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905, the following subsections shall be inserted, namely,—

"(1-A) (*i*) In order to give effect to the provisions of subsection (1) and to assess compensation for any canal on the principles set out therein, and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any law for the time being in force including this Act, the amount of compensation to be awarded shall, after making deductions in respect of the matters specified in clause (*ii*), be—

(*a*) the market value of the land, under the canal, at the time the construction of the canal was started;

(*b*) the amount which was spent on the construction of the canal;

(*c*) the amount which was spent on the maintenance of the canal from the time its construction was completed till the date of the notification under section 45 of this Act; and

(*d*) interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent per annum till the date of the aforesaid notification—on the amount mentioned under (*a*) from the time of the starting of the construction of the canal, and on the amounts mentioned under (*b*) and (*c*) from the end of the agricultural year, as defined in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 during which each item of expenditure was incurred.

(*ii*) In determining the amount of compensation deductions in respect of the following matters shall be made, namely,—

(*a*) the profits, if any, which the owner of the canal has actually earned, or could with the exercise of ordinary diligence have earned, from the canal from the time of its construction till the date of the notification under section 45 of this Act;

(*b*) the depreciation in the value of the canal at the time of the aforesaid notification; and

(c) simple interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum on the amount worked out under (a) from the close of the agricultural year as defined in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, during which the profits were or are deemed to have been earned till the date of the aforesaid notification.

(1-B) Where the canal was constructed in parts the figures in respect of the matters mentioned under the different clauses of subsection (1-A) regarding each such part shall be separately worked out.

(1-C) If on account of lapse of time or for any other reason, the material necessary for the determination of the matters referred to in the different clauses of subsection (1-A) is not available, the Collector may, for this purpose, and after making due allowance for the rise in prices and other attendant circumstances, take into consideration:—

(a) the market value of the land under the canal at the date of the publication of the notification under section 45 of this Act, and during a period of 12 years immediately preceding such date;

(b) the expenditure that would be incurred for the construction of the canal, if the construction were undertaken at the time of the publication of the aforesaid notification;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the canal during the five years immediately preceding the aforesaid notification; and

(d) the profits which were actually earned or could with the exercise of ordinary diligence have been earned from the canal by the owner during the five years immediately preceding the aforesaid notification.

(1-D) Where only a portion of the canal is to be acquired and it is consequently not possible correctly to assess the compensation of the said portion in the light of the above directions the compensation shall be assessed at a fair and reasonable amount in view of all the circumstances, and the directions given in subsections (1-A) to (1-C) shall be followed, as far as possible, and the Collector shall state in the award how the amount of compensation has been arrived at.

(1-E) In addition to the compensation worked out under any of the preceding subsections, the owner of the canal shall be paid an amount at the rate of 15 per cent of the said compensation in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, was amended by means of the Punjab Minor Canals (Amendment) Act, 1952. One of the principal amendments made was to direct the Collector to take into consideration the profits already earned by the owner of the canal to be acquired in assessing the amount of compensation due to him. The profits were to be set off against the cost of construction and maintenance of the canal. In order to make this further clear and to prescribe the principle on and the method by which compensation is to be assessed further amendment of the Act has been considered advisable. The present Bill seeks to secure this object.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN

Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

9 LR—1,004—5-5-52—SGPP Lahore

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LAHORE, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 3rd May 1952

No. 689-Leg.—The Punjab Conservation (Restrictions on Slaughter) of Useful Animal Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure:—

A

BILL

for making provision for conservation of useful animals in the Punjab

Preamble WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the conservation of useful animal in the Punjab in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement 1. (*i*) This Act may be called the Punjab Conservation (Restrictions on Slaughter) of Useful Animals Act, 1952.

(*ii*) It shall extend to the areas comprised in the City of Lahore Corporation, all municipalities, notified areas, small towns and cantonments in the Province, and to a limit of two miles beyond those areas.

(*iii*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions 2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*a*) "animal" means and includes all bovine cattle and buffaloes;

(*b*) "carcase" means the dead body or any portion of the dead body of a useful animal as defined hereafter;

(*c*) "Director" means the Director, Animal Husbandry, Punjab;

(*d*) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab;

(*e*) "slaughter" means killing of an animal by cutting the throat;

(*f*) "useful animal" means:—

(*i*) an animal below 3 years of age;

(*ii*) a male animal between 3 and 10 years of age fit for draught or breeding purposes; and

(*iii*) a female animal between 3 and 10 years of age when in milk or fit for breeding purposes; provided, however, that it shall not include any animal which on account of any bodily injury, illness or otherwise is certified in writing by a Magistrate, Gazetted Officer, Naib-Tahsildar, Veterinary Assistant or Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the case of animals falling under (*i*) to be unlikely to live or to be fit when of proper age for the purposes enumerated in (*ii*) or (*iii*) as the case may be, and in the case of animals covered by (*ii*) and (*iii*) to be unfit for the purposes enumerated therein, respectively.

Prohibition against slaughter of useful animals 3. (1) No person shall slaughter a useful animal.

(2) If any person intending to slaughter an animal secures the certificate referred to in the proviso to clause (*f*) of section 2, such certificate shall be conclusive proof of the facts stated therein unless it is proved that the certificate was secured through fraud or misrepresentation of facts or collusion.

Seizure and disposal of carcase

4. (1) Any official of the Animal Husbandry Department of a rank above that of Veterinary Assistant or Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, any gazetted officer of the Punjab Government, and any official of a slaughter-house may seize any useful animal or a carcase, as the case may be, if he has reason to believe that such animal is about to be, is being or has been, slaughtered in contravention of any provision of this Act.

(2) The person in possession of an animal or a carcase mentioned in subsection (1) shall forthwith deliver the same on demand to the officer taking action under subsection (1).

(3) The officer taking action under subsection (1) shall immediately report the matter to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station and also deliver to him there the animal or the carcase, as the case may be, but if he is of the opinion that the carcase is liable to speedy decay, he shall dispose of the same by sale or otherwise as may appear to him to be most suitable.

(4) On receiving such report the officer-in-charge of the police station shall have the same powers of investigation as he may exercise in a cognizable case, but shall not arrest without a warrant.

Punishment

5. (1) Whoever contravenes, or abets the contravention of any provision of this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months or with fine not exceeding Rs. 200, or with both.

(2) Whoever attempts to contravene any provision of this Act or to cause such a contravention to be committed and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of such contravention shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 3 months or with fine, not exceeding Rs. 100 or with both.

Confiscation of Carcase

6. The court trying any offence under this Act may direct that any useful animal in respect of which it is satisfied that any offence has been or was likely to be committed under this Act, or the carcase of such animal, shall be confiscated to Government and disposed of by sale or otherwise as may be prescribed.

Deposit of sums

7. All sums realised under subsection (3) of section 4 or under section 6 shall be deposited in the Government Treasury in such manner as may be prescribed.

Exception

8. The restrictions imposed by this Act on the slaughter of useful animals shall not apply to animals slaughtered by Muslims for sacrificial purposes on the day of I'd-uz-Zuha and the two succeeding days.

Rules

9. The Government may frame rules to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

After the partition, the cattle wealth of the Punjab (Pakistan) has been considerably reduced as the non-Muslim cultivators migrating from the Punjab (Pakistan) took away with them almost all their cattle. On the other hand, only a small number of cattle were brought by the Muslim refugees from across the border. What little was left was further reduced on account of indiscriminate slaughter of useful cattle, followed by the unprecedented floods in the province. Since cattle are the life line of an agricultural country like Pakistan, the stability of the Punjab livestock industry is now an urgent imperative necessity. To check the present rapid deterioration, it is essential to put a restraint on the slaughter of cattle which are useful for domestic and agricultural purposes.

2. With a view to achieving this objective, the present Bill has been designed.

A. H. KHAN SOOFI
Minister of Agirculture

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Lagislative Department

10 LR-1901-6 5-52-SFPP Lahore

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LAHORE, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 5th May 1952

No. 690-Leg.—The Punjab Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure:—

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1937.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1937, in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Punjab Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Act, 1952.

Addition of new item to Schedule to Act II of 1937. 2. After item No. 6 under the Schedule to the Punjab Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1937, the following new item shall be added and shall be deemed to have been added with effect from the date which was fixed by the Governor for nomination of candidates for election to the present Legislative Assembly, namely:—

"7. Members and officers of the Pakistan National Guards".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 69 (1) (*a*) of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted for Pakistan, provides that a holder of an office of profit under the Crown in Pakistan, other than an office declared by an Act of the Provincial Legislature not to disqualify him, shall be disqualified from being chosen as and for being a member of a Provincial Legislative Assembly. It has, however, been considered necessary to enlist the help of some members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly for appointment in the Pakistan National Guards. This Bill aims at protecting persons so appointed from incurring the disqualification mentioned in section 69 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted for Pakistan.

M. M. DAULATANA
Minister-in-Charge

A HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department

11 LR—1004—6-5-52—SGPP Lahore

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, MAY 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 6th May 1952

No. 691-Leg.—The Murree Municipal Committee Constitution Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure :—

A

BILL

to provide for the constitution of Murree Municipal Committee

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the constitution of Murree Municipal Committee;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Murree Municipal Committee Constitution Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may by notification in the official gazette appoint in this behalf.

Constitution of Municipal Committee, Murree. 2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the Municipal Committee of Murree shall for the purposes of the elections thereto to be held after the commencement of the Act consist of fifteen members, of whom five shall be appointed by the Provincial Government and ten shall be elected.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, has been amended abrogating all references to the appointment of members by nomination. With effect from the next elections, all members of all Municipal Committees will be entirely elected. The circumstances of Murree are peculiar, because most of its population is floating which cannot be represented by election. In order to secure the representation of all interests on the Municipal Committee of Murree, a provision is being made to fill some seats by nomination. This provides for 15 members, ten elected and five nominated whereas at present the Committee which consists of 15 members, has ten nominated and five elected members.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN

Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

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The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1952

ERED No. L 864

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 21s May 1952

No. 692-Leg—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 17th May 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

THE PUNJAB MUHAJIR FUND CESS ACT, 1952

ACT XVIII OF 1952.

An Act to provide for the raising of funds for relief of refugees in the Punjab.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the raising of funds for the relief of refugees in the Punjab in the manner hereafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Muhajir Fund Cess Act, 1952.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force with effect from Rabi harvest, 1951-52, and shall remain in force for one year or till such time as any amount due as cess under this Act remains unpaid or unrealised

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there be anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "land" means land assessed to land revenue and includes land whereof the land revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

(b) "cess" means the Muhajir Fund Cess imposed by this Act;

(c) "occupier's rate" means the water-rate assessable in accordance with the rules, for the time being in force, made under section 36 of the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and

Price: Re. 0-2-0

...ns the District Magis-
officer so designated by
purposes of this Order;
means consumption or
is personal requirements

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vincial Government may

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uch date being reckoned
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hold or establishment;

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specified in Schedule III
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hedule appended to this

producer, with regard to
gage, on his own account
mmission agent, in any
urchase, sale or storage
mentioned in Schedule I,
under and in accordance
ng Authority under this

ores foodgrains in excess
s the contrary is proved,
sale.

ce has been issued shall
stocked by him except—
er any law for the time

... "producer" means a person who grows any food-grains by the labour of his own hands or the labour of others;

(viii) "wholesale dealer" means a person who sells any foodgrains in any one transaction in an aggregate quantity exceeding 100 maunds;

(ix) "retail dealer" means a person who sells in any one transaction any food grains in an aggregate quantity not exceeding 100 maunds;

being in force;

(b) on the ground that the foodgrains are meant for his *bona fide* private consumption or for supply to the Government of Pakistan or the Provincial Government under a duly executed authority or contract.

5. No person shall, except on the authority in writing of the Director or the District Magistrate, at any one time:

(a) possess more than the normal quantity of the foodgrains; or

Price Re. -2-

(*d*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules framed by the Provincial Government under this Act.

Levy of Cess

3. (1) A cess shall be levied upon all lands at the rate of two annas on each rupee or part of a rupee of the land revenue assessed and the occupier's rate payable in respect of such land.

(2) The cess shall be payable by the person liable for the payment of the land revenue or the occupier's rate or both, as the case may be:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification, exempt any person or persons or class of persons from the payment of the whole or any part of the cess.

Manner of assessment, etc.

4. (*a*) The cess levied on the basis of land revenue shall be assessed, collected and recovered in the manner prescribed from time to time by statute, rules or orders for the assessment, collection and recovery of land revenue charged under Chapter V of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

(*b*) The cess levied on the basis of occupier's rate shall be assessed collected and recovered in the manner prescribed from time to time by statute, rules or orders for the assessment, collection and recovery of the occupier's rate charged under Part V of the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873;

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification, modify any such rules and make further rules for this purpose and for carrying out the other provisions of this Act.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

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LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1952

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

FOOD SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATION

The 21st May 1952

No. 6584-DFS-52/322—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. PF-16/47, dated the 3rd February, 1948, and all powers enabling him in this behalf, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following Order :—

ORDER

1. (a) This Order may be called the Punjab Foodgrains (Licensing Control) Order, 1952;

(b) It extends to the whole of the Punjab, except in the "Border Area" as defined in clause 2 (a) of the Punjab Border Area (Foodgrains) Control Order, 1950;

(c) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(i) "Director" means the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, and includes any officer appointed as such by the Provincial Government for the purpose of this Order;

(ii) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of a Division and includes any other officer invested by the Provincial Government with the powers of a Commissioner for the purposes of this Order;

(iii) "District Magistrate" means the District Magistrate of a district and includes, for the purposes of this Order, the District Food Controller of a district;

(iv) "Inspector" means all the Gazetted Officers of the Food Department, Punjab, including District Food Controllers, Deputy District Food Controllers and Assistant Food Controllers, the Central Enforcement Officer, all the District Magistrates, the Magistrates, the Revenue Officers not below the rank of a Naib-Tehsildar, the Police Officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, within their respective jurisdictions, such Inspectors of the Food Department as are designated by District Food Controllers to be incharge of a mandi with respect to that *mandi*, and other officers so designated by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order;

(v) "foodgrains" mean the commodities specified in Schedule I, from time to time, including any product obtained therefrom by physical separation of any constituent part thereof but not otherwise;

(vi) "form" means a form as set forth in Schedule II to this Order;

(vii) "producer" means a person who grows any foodgrains by the labour of his own hands or the labour of others;

(viii) "wholesale dealer" means a person who sells any foodgrains in any one transaction in an aggregate quantity exceeding 100 maunds;

(ix) "retail dealer" means a person who sells in any one transaction any food grains in an aggregate quantity not exceeding 100 maunds;

(x) "Licensing Authority" means the District Magistrate of a district and includes any officer so designated by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order;

(xi) "household consumption" means consumption or use of foodgrains by a person for his personal requirements and those of his household;

(xii) "normal quantity" means the quantity specified below or such quantities as the Provincial Government may notify from time to time, namely :—

(a) in relation to a person other than a producer, the quantity required by him for his consumption or that of his household at the scale of half a seer of foodgrains per day for himself and for each member of his household for a period of 4 months;

(b) in the case of a producer, 100 maunds of the foodgrains or the following :

(i) for his personal consumption or that of his household a stock sufficient to last until the date of the next harvest of the particular foodgrain, such date being reckoned as the thirty-first day of October with regard to the Kharif harvest and the thirtieth day of April with regard to the Rabi harvest at the rate of half a seer per day for himself and every member of his household or establishment; and

(ii) on behalf of his tenants with the permission in writing of the Licensing Authority obtained on application made stating the names of the tenants and of the members of their households; and

(iii) for seed for his own cultivable area a stock of foodgrains not exceeding the quantity specified in Schedule III for every acre of that area sown by him with that foodgrain during the period immediately preceding 12 months, the stock not being kept beyond the due date of sowing, namely, 31st day of July for Kharif crops and the 31st day of December for Rabi crops;

(xiii) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Order.

3. No person other than a producer, with regard to foodgrains produced by him, shall engage, on his own account or on behalf of any other as a commission agent, in any undertaking which involves the purchase, sale or storage for sale of any of the foodgrains mentioned in Schedule I, either wholesale or retail, except under and in accordance with a licence issued by the Licensing Authority under this Order.

Explanation—A person who stores foodgrains in excess of the normal quantity shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to store foodgrains for sale.

4. No person to whom a licence has been issued shall withhold from sale of foodgrains stocked by him except—

(*a*) in accordance with or under any law for the time being in force;

(b) on the ground that the foodgrains are meant for his *bona fide* private consumption or for supply to the Government of Pakistan or the Provincial Government under a duly executed authority or contract.

5. No person shall, except on the authority in writinge of the Director or the District Magistrate, at any one time:

(a) possess more than the normal quantity of the foodgrains; or

Price Re 0-2-0

(b) acquire any quantity of foodgrains if thereby the total quantity in his possession or under his control exceeds the normal quantity ; or

(c) sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any quantity of foodgrains to any other person if he knows, or may reasonably be presumed to know, that by reasons of such sale transfer or disposal, the quantity of foodgrains in the possession or under the control of that other person will exceed the normal quantity :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to:

(i) any authorised procurement agent of foodgrains appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Food Division), Government of Pakistan, or of the Food Department, Punjab;

(ii) such persons or class of persons as may be exempted by the Provincial Government for any specified period and on such conditions as may be specified by the Provincial Government.

6. Every person holding stocks of foodgrains exceeding the normal quantity shall regularly send to the Licensing Authority a fortnightly statement of stocks by the dates and in the manner prescribed in para 4 (ii) of form A of Schedule II:

Provided that the Director may exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of this clause.

7. The Licensing Authority may require any person or class of persons who, according to the information of the Licensing Authority, holds stocks of foodgrains in excess of the normal quantity, to declare and sell the stocks held by him in excess of the normal quantity, at such prices and to such persons or class of persons or agency and in such manner as may be specified by the Licensing Authority. The Licensing Authority may have such excess stocks seized, if the holder does not dispose of them in accordance with the directions issued by the Licensing Authority, and may then dispose of them as he deems fit.

8. (i) Licences issued under this Order shall be in form 'A' in Appendix II and shall specify, among such other things as may be specified :—

(a) the place or places at which the licensee may carry on the dealings to which this licence relates; and

(b) the places of storage;

(ii) A licence under this Order shall be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for one district and Rs. 2 for each subsequent district;

(iii) A duplicate licence shall be issued on payment of Rs. 5 for one district and Re. 1 for each subsequent district when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority that the original licence was lost or damaged in a *bona fide* manner;

(iv) A licence granted under this Order shall, unless suspended, withdrawn or cancelled, continue to be in force for one year from the date of the issue of the said licence but shall be renewable annually on application by the licensee to the Licensing Authority by which the licence was granted and on payment of the renewal fee of Rs. 5 for the first district and Re. 1 for each subsequent district, provided that if the licensee fails to apply for renewal thereof before the date on which it is due to expire the licence shall not be renewed unless (a) the Licensing Authority is satisfied that there were good and sufficient reasons for the delay, and (b) the licensee pays an extra penalty fee of Rs. 5 for the first district and Re. 1 for each subsequent district.

9. (i) Applications for licences under clause 3 of this Order shall be made in form 'B' in Appendix II to the Licensing Authority of the district in which the applicant carries on or intends to carry on business, involving purchase, sale, or storage for sale of foodgrains in wholesale quantities;

(ii) if an applicant carries on such business or intends to carry on such business in more than one district he shall apply to the District Magistrate of the district in which he usually resides;

(iii) a single application may include a request to carry on business in any number of districts in the Punjab;

(iv) renewal of licences under clause 8 (iv) of this Order shall, when sanctioned by the Licensing Authority, be granted on the Renewal Endorsement Form shown in form 'C' in Appendix II.

10. (i) If any person holding a licence under this Order contravenes any condition of the licence, then, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken against him, his licence may be cancelled by the Licensing Authority without previous notice:

Provided that an appeal against suspension or cancellation of a licence by the Licensing Authority shall lie to the Commissioner within 30 days of the issue of the order being appealed againsts. The decision of the Commissioner shall be final;

(ii) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (i) the Director may, at his discretion, without previous notice and without assigning any reason, suspend for a specified period or cancel a licence issued under this Order.

11. For the more effective enforcement of this Order an Inspector may—

(a) require any person to give any information in his possession with respect to the purchase, sale, storage, transfer or disposal of foodgrains which have been or are in his possession or under his control;

(b) enter and search any premises and seize any quantity of foodgrains in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been, is being or is about to be, committed;

(c) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents relating to the purchase, sale, storage, transfer or disposal of foodgrains.

12. If any person contravenes any provision of this Order, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying the offence shall direct that any stock of foodgrains, together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole or, as the case may be, a part of the foodgrains.

13. In this Order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be exercised by the Provincial Government.

14. The Punjab Foodgrains Control Order, 1952, published, *vide* Punjab Government notification No. 2651-DFS-52/5025, dated the 8th April 1952, as amended by Punjab Government notification No. 6076-DFS-52/10009, dated the 28th April 1952, is hereby rescinded.

15. This Order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*.

SCHEDULE I

1. Paddy.
2. Rice.
3. Wheat, wheat-atta, rawa, maida or suji.
4. Barley.

SCHEDULE II (FORMS)

FORM 'A'

[*See* clause 8 (*i*)]

Licence No...under the Punjab Foodgrains (Licensing Control) Order, 1952.

Licence for the purchase, sale or storage for sale, of foodgrains.

2. Subject to the provision of the Punjab Foodgrains (Licensing Control) Order, 1952, and to the terms and conditions of this Order, Messrs.. are hereby authorised to act as wholesale/retail dealers in foodgrains and to purchase, sell or store for sale, foodgrains. The licensee shall carry on the aforesaid business at the following place(s) :—

3. The place (s) of storage will be the following :—

4. (i) The licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts separately for each foodgrain showing correctly:—

(a) the opening stock on each day (in maunds).

(b) the quantities in maunds received on each day together with their places of origin;

(c) the quantities in maunds delivered or otherwise removed on each day showing the places of destination; and

(d) the closing stock on each day (in maunds).

(ii) The licensee shall submit to the Licensing Authority or any other Officer authorised by that authority a statement in Form 'D' given in Schedule II to the Punjab Foodgrains (Licensing Control) Order, 1952, which statement shall show the receipts and deliveries of each foodgrains separately for the preceding fortnight, this statement shall be submitted by the licensee so as to reach the authority concerned not later than the 20th day of each month for the first fortnight of the month and not later than 5th day of the next month for the second fortnight of the said month.

5. The wholesale/retail licensee shall, in the case of each sale by him, issue to the customer a correct receipt or invoice, as the case may be, giving his own name, address and licence No. the name, address and licence No. (if any) of the customer, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the price charged per maund, and the total amount realized, and shall keep a duplicate of the same to be available for inspection on demand by any authorised officer of Government.

6. The licensee shall prominently display at each of the places mentioned in paragraph 2 above a correct list, written in Urdu, of the prices of each foodgrains separately.

7. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to any authorised officer of Government for the inspection of his stocks and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage or sale of any of the above named commodities and for taking of the samples of any of them.

8. The licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Government or by the Licensing Authority in regard to the purchase, sale or storage for sale of foodgrains.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
————————DISTRICT

Dated :

Note—The licensee's attention is drawn to clause 10 of the Punjab Foodgrains (Licensing Control) Order, 1952, which reads :—

10. (i) If any person holding a licence under this Order contravenes any condition of the licence, then, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken against him, his licence may be cancelled by the Licensing Authority without previous notice:

Provided that an appeal against suspension or cancellation of a licence by the Licensing Authority shall lie to the Commissioner within 30 days of the issue of the order being appealed against. The decision of the Commissioner shall be final.

(ii) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (i) the Director may at his discretion without previous notice and without assigning any reason, suspend for a specified period, or cancel a licence issued under this Order.

FORM 'B'

[*See* Clause 9 (*i*).]

1. Applicant's name.
2. Applicant's profession.
3. Applicant's residence.
4. Situation of applicant's place(s) of business with full particulars regarding the number of house or premises, mohalla or locality, town or village and district, for which he wants to get this licence.
5. Place(s) of storage.
6. How long has the applicant been trading in foodgrains mentioned in the Schedule I to this Order and any other foodgrains.
7. Quantities of foodgrains handled annually during the past three years.
8. Foodgrains in respect of which licence is required.
9. Income-tax paid in 1949-50 and 1950-51.
10. I declare that the quantities of foodgrains specified below are in my possession this day and are held at the places noted against them.
11. I have carefully read the conditions of licence given in Form 'A' in Schedule II appended to the Punjab Foodgrains (Licencing Control) Order, 1952, and I agree to abide by them.
12. I have/have not previously applied for a licence under the Punjab Foodgrains (Licencing Control) Order, 1952, in this district or any other district (with results).

Signature of the Applicant

Dated

FORM 'C'

[*See* Clause 9 (*iv*)]

RENEWAL ENDORSEMENT FORM

Serial No.	Date of Renewal	Date of Expiry	Signature of Issuing Authority	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5

FORM 'D'

[(*See* Condition 4 (*ii*) of form 'A')]

Return of stocks, receipts and deliveries of.......................................for the fortnight ending........

Name ....

Address ....

Palce(s) of storage...

Stock at the beginning of the fortnight..

Quantity received during the fortnight...

(*a*) from persons in the same district..

(*b*) from persons in other districts of the Province..

(*c*) from persons outside the Province, if any..

Total ....

Quantity delivered or otherwise removed during the fortnight.......................................

(*a*) to persons in the same district..

(*b*) to persons in other districts in the Province...

(*c*) to persons outside the Province, if any..

(*d*) to any Government or its agents..

Total.......................

Stock at the end of the fortnight..

Signature of Licensee

Dated Licence No...........

SCHEDULE III

[*See* Clause 2 (*xii*) (*b*) (*iii*)]

Serial No.	Foodgrain	Quantity of seed per acre
1	Paddy	20 seers.
2	Wheat	30 seers.
3	Barley	30 seers.

R. D. HOWE,
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Civil Supplies Department.

248 CS—1661-23.5.52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORT

The 26th May 1952

No. 1542/52/2970/E&T—With reference to Punjab Government notification No. 1542/52/1997/E&T., dated the 3rd April 1952, and in exercise of the powers under sub-section (7) of section 43-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that the following shall be the Punjab Road Transport Board Rules, 1952 :—

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent and commencement*—(1) These rules may be called the Punjab Road Transport Board Rules, 1952.

(2) They extend to the whole of the Punjab Province.

(3) They shall come into force on such date as the Government may decide by a notification in the Gazette in this behalf.

2. *Definitions*—In these rules, unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Act" means the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939;

(2) "ancillary service" means any subsidiary service which provides amenities or facilities to persons making use of any road transport service;

(3) "Board" means the Punjab Road Transport Board;

(4) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab;

(5) "road transport service" means a service carrying passengers or goods or both by road in motor vehicles for hire or reward.

ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD

3. *Incorporation*—(1) With effect from such date as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be established a Board by the name of the Road Transport Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") as provided in section 43-A of the Act, provided that the Board which has already been constituted under notification No. 5401-E&T-51/49908, dated the 15th August 1951, will be deemed to have been constituted under this rule.

(2) The Board shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by its name sue and be sued.

4. *Terms of office of members of the Board*—The Chairman and every other member of the Board shall hold office for a period which may be specified in his appointment order but not exceeding three years commencing from the date on which his nomination is notified, and may be reappointed for a period not exceeding three years from time to time on the expiry of his term.

5. *Publication of names of Chairman and members of the Board in the Official Gazette*—The name of every person appointed by the Government to be Chairman, and the names of members appointed to the Board by the Central Government and the Government shall be published in the Official Gazette.

6. *Filling of permanent and casual vacancies*—(1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of a member or of his becoming incapable of acting prior to the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a person thereto who shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

(2) If a member is unable to attend the meetings of the Board for a period of three months or more, a person shall be appointed to act for such member during his absence and the person so acting shall be deemed for all purposes to be a member.

(3) Casual vacancies not exceeding three months may, at the discretion of the appointing autority, be filled or left unfilled.

7. *Disqualification for Office*—A person shall be disqualified to be appointed or reappointed or to continue to be a member of the Board who:—

(a) is found to be a lunatic or of unsound mind; or

(b) is or at any time has been adjudged insolvent; or

(c has any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or in any work done for, the Board; or

(d) in the opinion of the appointing authority, has failed or is unable to carry out his duties satisfactorily; or

(e) without sufficient excuse absents himself from any meeting of the Board without leave of absence from the Board or absents himself from more than six consecutive meetings of the Board;

Provided that if a member of the Central or any Provincial Legislature is appointed the Chairman or a member of the Board he shall resign from the Legislature.

8. *Duties of Chairman*—The Chairman shall—

(a) attend every meeting of the Board, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause;

(b) be responsible for the orderly conduct of the business by the Board;

(c) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of administration to the extent delegated by the Board;

(d) furnish the Government copy of the minutes of any of the Board's proceedings and any returns or other information which Government may from time to time call for.

9. *Meetings*—(1) The Board shall meet not less than once a month at such time and place as the Chairman may decide.

(2) The Chairman shall preside at a meeting of the Board, and in his absence, such member as may be chosen by the members present at that meeting and voting.

(3) All questions at a meeting shall be decided by majority of votes of the members present and voting, Chairman or in his absence any other member presi having a second or casting vote where votes are equ

(4) The Secretary shall keep minutes of the mee in a book to be provided for this purpose, which shall signed, as soon as practicable, by the Chairman of su meeting.

10. *Quorum*—(1) Three members, of whom one at least shall be the representative of the Central Government and one of the Government, shall form the quorum at a meeting of the Board. The Chairman shall count as member for purposes of this rule.

Price Re. 0-2-0

(2) The quorum shall not be required in the case of meeting not held for want of quorum; provided that one representative each of the Central and the Provincial Governments shall be present.

(3) No quorum shall be required nor shall any restriction on membership apply in the case of urgent meetings.

11. *Notice of Meetings*—Notice of not less than eight days shall be issued by the Secretary of the Board for all meetings of the Board provided that this condition may be dispensed with in case of emergent meetings at the discretion of the Chairman.

12. *Allowances or Fees*—Every member of the Board shall be entitled to receive such allowances or fees for attendance at meetings of the Board or its committees or sub-committees as may be prescribed by the Government in consultation with the Board subject to such rules as may be made for crediting whole or part of such fees to Government revenues. Members of the Board, if any, receiving salaries or allowances out of the revenues of the Board, shall not be entitled to any allowance or fees.

13. *Officers of the Board*—(1) There shall be a General Manager and a Chief Accountant of the Board to be appointed by the Board. The General Manager shall be appointed with the prior approval of the Central Government and the Government. In order to secure the approval of the Central Government, the Board shall move the said Central Government through the Provincial Government, and if no reply received to the contrary from the Central Government within 15 days of the receipt by it of the Provincial Government's communication on the subject, the approval of the Central Government shall be presumed to have been accorded. The Chief Accountant shall be appointed with the prior approval of the Provincial Government.

(2) The Board may appoint such other officers and servants as it considers necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.

(3) The conditions of appointment and service and the scales of pay of the servants of the Board shall—

(a) as respects the General Manager and the Chief Accountant be such as may be prescribed by the Board with the prior approval of the Central Government and the Government in respect of the General Manager and of the Government in respect of the Chief Accountant;

(b) as respects the other servants be such as may, subject to the provisions of clause (5) be determined by the Board.

(4) The servants of the Board shall hold office at the discretion of the Board.

(5) The power of appointing, promoting, suspending, dismissing for misconduct, fining, reducing or granting leave to the officers and servants of the Board shall be exercised by the General Manager in the case of officers and servants whose monthly salary does not exceed one hundred and fifty rupees, unless this monetary limit is raised by the Board, and in every other case, by the Board. There shall lie an appeal to the Board against the orders of the General Manager in all cases and an appeal to the Government against the orders of the Board in cases of dismissal; provided that no action shall be taken against the General Manager and the Chief Accountant without prior approval of the Government.

14. *Functions and duties of the General Manager and the Accountant*—(1) The General Manager shall be the Executive of the Board and all other officers and ...ts of the Board, except the Chief Accountant shall be ...dinate to him.

(2) The General Manager shall also be the *ex-officio* ...retary of the Board and shall attend meetings of the Board ...d take part in this discussions when so required by the Chairman, but he shall not have the right to vote.

(3) The General Manager shall have powers to sanction expenditure to the extent authorised by the Board.

(4) The Chief Accountant shall have the right to record his views on every proposal involving expenditure from the funds of the Board prior to the consideration of such proposal by the Board.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

15. *General duty of the Board*—It shall be the ge... duty of the Board so to exercise its powers as to provi... efficient, adequate, economical and properly co-ordi... system of road transport service in the Province, and ... extended area.

16. *Appointment of Sub-Committees*—The Board ... have power to appoint sub-committees for such purpo... it may from time to time consider necessary and to ... duties to such sub-committees provided that there ... always be a rail-road co-ordination sub-committee ... sisting of two members one of whom shall be a membe... presenting the Central Government.

17. *Powers of the Board*—Subject to the provisions ... the Act, the Board shall have powers—

(a) to operate road transport service in the Province ... in any extended area in co-ordination with another Provin... Government, acceding State or the railways.

(b) to provide for any ancillary services;

(c) to store goods.

(d) to provide bus stands and amenities and faci... for passengers and other persons making use of the se... such as may appear to it requisite or expedient;

(e) to manufacture, purchase, maintain and r... rolling stock, vehicles, appliances, plant, equipment o... other thing required for the purpose of any of the acti... of the Board;

(f) to provide for facilities for training, educatio... research for the purpose of advancing the skill of it... ployees;

(g) to buy land or take land on lease or under any ... of tenancy;

(h) to provide for its employees living accommoda... places for rest and recreation and other amenities;

(i) to acquire and hold such property both movabl... immovable as the Board may deem necessary for the ... pose of any of the said activities, and to lease, sell or o... wise transfer any property held by it;

(j) to purchase and sell vehicles, tyres, oils or any ... stores and pay compensation for property acquired;

(k) to enter into and perform all such contracts as ... be necessary for the performance of its duties;

(l) to do all other things which in the opinion of ... Board are necessary to facilitate the proper carrying o... the business of the Board;

(m) to acquire by agreement or otherwise, whether ... solutely or for any period, the whole or any part of ... undertaking having any one or more of the activities sp... fied in clauses (a) to (e) of this rule;

(n) to undertake any other business which may ... permitted by the Government with the approval of ... Central Government.

18. *Board to frame Regulations*—The Board shall f... time to time frame regulations—

(a) for determining the qualifications required for ... recruitment of officers and servants of the Board and pr... cribing terms and conditions of their employment;

(b) for determining the conditions under which gra... ities and compensation may be paid to such officers a... servants;

(c) for authorizing the payment of contributions ... certain prescribed rates and subject to certain prescri... conditions to any provident fund which may be establi... by the Board for the benefit of its officers and servants ... which with the Board's approval may be established by ... officers and servants themselves.

19. *Delegation of Powers*—The Board may delegat... the following such of its powers and duties as it may d... necessary for the efficient carrying on of its day to ... administration under such conditions and limitations a... may specify :—

(*i*) Chairman and members of the Board;

(ii) Sub-Committees of the Board;

(iii) Officers and servants of the Board.

20. *Extension of Services*—If the Board considers it to be expedient in the public interest to extend the operation of any of its road transport services to any area situated within another province or in any Acceding State, it may approach the Government to negotiate with the Government of that province or state, for the extension of its services.

21. *Validation of acts and proceedings*—No act or proceedings under these rules shall be questioned on the ground merely of—

(a) the existence of any vacancy, or any defect in the constitution of the Board, or of any Sub-Committee; or

(b) defect in the appointment or qualification of any member of the Board or of any Sub-Committee.

22. *Rail-cum-road Tickets*—The Board may in consultation with and prior approval of the Railway authorities authorise the issue of rail-*cum*-road tickets.

23. *Fixation of Time-tables*—The Board shall fix time-tables in consultation with the Railway authorities and arrange to publish them. Such consultation will only take place when so requested by the Railway representative.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

24. *Directions by the Government*—The Government shall have power to give directions to the Board as to the broad principles of policy, but before doing so, the Government shall have prior consultation with the Central Government. The Board shall carry out such directions.

25. *Government may carry out neglected works*—If the Board allows any work acquired or constructed by it to fall into disrepair, or does not complete any work commenced by it or duly estimated for and sanctioned, Government may cause such work to be restored, completed or constructed; and the cost thereof shall be borne and paid by the Board;

Provided that a notice of not less than one month shall be given to the Board to restore, complete or construct such work before any action is taken by Government.

26. *Government may order survey*—Government may at any time order a survey and examination of any work or of the site thereof to be undertaken by the Board, and in case of failure or unsatisfactory survey and examination itself and the cost of such survey or examination shall be borne and paid by the Board;

Provided that a notice of not less than one month shall be given to the Board to undertake survey and examination of the work before any action is taken by Government.

27. *Power to order enquiries*—(1) The Government with a view to satisfying itself that the powers and duties of the Board are being exercised and performed properly, may at any time appoint any officer or officers to make enquiries into any activities of the Board to report to the Government the result of such enquiries.

(2) The Board shall give to the officer or officers so appointed all facilities for the proper conduct of the enquiries.

No. 1542/52/2972/E&T—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of Rule 1 of the Punjab Road Transport Board Rules, 1952, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that the said Rules shall come into force with effect from the date of publication.

A. K. MALIK

Commissioner Development and Secretary
to Government, Punjab
Industries and Electricity Departments

262 CS—961—27-5-52— SGPP Lahore

appeal to the Board against the orders of the General Manager

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 27th May 1952

No. 693-Leg.—The following Ordinance by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab under section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, is hereby published for general information :—

PUNJAB ORDINANCE No. I OF 1952

AN

ORDINANCE

to amend the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the Punjab is not in session and His Excellency the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which make it necessary for him to take immediate action for the amendment of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, in the manner hereafter appearing; Preamble

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

1 (1) This Ordinance may be called the Punjab Minor Canals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952. **Short title and commencement**

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. After subsection (1) of section 47 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, the following subsections shall be inserted, namely,— **Amendment of section 47 of the Punjab Act III of 1905**

"(1-A) (*i*) In order to give effect to the provisions of subsection (1) and to assess compensation for any canal on the principles set out therein, and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any law for the time being in force including this Act the

amount of compensation to be awarded shall, after making deductions in respect of the matters specified in clause (*ii*), be—

(*a*) the market value of the land, under the canal, at the time the construction of the canal was started ;

(*b*) the amount which was spent on the construction of the canal ;

(*c*) the amount which was spent on the maintenance of the canal from the time its construction was completed till the date of the notification under section 45 of this Act ; and

(*d*) interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent per annum till the date of the aforesaid notification—on the amount mentioned under (*a*) from the time of the starting of the construction of the canal, and on the amounts mentioned under (*b*) and (*c*) from the end of the agricultural year, as defined in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, during which each item of expenditure was incurred.

(*ii*) In determining the amount of compensation deductions in respect of the following matters shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) the profits, if any, which the owner of the canal has actually earned, or could with the exercise of ordinary diligence have earned, from the canal from the time of its construction till the date of the notification under section 45 of this Act;

(*b*) the depreciation in the value of the canal at the time of the aforesaid notification; and

(*c*) simple interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum on the amount worked out under (*a*) from the close of the agricultural year as defined in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, during which the profits were or are deemed to have been earned till the date of the aforesaid notification.

(1-B) Where the canal was constructed in parts the figures in respect of the matters mentioned under the

different clauses of subsection (1-A) regarding each such part shall be separately worked out.

(1-C) If on account of lapse of time or for any other reason, the material necessary for the determination of the matters referred to in the different clauses of subsection (1-A) is not available, the Collector may, for this purpose, and after making due allowance for the rise in prices and other attendant circumstances, take into consideration :—

(*a*) the market value of the land under the canal at the date of the publication of the notification under section 45 of this Act, and during a period of 12 years immediately preceding such date;

(*b*) the expenditure that would be incurred for the construction of the canal, if the construction were undertaken at the time of the publication of the aforesaid notification;

(*c*) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the canal during the five years immediately preceding the aforesaid notification; and

(*d*) the profits which were actually earned or could with the exercise of ordinary diligence have been earned from the canal by the owner during the five years immediately preceding the aforesaid notification.

(1-D) Where only a portion of the canal is to be acquired and it is consequently not possible correctly to assess the compensation of the said portion in the light of the above directions the compensation shall be assessed at a fair and reasonable amount in view of all the circumstances, and the directions given in subsections (1-A) to (1-C) shall be followed, as far as possible, and the Collector shall state in the award how the amount of compensation has been arrived at.

(1-E) In addition to the compensation worked out under any of the preceding subsections, the owner of the canal shall be paid an amount at the rate of 15 per cent of the said compensation in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition".

I. I. CHUNDRIGAR
Governor of the Punjab.

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department.

18 LR—1026—28-5-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1952

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

9. In respect of privately-owned lands there shall be now two classes of tenants as described below, as against one class of tenants previously known as tenant-at-will or

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EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 31st May 1952

No. 694-Leg—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 25th May

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1952

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NOTIFICATION

The 28th May 1952

No. 9—The following Order of Prorogation issued by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, is published for general information.

H. AHMED SHUJAA
SECRETARY
Punjab Legislative Assembly

"ORDER OF PROROGATION"

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted for Pakistan, I, Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, Governor of the Punjab, hereby direct that the Punjab Legislative Assembly do stand prorogued until such date as shall hereafter be fixed.

Dated Lahore, the 23rd May 1952

I. I. CHUNDRIGAR
Governor of the Punjab

Price 0-2-0

108 PLA—1945—31-5-52—SGPP Lahore

264

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 31st May 1952

No. 694-Leg—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 25th May 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1952

PUNJAB ACT XIX OF 1952.

An Act to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the Rabi harvest 1952.

Amendment of section 2 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

2. For section 2 of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1951 (hereafter referred to as 'the said Act'), the following shall be substituted, namely,—

"2. (1) A tax shall be assessed, levied and collected every year, in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of this Act, in respect of income from land at the rates specified in the Schedule attached to this Act. These rates may be varied from year to year with the approval of the Punjab Legislative Assembly accorded by a resolution. The rates so varied shall, as soon as may be, be notified in the official Gazette, and shall be applicable from the date of the publication of the notification.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the tax shall be paid by the owner of the land in respect of which it is assessed and levied.

(3) The tax shall be worked out and assessed on the basis of the total land revenue which was payable with regard to the land of an owner in respect of the preceding year:

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any owner or class of owners of land wholly or in part from payment of the tax.

Explanation—Land revenue which though assessed has been remitted, or the payment of which has been suspended shall, during the period of such remission or suspension, not be treated as payable".

Amendment of section 3 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

3. (1) For subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act the following subsections shall be substituted, namely,—

"(1) Subject to the rules that may be framed in this behalf under section 10, the tax shall be assessed by the Collector of the district where the land to be taxed is situated. But in case a person is an owner of land in more than one district, the assessment shall be made by the Collector of the district within which such person ordinarily resides, or if he has no such residence in the Punjab, by the Collector of the district within which such person pays the largest amount of land revenue.

(2) Subject to the law for the time being in force relating to evacuee property, the tax shall be collected as land revenue by such agency as may be notified by the Government in the official Gazette".

(2) The existing subsection (2) of section 3 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as subsection (3).

Amendment of section 5 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

4. In section 5 of the said Act—

(*i*) in the marginal heading the word 'estate' shall be substituted for the word 'district';

(*ii*) for the portion preceding the two provisos the following subsections (1) and (2) shall be substituted, namely,—

"(1) Every person who is or becomes an owner of land, within the meaning of this Act, in more than one estate, and is or becomes liable therefor to the payment of land revenue to an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees, shall submit full particulars of such land to the Collector who is to make the assessment, and where such estates are situated in more than one district, he shall furthermore intimate to the Collectors of all the other districts within which such estates are situated the fact of his having so submitted full particulars.

These particulars shall be submitted and the intimation given within 60 days of the commencement of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952, or of such person's so becoming liable, whichever period expires later:

Provided that in case a land owner had already submitted these particulars before the coming into force of the Punjab Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952, he shall not be required to submit these particulars over again, but he shall give the intimation required under this subsection.

(2) In case of an addition to the land of such person as is mentioned in subsection (1), he shall, within 60 days of the addition, submit full particulars of such land and give intimation thereof as directed in the said subsection";

(*iii*) the first proviso shall be numbered as sub section (3); in the subsection so numbered, the words "Provided that" shall be omitted, and for the words "the Collector" occurring for the first time the words "The Collector who is to make the assessment" shall be substituted; and

(*iv*) the second proviso shall be numbered as subsection (4); in the subsection so numbered, the words "Provided further that" shall be omitted, and the word 'if' occurring after these shall begin with a capital letter.

Insertion of section 5-A in Punjab Act XVI of 1951

5. After section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

Assessment and accounting of tax in respect of evacuee land.

"5-A. In case of evacuee land the assessment shall be made and recoveries thereof accounted for as follows:—

(1) The evacuee shall be assessed on the basis of the total land revenue payable by him.

(2) The allottee shall be assessed on the basis of the total land revenue payable by him, whether as allottee or otherwise.

(3) Payments made by the allottee in respect of the allotted land shall be credited both to the account of the evacuee and the allottee, and the former shall remain liable for the balance due from him".

Amendment of section 6 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951

6. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "Revenue Officer" the word 'Collector' shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 8 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951

7. In section 8 of the said Act—

(*i*) the word 'formally' shall be omitted; and

(*ii*) for the first proviso the following proviso shall be substituted:—

"Provided that, subject to the rules that may be framed under section 10, the Collector shall approve the transfer, if the transferor and the transferee undertake to pay jointly and severally, in respect of the period till the transferor's death, the amount of the tax assessed on the transferor, as if the transfer had not been effected."

Amendment of section 9 of Punjab Act XVI of 1951.

8. In section 11 of the said Act, for the portion preceding explanation 1 of clause (2) the following shall be substituted:—

"(2) "Owner" includes a member of a Joint Hindu Family whether owning land individually or jointly with any other person, and also includes a mortgagee with possession, and a lessee or a tenant of Government land, and an allottee of evacuee land under the law for the time being in force relating to rehabilitation of refugees, who has been put into actual possession of that land".

Substitution of Schedule.

9. For the Schedule appended to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely,—

SCHEDULE

Slabs of total land revenue	*Amount of tax in respect of each slab*
Up to Rs. 250 ..	Nil.
More than Rs. 250 but not more than Rs. 500.	One-fourth of the land revenue.
More than Rs. 500 but not more than Rs. 750.	One half of the land revenue.
More than Rs. 750 but not more than Rs. 1,000.	Three-fourths of the land revenue.
More than Rs. 1,000 but not more than Rs. 2,000.	Equal to land revenue.
More than Rs. 2,000 but not more than Rs. 3,000.	One and a half of the land revenue.
More than Rs. 3,000 but not more than Rs. 5,000.	Twice the land revenue.
More than Rs. 5,000 but not more than Rs. 8,000.	Three times the land revenue.
More than Rs. 8,000 but not more than Rs. 10,000.	Four times the land revenue.
More than Rs. 10,000 ..	Five times the land revenue.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

21 LR—1260—3-6-52—SGPP Lahore

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The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 31st May 1952

No. 695-Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 25th May 1952, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE MURREE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE CONSTITUTION ACT, 1952

PUNJAB ACT XX OF 1952

An Act to provide for the constitution of Murree Municipal Committee.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the constitution of Murree Municipal Committee; Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Murree Municipal Committee Constitution Act, 1952. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may by notification in the official gazette appoint in this behalf.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the Municipal Committee of Murree shall for the purposes of the elections thereto to be held after the commencement of this Act consist of fifteen members, of whom five shall be appointed by the Provincial Government and ten shall be elected. Constitution of Municipal Committee Murree.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department.

22 LR—1260—3-6-52—SGPP Lahore

278

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The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1952

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

The 3rd June 1952

No. 1415-R.—The following draft of rules, which the Financial Commissioners propose to make under section 106 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, having been approved by the Provincial Government, is published for general information as required by section 107 of the said Act.

Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Financial Commissioners after the 23rd June 1952, together with the objections or suggestions, if any, which may be received before the said date by the Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab—

1. A land owner reserving any area for personal cultivation under section 115 of the Act, shall notify the same to the Revenue Officer, Incharge of the Circle, by a statement in the form attached to these rules, in duplicate. He shall also add one such statement for each tenant affected by his choice.

2. When a land owner makes any alteration, permissible under the law, in the area reserved for personal cultivation, he shall proceed in the manner laid down in rule 1 above.

3. On receipt of the statements mentioned in rule 1 or 2, as the case may be, the Revenue Officer shall affix his signature with the date to each of them and shall forward one of such statements to the tahsil office kanungo and the remaining statements to the patwari of the village concerned.

4. The office kanungo on receipt of the statement from the Revenue Officer shall keep it with the record of sanctioned mutations of the village concerned. It shall be attached with the next quadrennial jamabandi like other sanctioned mutations.

5. The patwari immediately on receipt of the statements shall make an entry in respect thereof in his daily diary and keep one of the statements with the mutation register for the village concerned. He shall deliver the remaining statements to each tenant affected and take his acknowledgment. The patwari shall at the same time note in his daily diary the fact of this delivery and the date thereof.

6. Statements mentioned in rules 1 and 2 above shall be on separate forms for each village.

7. An owner owning land in more than one village in the same district or in different district, shall notify the fact of reservation of land for personal cultivation in a particular village, direct to the Revenue Officer of the circle in which the lands so reserved are situated and at the same time inform the said Revenue Officer that his other lands are surplus.

8. The land owner, under these rules, can present the statements either personally or through a recognized agent or send these by registered post acknowledgment due.

9. In respect of privately-owned lands there shall be now two classes of tenants as described below, as against one class of tenants previously known as tenant-at-will or

غیر دخیلکار—

(a) Tenant in the area reserved for personal cultivation— مزارعہ اراضی محفوظہ

(b) Tenant in surplus land, i.e., land not reserved for personal cultivation—

مزارعہ رقبہ زائد

10. In all future revenue records the term غیر دخیلکار shall be replaced by either of the terms mentioned in rule 9, as the case may be.

Tenants in lands belonging to Governments, and other Authorities mentioned in section 15 (A) (4) of the Act shall be shown as in rule 9 (a) above.

11. The khasra number reserved shall be encircled in ink by the village patwari in the khasra girdawari. In the last column of the relevant jamabandi the patwari shall make a note in ink against the khasra numbers so reserved in the following words:—

یہ رقبہ برائے ذاتی کاشت زیر دفعہ (۱) ۱۱۵
ایکٹ مزارعان ۱۸۸۷ مخصوص ہے بشمول رقبہ کھاتہ
نمبر فلاں فلاں

(This area along with khata is reserved under section 115 (1) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, for personal cultivation).

Reference to this entry shall be made in the subsequent khatas containing such area by the words

بشرح کھاتہ نمبر فلاں

12. An owner, who owns an area within the limits prescribed for personal cultivation need not notify his intention to reserve such area, as the entire area owned by him shall be presumed to have been reserved for personal cultivation and a tenant cultivating any such area shall be recorded as a tenant described in rule 9 (a) above, i.e.

مزارعہ اراضی محفوظ

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Financial Commissioner,
Revenue, Punjab

Price: Re. 0-2-0

ANNEXURE TO THE RULES

NOTICE FOR AREA RESERVED FOR SELF-CULTIVATION, UNDER SECTION 115, PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887

Serial No.	Name and full particulars of the owner	Name and full particulars of the tenant	Full particulars of the area reserved Khata/ Khatauni, Khasra No., Area	Full particulars of the additional area to be reserved or to be taken in exchange	Full particulars of the area to be given up out of the area already reserved	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total ..					

NOTE—If area is to be reserved for the 1st time fill in columns 1 to 4 only.

2. If additional area is to be reserved do not fill in columns 4 and 6.

3. If area is to be exchanged do not fill in column 4.

Sighature of owner with date.

Entered in daily diary,—*vide* Serial No.

Forwarded to patwari of kanungo,—*vide* despatch

Sign ature of Patwari with date.

Signature of the Revenue Officer with date.

The 3rd June 1952

No. 1416-R.—The following draft of the Rules which the Provincial Government proposes to make under section 114 and 115 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, is published for the information of all persons concerned. The draft will be taken into consideration after the 23rd June 1952, with such suggestions and objections as may be received by that date by the Financial Commissioner, Revenue:—

1. These rules may be called the Punjab Tenancy (Amendment) Rules, 1952.

2. In these rules unless there is anything to the contrary in the subject or context "the Act" means the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

3. Compensation under clause (c) of section 114 (2) of the Act shall be paid within one year from the date these rules come into force, at 20 times the annual cash rent received by the owner at the time of the coming into force of the Act.

4. Compensation under clause (d) of section 114 (1) of the Act shall be paid within a period of one year from the date these rules come into force, at 20 times the annual rent (consolidated cash rent *plus* produce rent) paid to the owner.

Explanation—Kind rent shall be commuted into cash rent on the basis of produce estimate and commutation prices assumed at the time of the last settlement.

5. Loans to be granted to the occupancy tenants under subsection (6) of section 114 of the Act, shall be governed by the provisions of the Punjab Agriculturists Loans Act, 1883, and the rules framed thereunder.

6. Where a land owner fails to find suitable tenants for the land not reserved for his personal cultivation, he shall intimate to the Revenue Officer within the time fixed under the relevant provisions of section 115 of the Act that land comprised in khasra numbers (to be named by him) be gi[ven] to some suitable tenants. The Revenue Officer shall ma[intain] a list of such landowners showing their land for which sui[t]able tenants are required.

7. Persons desirous of taking land as tenants sha[ll] intimate this fact to the Revenue Officer who shall maint[ain] a list of such tenants. The intimation shall be given b[y] filling up a form attached to these rules.

8. The selection of tenants for a particular land own[er] who has applied under rule 6 above, shall be made by th[e] Revenue Officer from the list maintained for the purpo[se] under rule 7 above.

Section 115 sub-section 9. Expl. 1.

9. For the purposes of computing the area for person[al] cultivation under section 115 of th[e] Act land shall be classified [as] follows:—

1.	Irrigated..	(1) Perennial Nehri.. (2) Chahi Nehri ..	Irrigated b[y] perennial canal.
2.	Semi irrigated ..	(1) Non-perennial Nehri.	(Weir controlle[d] and inundatio[n] canals).
		(2) Chahi Ab ..	Irrigated by lift
		(3) Chahi Nehri ..	Irrigated by non perennial canal
3.	Unirrigated	Barani and Sailab.	

9. 1½ acres of class 2 (semi-irrigated) shall be eq[ual] to 1 acre of class 1 (irrigated).

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Revenue Department

APPLICATION FOR OBTAINING LAND AS A TENANT

Serial No.	Name and full particulars of the tenant	Area already held by the tenant (Give full particulars)	Area now desired (NOTE—If possible give full particulars)	ORDER OF THE REVENUE OFFICER			REMARKS
				Name of the village where allotted	Name and full particulars of the owner, whose land is allotted	Full particulars of the area allotted as a tenant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Signature of the tenant with date

Entered at Serial No. of daily diary on————————.

Signature of the Patwari with date.

Forwarded to Patwari/Office Kanungo, —*vide* despatch register No.

Signature of the Revenue Officer with date.

50 FC—1055 -7 6 52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH

NOTIFICATIONS

The 18th June 1952

No. 1929/RI-(2)—Whereas it appears to the Governor of the Punjab that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely, for "Constructing Dera Ismail Khan-Kashmore Road, Section Taunsa, Mile 48 to 54 in Dera Ghazi Khan district", it is hereby notified that land in the locality des- cribed below is likely to be required for the above purpose.

This notification is made under the provisions of section the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (as adapted and modified Pakistan) to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with servants and workmen to enter upon and survey any land in the locality and do all other acts required or permitted

Plans of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, North, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, 12-Bahawalpur Road, Lahore, and the Executive Engineer, Muzaffargarh Construction Division, Dera Ghazi Khan:—

SPECIFICATION

District	Tehsil	Mauza	Year of jamabandi	Revenue area in acres
D. G. Khan	Taunsa ..	Kalol Kalan	1943-44 ..	16·54
		Boharh ..	1943-44 ..	50·92
		Mahandah ..	1949-50 ..	5·33
		Taunsa ..	1946-47 ..	21·59

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

ELECTRICITY

The 1st June 1952

No. 4491/52/3273-E&T.—Whereas the maxima rates for energy supplied and the meter rents to be charged by the Rawalpindi Electric Power Company, Limited, were prescribed in clause 8 of the Rawalpindi Electric Licence, 1923, granted in Punjab Government Development Department, Industries notification No. 821-16-B-15088, dated the 10th December 1923, and were subsequently altered,—*vide* Punjab Government notification No. 226-EL/36-6349, dated the 25th February 1936.

And whereas, after the expiry of the statutory period of 5 years from the commencement of that alteration, the Punjab Government having considered the necessity of further altering the maxima rates, made a reference in exercise of the powers conferred by clause XI of the schedule to the Electricity Act, 1910 to an Advisory Board.

And whereas the said Advisory Board after making an enquiry has recommended that the maxima rates should be altered :

Now, therefore, the Government after careful consideration of the reasons advanced by the Advisory Board is pleased to order, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause XI of the Schedule to the Electricity Act, 1910, and section 6 of the Punjab Electricity (Emergency Powers) (Control of Supply) Act, 1949, and in accordance with the recommendations of the said Advisory Board, that the Rawalpindi Electric Power Company, Ltd., shall and is hereby required to enhance its rates of charge for the energy consumed by 12½ per cent on the gross amount chargeable for the energy consumed at the present rates, for one year or till a further revision of the rates is necessitated by a bulk supply of power from the North-West Frontier Province to the said Company, whichever is earlier.

2. Punjab Government notification No. 7708/51/317 (a)-E&T, dated the 1st December 1951, is hereby cancelled.

A. K. MALIK

Commissioner Development and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Industries and Electricity Departments

Price: Re. 0-2-0

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

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The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH

NOTIFICATIONS

The 18th June 1952

No. 1929/RI-(2)—Whereas it appears to the Governor of the Punjab that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely, for "Constructing Dera Ismail Khan-Kashmore Road, Section Taunsa, Mile 48 to 54 in Dera Ghazi Khan district", it is hereby notified that land in the locality described below is likely to be required for the above purpose.

This notification is made under the provisions of section .the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (as adapted and modified Pakistan) to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with servants and workmen to enter upon and survey any land in the locality and do all other acts required or permitted

Plans of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, North, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, 12-Bahawalpur Road, Lahore, and the Executive Engineer, Muzaffargarh Construction Division, Dera Ghazi Khan:—

SPECIFICATION

District	Tehsil	Mauza	Year of jamabandi	Revenue area in acres
D. G. Khan	Taunsa ..	Kalol Kalan	1943-44 ..	16·54
		Boharh ..	1943-44 ..	50·92
		Mahandah ..	1949-50 ..	5·33
		Taunsa ..	1946-47 ..	21·59

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

NOTIFICATION

The 19th June 1952

No. 5563-52/5271-HG—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare that any offence punishable under section 188 of the Pakistan Penal Code by reason of disobedience of an Order issued under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, banning the holding of public meetings when committed at any place within the Punjab, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be congnizable and non-bailable.

S. GHIAS UDDIN AHMAD

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab

Price: Re. 0-2-0

355 CS—1045—19-6-52 SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH

NOTIFICATIONS

The 18th June 1952

No. 1929/RI-(2)—Whereas it appears to the Governor of the Punjab that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely, for "Constructing Dera Ismail Khan-Kashmore Road, Section Taunsa, Mile 48 to 54 in Dera Ghazi Khan district", it is hereby notified that land in the locality described below is likely to be required for the above purpose.

This notification is made under the provisions of section [illegible] the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (as adapted and modified [illegible] Pakistan) to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with servants and workmen to enter upon and survey any land in the locality and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested who has any objection to the acquisition of any land in the locality may, within thirty days of the publication of this notification, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Officer (North), Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Lahore:—

SPECIFICATION

District	Tehsil	Locality	Area in acres
Dera Ghazi Khan	Taunsa ..	Taunsa ..	15·71
		Tub ..	1·30
		Hadwar ..	8·51
		Sonra ..	27·08
		Domra Shimali ..	13·80
		Dauna ..	13·72
		Total ..	80·12

No. 1933-R (2)—Whereas it appears to the Governor of the Punjab that land is required to be taken by the Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely, "Construction of Taunsa-Chaukiwala Road" in Dera Ghazi Khan district, it is hereby notified that the land described in the specification below is required for the above purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (as adapted and modified for Pakistan) to all whom it may concern and under the provisions of section 7 of the said Act, the Land Acquisition Officer, North, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Lahore, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Plans of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, North, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, 12-Bahawalpur Road, Lahore, and the Executive Engineer, Muzaffargarh Construction Division, Dera Ghazi Khan:—

SPECIFICATION

District	Tehsil	Mauza	Year of jamabandi	Revenue area in acres
D. G. Khan	Taunsa ..	Kalol Kalan	1943-44 ..	16·54
		Boharh ..	1943-44 ..	50·92
		Mahandah ..	1949-50 ..	5·33
		Taunsa ..	1946-47 ..	21·59
			Total ..	94·38

LIST OF KHASRA Nos. THROUGH WHICH PASSES THE ABOVEMENTIONED ROAD

Serial No.	Name of village	Details of Khasra Nos.
1	Makwal Kalan	104, 108, 109, 113, 115, 119, 121, 122, 124, 129, 130, 168, 169, 170, 182, 183, 184, 199, 200, 205, 206.
2	Boharh ..	702, 703, 704, 705, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 720, 721, 724, 726, 1492/727, 728, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 930, 931, 934, 935, 936, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 1000, 1001, 1004, 1005, 1496/1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1014/1, 1015, 1016, 1044, 1226, 1227, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1486/1260 to 1262, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1302, 1303, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1487/1310, 1488/1310.
3	Mahandah ..	117, 118, 119, 121, 138, 139, 141, 142.
4	Taunsa ..	2100, 1707, 4096/2103, 4097/2103, 4098/2103, 4099/2103, 2101, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2109, 2110, 2136, 2141, 4275, 2142, 4276, 4142, 4278, 2143, 4277/2143, 2961/2144, 2962/2144, 2963/2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 4[illegible]/2150, 4205/2158, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2643, [illegible]4, 2652, 2653, 4071, 2654, 4072/2654, 4073/2654, 4074/2654, 2661.

MUHAMMAD INAM ULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab

P.W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch.

Price: Re. 0-2-0

21 B&R 1051—19-6-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 654

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

NOTIFICATION

The 21st June 1952

No. 5151-52/2738-Gaz.—The Government of the Punjab announces with deep regret the sad demise of MR. PAUL ROBERT BUCHAN MAY, District and Sessions Judge, Lahore, on the 20th June, 1952 of heat stroke.

The late MR. MAY joined the old Indian Civil Service on the 16th October, 1928. He was a man of principle and of doubtless integrity. He was mathodicaly and a thorough going officer who spared himself no pains to arrive at correct decisions of great ability and judicial independence. He sought pre-mature retirement on the partition of the Indian Sub-continent and was re-employed by the Government of Pakistan on a contract of 5 years expiring on the 14th August, 1952. During the major part of his service he worked as a District and Sessions Judge and held charge of Montgomery, Ferozepur, Mianwali, Amritsar, Sargodha, Gurdaspur and Lahore Sessions Divisions. He had also been District and Sessions Judge at Hazara and Peshawar.

With the passing of Mr. May, the Judicial Department has lost an exceptionally judicious and brilliant Judge. Government extend their deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

H. A. MAJID

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Price: Re. 0-2-0

359 CS—1057—21-6-52—SGPP Lahore

and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

The Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

PUNJAB ACT XXI OF 1952

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EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 27th June 1952

No. 4787-52/5023-HG—In supersession of the Punjab Government Notification No. 3264-52/4040-HG., dated the 17th April 1952, it is hereby notified that the next examination in Baluchi Language will be held at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 5th July 1952.

2. Candidates desiring to attend the examination must forward their applications through their superior officers, so as to reach the Commissioner, Multan Division, not later than the 2nd July 1952, stating the standard by which they wish to be examined.

H. A. MAJID

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab

Price: Re. 0-2-0

369 CS—1046—27-6-52—SGPP Lahore

of His Excellency the Governor on the 20th June 1952 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

The Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

PUNJAB ACT XXI OF 1952

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EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

(TRANSPORT)

The 2nd July 1952

No. 4816/52/3745/E&T—In partial supersession of Punjab Government notification No. 5401-E&T-51/49908, dated the 15th August 1951, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that Mr. I. A. Abbasi, Chief Commercial Manager, North-Western Railway, shall be a member of the Punjab Road Transport Board, in place of Mr. C. S. Khan, since transferred.

A. K. MALIK

Commissioner Development and
Secretary to Government Punjab,
Industries and Electricity Departments

381 CS— 1046—2-7-52—SGPP Lahore

of His Excellency the Governor on the 20th June 1952 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

The Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

PUNJAB ACT XXI OF 1952

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EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 3rd July 1952

No. 2369-52/546-PB—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, as amended by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act 1922, Code of Criminal Procedure (Third Amendment) Act, 1926 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1927, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased hereby to declare to be forfeited to Pakistan Government, every copy, wherever found, of the book entitled "THE GREAT PHILOSOPHERS: THE EASTERN WORLD" written by E. W. F. Tomlin, published by Skeffington & Son Ltd., and printed at the Anchor Press Ltd., Tiptree, Essex and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said book on the ground that it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153-A of the Pakistan Penal Code, as it is likely to promote feelings of enmity between different classes of subjects in Pakistan.

By order of the Governor of the Punjab

H. A. MAJID

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab

Price: Re. 0-2-0

2 PB—1049—5-7-52—SGPP Lahore

of His Excellency the Governor on the 20th June 1952 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

The Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

PUNJAB ACT XXI OF 1952

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Price : Re. 0-2-0

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1952

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

FOOD SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATIONS

The 7th July 1952

No. 10121-DFS-52/1608—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act of 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, notification No. Py-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Central Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following addition in the Punjab Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1952, published with the Punjab Government notification No. 5570-DFS-52/9547 dated the 28th April 1952:—

ADDITION

Add the following as sub-clause to clause 11 to the said Order and renumber as clauses 11 (i) and (ii) :—

"The owner of any vessel, conveyance or animal carrying any property in respect of which an order under section is contravened shall, if the carrying is part of the transaction involving the contravention and if he knew or had reason to believe that the contravention was being committed, be deemed to have contravened the order, and in addition to the punishment to which he is liable under subsection (1) the vessel, conveyance or animal shall be forfeited to the Central Government."

2. This shall be notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

The 8th July 1952

No. 8811-DFS-52/1637—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 8 of the Punjab Foodgrains Distribution Order, 1952, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following regulation, namely:—

"No person who has been granted a permit for the transport of wheat for household consumption under the Punjab Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1952, shall draw wheat or atta from the authorized retail depot against the ration cards issued by the District Food Controller concerned and no retail distributor with a knowledge of the permit shall issue the aforesaid provision."

2. This shall be notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

R. D. HOWE

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Civil Supplies Department

Price: Re. 0-2-0

207 & 210 CS—1049—8-7-52—SGPP Lahore

of His Excellency the Governor on the 20th June 1952 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

The Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

PUNJAB ACT XXI OF 1952

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EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 14th July 1952

No. 696-Leg.—The following Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 20th June 1952 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

The Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

PUNJAB ACT XXI OF 1952

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CHAPTER IV

Sections SCHEMES AND PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN FRAMING THEM

CHAPTER V

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

CHAPTER VI

ACQUISITION, ABANDONMENT OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND LEVY OF RECLAMATION FEE

CHAPTER VII

FINANCE

Sections

SCHEDULE

MODIFICATIONS IN THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, I OF 1894, HEREINAFTER CALLED "THE SAID ACT"

An Act to provide for the speedy reclamation and improvement of the areas damaged by Thur and Sem and for preventing further damage.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the speedy reclamation and improvement of the areas damaged by Thur and Sem and for preventing further damage: It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called The Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952. Title, Extent and Commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force at once, but the provisions of Chapters IV to VI shall apply only to such areas and from such date as may be specified in the notification issued under section 27.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context— Definitions.

(i) "Board" means the Punjab Soil Reclamation Board appointed under this Act;

(ii) "canal officer" means an officer defined as such in the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 and includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a canal officer;

(iii) "canal", "watercourse" and "drainage work" have the same meanings as are assigned to them respectively in the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873;

(iv) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Punjab Soil Reclamation Board appointed under section 4 of this Act;

(v) "Collector" includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a collector;

(vi) "Commissioner" includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Commissioner;

(vii) "department" means a department of the Punjab Government;

(viii) "District" means a district as fixed for revenue purposes;

(ix) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab;

(x) "holding" means a share or portion of an estate held by one land owner or by two or more land owners jointly;

(xi) "improvement" means improving or preserving the productive capacity of a soil;

(xii) "land" includes land as defined in clause (*a*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;

(xiii) "Land Reclamation Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act to carry out all or any of the measures connected with soil reclamation;

(xiv) "local area" means an area to which the provisions of Chapters IV to VI of this Act have been extended;

(xv) "local authority" has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914;

(xvi) "Member" means member of Soil Reclamation Board appointed under section 4 of this Act;

(xvii) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by Government under this Act;

(xviii) "Reclamation Fee" means a fee imposed for soil reclamation under this Act;

(xix) "rent" includes rent as defined in subsection (3) of section 4 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887;

(xx) "scheme" means a scheme framed under this Act;

(xxi) "Secretary" means Secretary of the Board appointed under section 4 of this Act;

(xxii) "sem" means the rise of sub-soil water-table so high that the water actually oozes out of the land or the land remains constantly damp and where the context so permits "sem", "sem land" or "sem affected land," means any land or area affected by "sem" and includes such land or areas as may by notification be declared as "sem" from time to time:

(xxiii) "soil reclamation" and "reclamation" means rendering thur and sem lands free from excessive salts and water respectively so as to make them fit for normal cropping and includes preventive measures adopted for avoiding increase of the maladies of thur and sem;

(xxiv) "tenant" includes the predecessors and successors-in-interest of a tenant;

(xxv) the expressions "tree", "timber" and "cattle" have the meanings respectively assigned thereto in the Forest Act, 1927;

(xxvi) "thur" means salt efflorescence at the surface of the land rendering the surface white, ash coloured, black or brown, or not discoloured but presenting an oily appearance and where the context so permits "thur", "thur land" or "thur affected land" means any land or area affected by thur and includes such land or area as may by notification be declared as "thur" from time to time;

(xxvii) "Tribunal" means a tribunal constituted under this Act; and

(xxviii) "tubewell" means well worked with electric or thermal power to draw out sub-soil water.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD

The Board a body corporate.

3. The duty and power of carrying out the provisions of this Act in any local area shall, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained, be vested in the Board which shall be a body corporate, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall be competent to sue and be sued in its name.

Constitution of the Board and term of office members.

4. (1) The Board shall have as its members officers appointed by the Government, by notification, one each from the Agriculture, Forest, Co-operative and Revenue Departments, and two from the Irrigation Branch of the Punjab Public Works Department besides the Chief Engineer incharge of land reclamation and waterlogging.

(2) The Chief Engineer inchrage of land reclamation and waterlogging shall be the Chairman.

(3) In addition to the member taken from the Revenue Department under subsection (1) an officer of that Department shall be appointed by Government as the Secretary to the Board, provided that in the temporary absence of the Secretary, his duties shall be performed by such person as may be appointed by the Chairman.

(4) Subject to the provision of section 5, every member shall be appointed by virtue of office and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office.

Power of Government to replace a member.

5. Government may replace any member at any time by notification when there are reasonable grounds for doing so.

CHAPTER III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD, ITS COMMITTEES, OFFICERS AND SERVANTS AND SUPPLY OF INFORMATION TO GOVERNMENT

Meetings of the Board.

6. (1) (a) The Board shall ordinarily meet for the transaction of business at least once a month at such time as the Chairman may fix, provided that the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of not less than two Members, and within 10 days of the request, call a special meeting.

(b) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary or special meeting shall be three: provided that if at any such meeting a quorum is not present, the Chairman or if he be not present the Secretary subject to such directions as the Chairman may have given, shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he may think fit and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before and transacted at the adjourned meeting whether there be a quorum present or not.

(c) At every meeting the Chairman, if he be present, and in his absence such one of the members present as may be chosen by the meeting, shall preside.

(d) All questions which come before any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman of the meeting in case of an equality of votes having a second or casting vote.

(e) (i) Minutes of the proceedings with the names of the members present at each meeting shall be drawn

up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the person presiding at the meeting within one week of the meeting to which these relate, and shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any member, and no member shall be entitled to object to the minutes of any meeting unless he was present at the meeting to which they relate.

(ii) The minutes of a meeting shall be put up at the next meeting and shall be confirmed with such alterations as may be necessary to bring them in accord with the true facts of the proceedings of the meeting.

Temporary association of members with the Board.

7. (1) The Board may associate with itself in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed by by-laws made under section 49, any officer of a Government department or other person whose assistance or advice it may desire in carrying out any of the provisions of the Act.

(2) An Officer or person associated with itself by the Board under subsection (1) for any particular purpose, shall have a right to take part in the discussions of the Board relative to that purpose, but shall not have a right to vote for its decision and shall not be deemed to be a member of the Board or be entitled even to take part in discussion regarding any purpose other than the purpose for which he was associated.

Constitution and functions of Committee.

8. (1) The Board may from time to time appoint Committees consisting of such persons of any of the following classes as it may deem fit, namely:—

(i) members;

(ii) persons associated with the Board under section 7; and

(iii) other persons whose services, assistance or advice the Board may desire as members of such Committees;

provided that no such Committee shall consist of less than three persons and that at least one of them shall be a member of the Board and the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of every such Committee.

(2) The Board may:—

(a) refer to a Committee for inquiry and report any matter relating to any of the purposes of this Act; and

(b) delegate to a Committee by resolution and subject to any by-laws made under section 49, any of the powers or duties of the Board.

(3) The Board may at any time dissolve or, subject to the provisions of subsection (1), alter the constitution of any Committee.

(4) Every Committee shall conform to instructions given to it by the Board from time to time.

(5) All proceedings of a Committee shall be subject to confirmation by the Board.

(6) Any person associated with the Board under subsection (1) of section 7 or appointed as member of a Committee under clause (*iii*) of subsection (1) shall be entitled to receive such remuneration as may be prescribed.

Meetings of Committees.

9. (1) Committees appointed under section 8 may meet and adjourn as they think proper; but the Chairman of the Board may whenever he deems fit call a special meeting of any such Committee, and shall call a special meeting upon the written request of not less than two members of the Committee within 10 days of the receipt of the request.

(2) A meeting of a Committee shall be presided over;

(i) by the Chairman if he be present; or

(ii) if the Chairman be not present and there be present only one member of the Board who is on the Committee, by such member, or

(iii) if there be not present of the Chairman but there be present more than one member of the Board who are on the Committee by any one of them chosen by the Committee for the purpose; or

(iv) if there is no member of the Board present who is on the Committee, by any member of the Committee chosen by the Committee.

(3) All questions which come before any meeting of a Committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the person presiding at the meeting having a second or casting vote in case of equality of votes.

(4) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of a Committee unless at least two of its members are present. In the case of want of quorum the Chairman or if he be not present the Secretary shall proceed under the provisions of the proviso to section 6 (1) (b).

Appointment of officers and servants of the Board.

10. (1) Subject to such rules as the Government may make, the Board may from time to time employ such officers and servants on such terms as it may deem necessary and proper to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act and may assign to such officers and servants such duties as it may deem fit.

(2) The Chairman, in case of emergency, may appoint such temporary servants for such period and on such terms as in his opinion may be proper for the purposes of this Act, provided that—

(i) he shall not act under this subsection in contravention of any order of the Board prohibiting the employment of any temporary officers and servants for any particular work; and

(ii) every appointment made under this subsection shall be reported at the next following meeting of the Board which will have powers to confirm or cancel the appointment or alter the terms thereof in such manner as it may consider necessary.

(3) The Board may with the approval of the Government get on loan from a Government department, Provincial or Central, permanent or other Government officers and servants on terms agreed upon between the Board and the Government concerned.

(4) The Board with the sanction of the Government may employ persons of foreign nationalities for such periods and on such terms as are agreed to by the Government and the persons concerned.

Punishment, promotion, leave, etc.

11. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 10 and to any rules for the time being in force, the power of promoting and granting leave to officers and servants of the Board, and of reducing, suspending or dispensing with their services for any reason or dismissing them shall vest :—

(i) in case of officers and servants whose maximum monthly salary does not exceed three hundred rupees in the Chairman;

(ii) in other cases in the Board.

(2) When an officer or servant of the Board in receipt of a monthly salary exceeding one hundred rupees

is reduced or suspended or dismissed or when his services are dispensed with by the Chairman he may appeal to the Board, whose decision shall be final.

Control by Chairman.

12. The Chairman shall exercise supervision and control over all officers and servants of the Board and subject to the foregoing sections, shall dispose of all questions relating to the service of these officers and servants and their pay, priv leges and allowances.

Delegation of powers of Chairman.

13. (1) The Chairman may by general or special order in writing, delegate to any officer of the Board any of the Chairman's powers, duties or funct ons under this Act or any rule made thereunder except those conferred or imposed upon or entrusted to him by sections 6 and 9, respectively.

(2) The exercise or discharge by any officer of any powers, duties or functions delegated to him under subsection (1) shall be subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed in the delegation order and shall also be subject to control and revision by the Chairman.

Supply of information and documents to Government.

14. (1) The Chairman shall forward to the Government a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Board within ten days from the date on which such minutes are signed as prescribed in clause (e) of subsection (1) of section 6.

(2) If the Government so directs in any case the Chairman shall forward to it a copy of all the papers which were laid before the Board for consideration at any meeting.

(3) The Government may require the Chairman to furnish it with:—

(i) any return, statement, estimate, statistics or other information regarding any matter under the control of the Board; or

(ii) a report on any such matter; or

(iii) a copy of any document in the charge of the Chairman, or in the office of the Board.

The Chairman shall comply with every such requisition without unreasonable delay.

Scrutiny of soil reclamation, activities of other Departments.

15. The Board shall have powers, subject to any rules that may be framed by the Government, to scrutinize the activities of other departments affecting soil reclamation.

16. The Board shall be provided, subject to any rules that may be framed by the Government, if necessary, mechanical plants belonging to the various departments. Use of mechanical plant of Departments.

CHAPTER IV

SCHEMES AND PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN FRAMING THEM

17. The Board may on its own motion or on the application of any owner or any person interested in land within a local area frame or require a department to frame, a scheme for reclamation of the local area or part thereof or for prevention of the spread of thur or sem-likely in the opinion of the Board to threaten the local area in the near future providing for all or any of the following matters :— Scheme for reclamation.

(i) The acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as modified by this Act, of any land or any interest in land necessary for or affected by the execution of the scheme.

(ii) The acquisition by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise of such land or interest therein.

(iii) The retention, letting on hire, lease, sale exchange or disposal otherwise of any land vested in or acquired by the Board.

(iv) The relaying of any land comprised in the scheme and reservation of any part thereof not exceeding one-fifth of the total area for the common purposes of the village or villages comprised totally or partially in the scheme, and the redistribution of the rest of the land among the owners of the property comprised in the scheme, and management of lands reserved for common purposes.

(v) The layout and construction of villages including the demolition of the existing buildings by the Board or by the owners and by the Board in case of default by the owners.

(vi) The provision of facilities for communication including the layout and alteration of roads, streets, footpaths, bridle paths and waterways.

(vii) The breaking up, cultivation, afforestation or plantation of lands, and the raising, lowering or reclamation of any land for the production of foodgrains, fruit, vegetables, fuel, fodder and the like and the provision of means of irrigation and irrigation channels by the Board or by the owners, and the Board in default of owners, the cost being recoverable from the owners in the latter case, if considered justified by the Board.

(viii) The draining of villages and land.

(ix) The provision of a system of drains, open or covered, and outfalls for the improvement of ill-drained lands.

(x) The provision of fisheries, poultry farms, livestock farms, dairy farms, sheep farms, bee farms , sericulture farms and the like.

(xi) The installation, management and maintenance of tube-wells and lifting and disposal of underground waters by other means.

(xii) The doing of all acts intended to promote the health, well being and prosperity of the residents of a local area, including the soil conservation and preservation from injury or pollution of rivers and other sources and means of water-supply.

(xiii) The advances to the owners, occupiers or tenants of land comprised in the scheme upon such term and conditions as may be prescribed under the scheme of the whole or part of the capital requisite for breaking up and cultivation of land, construction of watercourses, digging drains, laying pipes overground and underground, sinking of wells, purchase of cattle, agricultural implements, machinery and seeds and for any purposes subsidiary to agriculture and for erection of houses, godowns and cattle sheds.

(xiv) The establishment of an insurance fund for insurance on compulsory or voluntary basis of crops, and cattle, recovery for insurance premia, contribution and distribution of benefits from the insurance fund subject to

the provisions of any law applicable thereto.

(xv) The execution or carrying out of survey of any scheme or part of the scheme by any Department on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Board and the Government.

(xvi) Replacement of canal water-supply by tube-well or open well in part or whole.

(xvii) Carrying out of research work relating to soil reclamation through any department where the facilities exist or can be provided for.

(xviii) Carrying out of lining of channels in consultation with the Irrigation Department where the Board considers such a measure desirable.

(xix) All other matters which the Board with the approval of the Government or the Government may deem necessary to promote the general efficiency of a scheme or for the reclamation and improvement of any local area.

(xx) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Canal and Drainage Act VIII of 1873 to provide for, in a local area—

(a) the improvement, alteration, extension or curtailment of any watercourse;

(b) the amalgamation or separation of any irrigation chak;

(c) the transfer of any area from one source of irrigation to another;

(d) the temporary increase or decrease of water allowance to any area or total curtailment of water-supply;

(e) the alteration, amendment or cancellation of any order already in force regarding the distribution of water on any watercourse or the mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction or maintenance of a watercourse or the issue of a fresh order superseding any existing order or mutual agreement;

(f) the prohibition of growing of any crops or laying down any specific crop rotation;

(g) the application of any type and quantity of manuring whether green, artificial or farm-yard; and

(h) the construction of any field drains and drainage works.

Publication of notice as to schemes and supply of documents to applicants.

18. (1) When a scheme under this Act has been framed, the Board shall prepare a notice stating :—

(i) the fact that the scheme has been framed;

(ii) the boundaries of the locality comprised in the scheme; and

(iii) the place at which details of the scheme including a statement of the land proposed to be acquired or on which it is proposed to charge a Reclamation Fee and a general map of the locality comprised in the scheme, may be inspected during specified hours.

(2) The Board shall—

(i) cause the said notice to be published weekly for three consecutive weeks in the official Gazette and in a newspaper or newspapers selected by the Chairman for the purpose specifying the period which shall not be less than 30 days within which objections against the scheme will be received; and

(ii) send a copy of the notice to the Deputy Commissioner of each District and the Chairman of each District Board in whose area the whole or any part of the locality comprised in the scheme is situated and ask them to send any representations they may wish to make within six weeks from the date of the receipt of the copy.

(3) The Chairman shall cause copies of the documents referred to in clause (iii) of subsection (1) to be delivered to any person applying for the same on payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

19. (1) During the thirty days next following the first day on which any notice is published under section 18 in respect of any scheme under this Act, the Board shall serve a notice on— Notice of proposed acquisition of land.

(i) every person whom the Board has reason to believe after due enquiry to be the owner of any immovable property which it proposes to acquire for executing the scheme in respect of which it is proposed to charge a reclamation fee;

(ii) the occupier or tenant (who need not be named) of such premises or land as the Board proposes to acquire for executing the scheme.

(2) Such notice shall—

(a) state that the Board proposes to acquire such property or recover a reclamation fee in respect of such property, for the purposes of carrying out a scheme under this Act, and

(b) require such person, if he objects to such acquisition or recovery of reclamation fee, to state his reason in writing within a period of 30 days from the service of the notice.

(3) Every such notice shall be signed by the Chairman or by an officer of the Board authorised by him.

20. After the expiry of the period respectively prescribed in clauses (i) and (ii) of subsection (2) of section 18 and clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 19, the Board shall consider any objection or representation received in response to the notice and after hearing all persons making any such objection or representation who may desire to be heard in person or through representative, the Board may either abandon the scheme or apply to the Government for sanction of the scheme as originally framed or with such modifications as the Board may deem necessary. Consideration of objections and application for sanction of scheme.

(2) The application made by the Board to Government under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by—

(i) complete plans and details of the scheme and an estimate of the cost of executing it;

electricity, steam, oil or wind power, should have all such tube-wells and wells and appliances existing on the date of the notification registered in the office of the Collector or the Divisional Canal Officer, as directed, within a period not exceeding three months from the date of the issue of such public notice.

(3) After publicity of the notice under subsection (2) of this section any owner or occupier of land who desires to put up any new tube-well or well worked by electricity, steam, oil or wind power for using underground waters, for any purpose other than domestic or for watering livestock, shall apply for a licence to the Board. The Board shall frame rules with the sanction of Government to determine the form of the licence, its terms and the officers by whom it shall be granted. Such rules shall provide for a guarantee being obtained from the applicant before issue of the licence that if in the opinion of the Board his appliance, within six months of its erection, seriously affects any existing use of underground waters, he will either abandon the licence or pay compensation as assessed by the Collector.

(4) No claim or suit shall lie for damages against the Board, Government or any other person, on account of any ill-effects on the appliance of the licensec caused by the construction of a tube-well or the working of any appliance for the removal or use of underground water if the said appliance is erected or used in the manner prescribed by the Board.

(5) In the area for which the scheme has been sanctioned, the Board may order any tube-well or well worked by electricity, steam, oil or wind power, for using underground waters, to be closed down either temporarily during specified periods of the year or permanently, provided that such order shall not prohibit the use of underground waters by any owner or occupier of land for domestic purposes and for watering livestock. In cases where permanent closing down is ordered, the Board shall either provide some alternative source of water-supply or award reasonable compensation. In determining sueh cempensation, regard shall be had to the diminution in the market value, at the time of making the order of closing down, of the property in respect of which compensation is claimed and where such market value is not ascertainable, the amount shall be reckoned at 12 times the amount

of diminution of the annual net profits of such property by the said closing down.

(6) The Collector who will receive the applications shall proceed to enquire into any such claim and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant and sections 8 to 11 (both inclusive), 25 to 39 (both inclusive), 50 to 56 (both inclusive) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as modified by this Act shall apply to such enquiries.

(7) No claim for compensation for such permanent closing down of appliances shall be made after the expiry of one year from the date of the order unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

(8) Any owner or occupier of land who puts up and uses any tube-well or well worked by electricity, steam, oil or wind power, without a licence after the publicity of the notice under subsection (2) of this section or uses such an appliance in contravention of an order under subsection (5) shall be charged a special rate for each separate occasion on which such use is made. The Board with the sanction of Government may frame rules to fix the amount of such rate and the manner in which it will be levied. The amount declared to be due shall be payable on the date so specified and in default shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue and credited to the Board Fund under the provisions of subsection (2) of section 40.

CHAPTER V

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

27. (1) Whenever it appears to the Board that measures should be taken in any area to reclaim any land affected by *thur* or *sem* under othe provision of this Act or that preventive measures are necessary to stop spreading of *thur* or *sem* or both, or stopping or mitigating their appearance, it shall move Government to issue a notification specifying the area to be called local area to which the provisions of Chapters IV to VI (both inclusive) of this Act will apply. Notification of Local Area.

(2) If in the whole or any part of the area mentioned in subsection (1) the Board is of the opinion that the measures mentioned in section 17 for soil reclamation are necessary and are in view of the extent of cost beyond the resources of the individual owners or occupiers, or that the individual owners or occupiers neglect or refuse to

carry out the measures required under section 28 (3) (e) the Government on being moved by the Board may by notification declare that the whole or any part of that area shall vest in the Board for the purposes of this Act for a period which shall be specified in the notification and which may be extended by Government from time to time by notification. Whenever any such notification is issued all private rights of whatever kind existing in respect of any land comprising the area specified in the notificatio shall be suspended. The Government may lay down the terms and conditions on which the said area shall vest in the Board.

General Powers.

28. (1) The Board may subject to such rules as may be framed by Government, undertake to carry out surveys for schemes including afforestation and area treatment if considered necessary, execute works, and incur any expenditure for the improvement, reclamation and lowering of sub-soil water-table in any local area.

(2) The Board may enter into and perform all such contracts as it may consider necessary or expedient for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by the preceding subsections, the Board may—

(a) exercise powers in respect of the measures stated in section 17 of this Act for any scheme;

(b) grant land vested in the Board to any person on any condition it thinks fit, and for this purpose issue a statement or statements of conditions on which the Board is willing to grant land to tenants;

Provided that no land which has been vested in the Board for management on behalf of the Government shall be granted to any person without the statement of conditions having been approved by the Government;

(c) if satisfied that a tenant has committed a breach of any condition of the tenancy, after giving the tenant an opportunity to appear and state his objections impose on him a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees or resume the land so granted;

Provided that if the breach is capable of being rectified the penalty shall not be imposed nor

resumption ordered without giving the tenant an opportunity of rectifying it within 30 days of the receipt by him of the notice to this effect, unless the Board is of the opinion, for reasons to be recorded, that such delay will frustrate the scheme:

Provided further that when any land is so resumed the tenant shall be entitled to such compensation for the standing crops and for improvements made by him during the tenancy as may be determined by the Board, notwithstanding anything contained in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887;

(d) take over and reclaim any land on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Board and the owner or owners thereof;

(e) direct in respect of any area—

(1) the levelling, terracing and raising embankments of fields,

(2) the afforestation of such area or part thereof,

(3) the execution of earthworks in fields or ravines,

(4) for the provision and construction of surface field drains or sub-surface drains,

(5) the training of streams,

(6) field research,

(7) the permitting by the owners and occupiers of siting of tube-wells and borings and use of water therefrom in place of that of canal,

(8) the execution of such other works and the sowing of such crops with specific rotation as are necessary in the opinion of the Board to protect the land from the deteriorating action of salts or water, sub-soil or otherwise or for the reclamation of such area;

(f) direct that any work which has been required to be done by any person undert he preceding clause, and which remains undone shall after due notice to such person and consideration of any objection raised by him be

executed by the Board, and specify the portion in which the risk and expense of such work shall be borne by such person, or by any other person who is held by the Board, upon due enquiry after reasonable notice to him to be responsible for the execution of such work, in whole or in part;

(g) regulate , restrict or prohibit by general or special order in respect of any area—

(1) the clearing or breaking up of land for cultivation,

(2) the quarrying of stone and the burning of lime or charcoal and extraction of salts,

(3) the admission, grazing, herding, parking and retention of cattle,

(4) the felling, girdling, lopping, tapping or burning of any tree or timber, and

(5) the kindling, keeping or carrying of any fire;

(h) direct the growing of a particular kind or type of crops, trees, bushes or grasses in a particular area;

(i) undertake the breaking of land, planting of trees, construction of water-courses and do all necessary acts to bring land vested in the Board under cultivation;

(j) advance money either by way of grant or by way of loan, or partly in one way and partly in other to any person for the purpose of furthering any of the objects of this Act on such terms and conditions as to recovery of interest and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescri bed by the Government;

(k) make arrangements for the marketing of the produce and manufactures of the local area;

(l) promote and undertake research on any matter in furtherance of the objects of this Act;

(m) take over temporarily such other land, which may be required to build offtaking and intaking channels and water-courses for the reclamation of the local area; but in such a case any distrubance or loss caused to the cultivation of the owner of such land shall

be duly compensated for by the Board, by levying such special charge on the area benefitted as may be determined by the Board and the dimensions of the land needed, the position thereof marked on a plan duly approved by the Board or an officer to whom such powers are delegated shall be intimated to the owner mentioned in the civil records or ascertained otherwise as the case may be by sending a written notice per registered post to his last known address seven days before the work is started; provided that when the offtaking channel or the intaking water course is in the opinion of the Board no more needed for the purpose for which it was constructed, the land shall be restored to the owner in its previous condition and all expenses incurred for achieving that condition shall be realised by the Board from the owner of the area benefitted.

(4) Any general order made under this section shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed.

Power of controlling, letting of land.

29. (1) The Board may with the previous approval of the Government make orders—

(a) providing for the terms and conditions on which—

(i) land-holders or any class of land-holder in a local area shall be let land for reclamation: or

(ii) persons who at the commencement of this Act were in cultivating possession of agricultural land may continue in such possession to reclaim land; and

(b) specifying the person or class of persons to whom agricultural land shall be let by land-holders.

(2) An order made under the provisions of subsection (1) shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any law regulating the letting of land for cultivation in force in the locality to which that order applies, or any notice sent or thing done under such law.

(3) On the written application of the Board, any Magistrate or Police Officer having jurisdiction in the area shall summarily eject any person who is in cultivating

possession of any agricultural land contrary to the provisions of an order made under subsection (1) and shall on similar application summarily restore possession to any person named in the application and for doing so may use such force as may be necessary for the purpose.

(4) In this section "land-holder" means any person who in accordance with any law or of any custom having the force of law has the right to let land for cultivation.

Facility in the movement of population.

30. In order to facilitate the movement of the population in and around a local area, the Board, may from time to time—

(a) subject to any conditions it may deem fit to impose—

(i) guarantee the payment from the funds at its disposal of such sums as it may deem fit, by way of interest on capital expended on the construction, maintenance or working of means of locomotion; or

(ii) make such payments as it may deem fit from the said funds, by way of subsidy to person undertaking to provide, maintain and work any means of locomotion, or

(b) either singly or in combination with any other person or body, construct, maintain and work any means of locomotion, under the provisions of any law applicable thereto; or

(c) construct, widen, strengthen or otherwise improve bridges:

Provided that no guarantee or subsidy shall be given or made under clause (a) and no means of locomotion shall be constructed, maintained or worked under clause (b) without the previous sanction of Government.

Surveys or contribution towards their cost.

31. The Board may—

(a) cause a survey of any land to be made when it considers that a survey is necessary or expedient for the carrying out of any of the purposes of this Act; or

(b) contribute towards the cost of any such survey made by any other authority.

32. (1) The Chariman or any person acting under the general or special order of the Chairman may enter upon any land with such men, animals, vehicles, appliances and instruments as necessary and undertake investigations, surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the sub-soil, and make and set up suitable land marks, pillars, levels marks and water gauges, and do all acts required for the determination of areas and intended lines of works, construct channels and acquiduct or alter them for securing the flow o water, and do all other acts which may be necessary in order to carry out all or any of the objects of the Act; Power of entry.

Provided that when the affected land does not vest n the Board, powers conferred by this subsection shall be exercised in such manner as to cause the least interference with and the least damage to the rights of the owner therein.

(2) It shall be lawful for any person authorised under subsection (1) to make an entry for the purpose of inspetion or search, to open or cause to be opened a door, gate or other barrier—

(a) If he considers the opening thereof necessary for the purpose of such entry, inspection or search: and

(b) if the occupier or owner, as the case may be, is absent or being present, refuses to open such door, gate or barrier:

Provided that the compensation sha l be paid for the damage caused in such manner as the Board may prescribe by by-laws and in case of dispute as to its adequacy, the matter shall be referred to the Tribunal.

CHAPTER VI

ACQUISITION, ABANDONMENT OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND LEVY OF RELCLAMATION FEE

33. For the purpose of compulsory acquisition of land by the Board, the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, shall be deemed to have been modified as indicated in the schedule to this Act. Modification of Ac I of 1894.

34. (1) The Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare any locality comprised in a local area to be acquired immediately for the purposes of reclamation or any other purpose connected therewith, and direct the Board to undertake in respect of such locality all Acquisition of land in urgent cases.

or any such matters as may be included in a scheme under section 17.

(2) After a notification has been issued under subsection (1) in respect of any locality the Board may apply to the Collector who after giving such reasonable notice to the owners and occupiers as may be prescribed, shall deliver possession of any land in such locality to the Board and the land shall thereupon, notwithstanding anything contained in the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, vest absolutely in the Board free from all encumbrances subject only to payment of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as modified in the schedule referred to in section 33 of this Act.

(3) The Board shall in respect of any such locality do all such acts as it may be required to do by the notification and shall proceed to frame a scheme under section 17 as soon as may be possible.

Tribunals. 35. (1) For the purpose of performing the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land for the Board under the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 as modified by this Act, the Government may by notification, constitute one or more Tribunals, and may define the local limit of their jurisdictions.

(2) The Tribunal shall consist of three members namely a President and two Assessors chosen by the Government.

(3) The President of the Tribunal shall be a person qualified to be judge of the High Court.

(4) The term of office of the President and assessors of the Tribunal shall be three years and they shall be eligible for a reappointment.

(5) The Tribunal shall be deemed to be the court and the President shall be deemed to be the Judge for the purpose of compulsory acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as modified by this Act.

(6) The President of the Tribunal, shall have the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for purposes of contempt of Court Proceedings, to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by them.

(7) The Government may, at its discretion, remove any member of the Tribunal and appoint any other person in his place.

(8) The Government may, by notification, frame rules providing for—

(a) the emoluments or allowances to be paid to the President and the Assessors of the Tribunal and other conditions of their service;

(b) the employment by the President of such ministerial staff as is necessary to carry out the work of the Tribunal, and the fixation of scales of pay of such staff;

(c) the grant of leave, promotion, or taking of disciplinary actions by the President in respect of the ministerial staff; and

(d) generally for the conduct of business before the Tribunal.

(9) For the purpose of the award to be made by the Tribunal under the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the following rules shall apply, that is to say—

(a) if there is disagreement between the members of the Tribunal regarding measurement of land, or the amount of compensation or costs, the opinion of majority shall prevail;

(b) the decision on questions of law, and procedure shall rest solely with the President; and it shall also be for him to decide whether a matter is a question of law or not;

(c) the President shall not be bound to consult the Assessors relating to the determination of persons to whom compensation is to be paid, or apportionment thereof, and may in his discretion dispose of such question singly and in that case his decision shall be deemed to be a decision of the Tribunal.

(10) An award of the Tribunal shall be enforced by the Court of Senior Civil Judge of the district in which the land under acquisition is situated as if it were the decree of that Court.

36. (1) An appeal shall lie to the High Court against the decision of the Tribunal which shall for that purpose be deemed to be a civil Court subordinate to the High Court, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of first appeals shall in so far as these may be applicable apply to such appeals. Appeals.

(2) Every order passed by the High Court on appeal under this section, shall be enforced by the Court of the

(2) All sums received by the Board shall be credited to the Board Fund.

Board to levy taxes.

41. (1) The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Government, levy on any local area or part thereof a tax to be known as "Land Improvement Tax" to implement various measures of reclamation:

Provided that the Board may exempt any person or class of persons from the payment of whole or part of any such tax due from him or them on such conditions as it may impose.

Grants-in-aid.

42. (1) The Government may allow any grant-in-aid to the Board for carrying out its duties under the Act.

(2) Any local body may, and when so required by the Government shall, grant such amount of money to the Board as may be specified in the requisition.

Borrowing of money.

43. The Board shall be deemed to be a local authority for the purpose of borrowing money under the Local Authorities Loans Act, IX of 1914, and the making and execution of any scheme under this Act shall be deemed to be a work which such Board is legally authorised to carry out.

Custody and investment of Board Funds

44. (1) In any place in the Punjab where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, all moneys at the credit of the Board shall be kept in such treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury or bank, such moneys may be kept with a banker or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the sums so kept as the Government may in each case deem sufficient.

(3) Nothing in the foregoing provision of this section shall be deemed to preclude the Board from investing any such moneys as are not required for immediate expenditure in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Trust Act, II of 1882 or placing them in fixed deposit with a bank approved by the Government.

Procedure no failure of the Board repay loans.

45. If any money borrowed under section 43 or any interest or costs due in respect thereof is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loans the Government may itself makesuch payment and may attach the rents and other income of the Board: and

thereupon the provisions of section 5 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, IX of 1914 shall, with all necessary modifications, be deemed to apply.

Recouping of payments made by Government.

46. The Government may further impose or increase a tax on the annual value of buildings of lands situated within the local area and enhance the rate of land revenue and occupiers' rates within the local area to such extent as may be necessary for the purpose of recouping a payment made by Government under section 45.

Payment by Government to be a charge on the property of the Board.

47. All moneys paid by the Government under section 45 shall constitute a charge upon the property of the Board.

CHAPTER VIII

RULES AND BY-LAWS

Power of Government to make rules.

48. (1) In addition to the power conferred by any other provisions of this Act the Government may by notification in the official gazette make rules consistent with this Act :—

(i) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the Board Fund;

(ii) for fixing the fees payable for copies of, or extracts from, the records furnished by the Chairman;

(iii) as to the employment terms of service suspension and removal of officers and servants of the Board and the conduct of such officers and servants;

(iv) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between the Board and the Government or servants of the Government shall pass;

(v) as to the accounts to be kept by the Board, the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and the powers of auditors in respect of the disallowance and surcharge;

(vi) as to the authority by whom, the conditions subject to which and the mode in which contracts may be entered into and executed on behalf of the Board;

(vii) as to the preparation of annual estimates of income and expenditure of the Board subject to the condition that such estimates

will be approved by the Government after submission by the Board duly passed in its meeting through the Secretary to Government Punjab of Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch who will offer his comments on the schemes as also the money provided therefor;

(viii) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by the Board;

(ix) to prescribe and define the mutual relations to be observed between the Board, other departments and local authorities in any matter in which they are jointly interested;

(x) for regulating the grant of leave of absence leave allowance and acting allowance to the officers and servants of the Board:

(xi) for establishing and maintaining a Provident or annuity fund for compelling all or any of the officers in the service of the Board or of the Tribunal (other than any servant of Government in respect of whom a contribution is paid under section 69) to contribute to such fund at such rates and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by such rules and for supplementing such contributions out of the funds of the Board ;

Provided that a Government servant, employed as an officer or servant of the Tribunal as also those who are on deputation to the Board shall not be entitled to leave or leave allowance otherwise than as may be prescribed by the conditions of his service under the Government;

(xii) for determining the conditions under which the officers and servants of Board or of the Tribunal, or any of them, shall on retirement receive gratuities or compassionate allowances, and the amount of such gratuities and compassionate allowances and providing that it shall be at the discretion of the Board or of the Tribunal, as the case may be, to determine whether all such officers and servants or any and if so, which of them shall become entitled on retirement to any

such gratuities or compassionate allowances as aforesaid;

(xiii) generally for the guidance of the Board and officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

(xiv) for regulating the grant of subsidies to the Board by the Government, the conditions under which they may be earned or forfeited and the arrangements for their repayments;

(xv) as to the methods, details and programmes for reclamation of land under different circumstances.

(2) All acts authorised or enjoined under this Act shall be held to be authorised or enjoined subject to such rules.

Power of the Board to make by-laws.

49. The Board may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Government and shall if required by the Government, make by-laws consistent with this Act and with any rules made under this Act by the Government—

(i) for fixing the amount of security to be furnished by any officer or servant of the Board under the provisions of this Act;

(ii) for associating persons with the Board under subsection (1) of section 7;

(iii) for regulating the delegation of powers or duties of the Board to committees or to the Chairman;

(iv) for guidance of persons employed by it under this Act;

(v) for the management, use and regulation of dewellings constructed under any scheme under this Act; and

(vi) generally for discharging the functions of the Board under this Act.

Printing and sale of copies of rules and by-laws.

50. (1) The Chairman shall cause the rules and by-laws made under sections 48 and 49 respectively to be printed and shall cause printed copies thereof to be delivered to any applicant on payment of such fees as he may fix.

(2) Notice of the fact of copies of rules and by-laws being obtainable at the said price and of the place where and

the person from whom the same are obtainable shall be given by the Chairman by advertisement in one or more newspapers selected by him for the purpose.

Power of Government to cancel by-laws made under section 49.

51. The Government may, after previous publications of its intention, cancel any by-laws made by the Board which it has sanctioned, and thereupon the by-laws shall cease to have effect.

CHAPTER IX

PROEDURE AND PENALITIES

Signature on notice, summons, order, requisition, proclamation or bill.

52. Every notice, summons, order, requisition proclamation or bill issued by the Board under this Act shall be signed by the Chairman, or by any other member or any officer or servant of the Board specially or generally authorised by the Board, or so authorised by the Chairman under subsection (1) of section 13, and every such notice, summons, order, requisition, proclamation or bill shall be deemed to be properly signed, if it bears the facsimile of the signature of the Chairman or such member, officer or servant stamped or printed thereon.

Method of giving public notice.

53. Subject to provisions of this Act, every public notice required to be given under this Act shall be deemed to have been duly given if it is published in some newspapers and pasted upon a notice board to be exhibited for public information at the building in which the meetings of the Board are ordinarily held.

Service of notice.

54. (1) Every notice, other than a public notice, summons, order, requisition, proclamation and bill, issued under this Act shall, unless it is under this Act otherwise expressly provided, be, served, delivered or presented—

(a) personally or by sending it by registered post, to the person to whom it is addressed; or

(b) if such person cannot be found, then by leaving the notice, summons, order, requisition or bill at his last known place of abode, or by giving or tendering it to some adult male member or servant of his family, ordinarily residing with him, or by causing it to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land to which it relates.

(2) When notice, summons, order or requisition is required or permitted under this Act to be served upon an owner, occupier or tenant, as the case may be, of a building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner, occupier or tenant therein, and the service thereof

in cases not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, shall be effected—

(a) personally, or by sending it by registered post to the owner, occupier or tenant, or if there be more owners, occupiers or tenants then to any one of them; or

(b) if such owner, occupier or tenant cannot be found, then by giving or tendering the notice to an adult male member or servant of his family ordinarily residing with him or by causing the notice, summons, order or requisition to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the buildings in which the person on whom the notice is to be served resides; or

(c) in the case of a proclamation, in addition to any other mode of proclamation which may be prescribed by this Act, by beat of drum or other customary method and by the pasting of a copy thereof on any conspicuous place in or near the property to which it relates.

(3) Whenever the person on whom a notice, summons, order, requisition or bill is to be served is a minor, service upon his guardian shall be deemed to be service upon the minor.

Penalty for disobedience

55. Where under this Act or under a notice, summons, order or requisition issued thereunder the public or any person is required to do or to refrain from doing anything, a person who fails to comply with the requirements shall, if such failure is not an offence punishable under any other section of this Act or any other law for the time being in force, be liable on conviction by a Magistrate of the 1st class to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such failure, and in the case of a continuing breach, to a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day after the date of the last conviction during which the offender is proved to have persisted in the breach:

Provided that where the notice, summons, order or requisition fixes without authority from this Act a time within which a certain act is to be done, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was reasonable time so as to justify conviction.

Powers of the Board to execute works on failure to comply with notice, summons, order or requisition.

56. If a notice, summons, order or requisition has been addressed by the Board under this Act to a person requiring him to execute a work in respect of any property, movable or immovable, public or private, or do or refrain from doing anything within a time specified in the notice, summons, order or requisition, and if such person fails to comply with it then the Board may cause such work to be executed or such thing to be provided or done, and may recover all expenses incurred by it on such account from the said person.

Liability of occupier to pay on in default of owner.

57. (1) If the person to whom the notice, summons, order or requisition mentioned in section 56 has been addressed is the owner of the property in respect of which it is given, the Board may whether any action or other proceedings have been brought or taken against such owner or not, require the person, if any, who is the occupier or tenant of such property or a part thereof under such owner, to pay to the Board instead of paying to the owner the rent payable by him in respect of such property, as it falls due, up to the amount recoverable from the owner under section 56; and any such payment made by the occupier or tenant to the Board shall be deemed to have been made to the owner of the property.

(2) For the purpose of deciding whether action should be taken under subsection (1) the Board may require an occupier or tenant of property to furnish information as to the sum payable by him as rent on account of such property and as to the name and address of the person to whom it is payable, and if the occupier or tenant refuse to furnish such information he shall be liable for the expenses referred to in section 57 as if he was the owner.

Right of occupier to execute works in default of owner.

58. Notwithstanding any provisions of any other law whenever default is made by the owner of a building or land in the execution of a work required under this Act to be executed by him, the occupier or tenant of such building or land may, with the approval of and shall if so directed by the Board, cause such work to be executed and the expense thereof shall be paid by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Opposition to execution by occupier.

59. (1) If, after receiving information of the intention of the owner of any building or land to take any action in respect thereof in compliance with a n tice, summons, order or requisition issued under this Act,

the occupier or tenant refuses to allow such owner to take such action the owner may intimate the fact to a Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the area.

(2) The Magistrate, upon proof of such refusal, may by order in writing require the occupier or tenant to give the owner reasonable facility for executing such work with respect to such building or land, as may be necessary for compliance with the notice, order or requisition and may also, if he deems fit, order the occupier or tenant to pay to the owner the costs incurred by the source to bring the matter before the Magistrate and to obtain his order.

(3) If, after the expiry of the period which the Magistrate may fix by taking into consideration the nature and urgency of the work to be executed, the occupier or tenant continues to refuse to allow the owner to execute such work, the occupier or tenant shall be liable upon conviction to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees per day and to eviction from the property. The warrant for eviction shall be addressed by the Magistrate to the officer in charge of the police station concerned, and shall be complied with without any delay.

(4) Every owner, during the continuance of such refusal, shall be discharged from any penalities to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in the execution of such works.

Recovery of cost of execution by the occupier from owner.

60. Notwithstanding any provisions of any other law when the occupier or tenant of a building or land has, in compliance with a notice, order or requisition issued under this Act, executed a work for which the owner of such building or land is responsible either in persuance of the contract of tenancy or by-law, he shall be entitled to recover from the owner by deduction from the rent payable by him or otherwise the reasonable cost of such work.

Relief to agents and trustees.

61. (1) When a person, by reason of his receiving, or being entitled to receive, the rent of immovable property as trustee or agent of a person or society would under this Act, be bound to discharge an obligation imposed by this Act on the owner of the property for the discharge of which money is required he shall not be bound to discharge the obligations unless he has, or but for his own improper act or default might have had, in his hands funds belonging to the owners sufficient for the purpose.

(2) When an agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this section the Board may give him notice to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the moneys which come to his hands on behalf or for the use of the owner, and should he fail to comply with such notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge such obligation.

Penalty for removing machinery etc.

62. If any person, without lawful authority—

(a) removes any machinery, pipes, survey or other marks, gauges, fence or any timber used by the Board for propping or supporting any building, wall or other thing, or extinguishes any light set up at any place where the surface of a street or other ground has been opened, or broken up by the Board for the purpose of carrying out any work; or

(b) infringes any order given, or removes any bar, chain or post fixed by the Board for the purpose of closing any street to traffic, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for obstructing land reclamation operations or a contractor or removing mark.

63. If any person—

(a) damages, alters, obstructs or interferes with any soil reclamation operations so as to endanger, or damage them or to render them less useful, or

(b) obstructs, or molests any person in the performance or execution of contract which the Board has entered into with him under this Act; or

(c) removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorised under this Act;

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Power of Board in case of squatters and trespassers and persons in the unauthorised possession of land.

64. When the Chairman is satisfied that any person has taken or is in possession of land comprised in any scheme, or any other land owned by or vested in the Board and to which such person has no right or title, or when a tenant refuses to surrender the land which has been resumed by the Board in consequence of a breach of the conditions on which it was held by such person the Chairman or any person authorised by him may in addition to any other powers he may possess, forthwith, with the use of such force as may be necessary, re-enter upon the land and resume its possession and also take possession of all crops, trees and buildings thereon on behalf of the Board without payment of any compensation whatsoever.

Penalty fo unauthorised cultivation, etc.

65. If any person without permission of the Chairman of the Board—

(a) clears or breaks up for cultivation or cultivates any land which is owned by or vests in or is in the possession of the Board and is not included in any tenancy or allocated residential enclosure, or which has been set apart for the common purposes of a town or a village community or section of the same or for a road canal or water course; or

(b) erects any buildings on any such land ; or

(c) fells or otherwise destroys standing trees on such land; or

(d) otherwise encroaches on any such land; or

(e) makes an excavation or constructs a water channel on any such land;

he shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Explanation—The felling of trees planted by an owner or tenant on any village road or watercourse traversing his holdings is not an offence under this section.

Additional remedy against offences.

66. When the Chairman of the Board is satisfied that an act punishable under section 65 has been committed, he may in lieu of proceedings against the offender under that section—

(1) (i) in the case of offence under section 65 sub-section (a) confiscate the crops growing on any land cultivated in contravention

thereof or if the crops have been cut, recover such sum as he may assess as the value of such crop from the offender;

(ii) in the case of an offence under section 65 subsection (c) recover such sum as he may assess as the value of the trees felled or destroyed;

(iii) in the case of an offence under section 65 sub-section (b), (d) or (e) cause the building or other encroachment to be demolished or removed or the excavation or channels to be filled up and levy the cost of so doing from the offender.

CHAPTER X

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Members, etc., deemed public servants.

67. Every member, and every officer and servant of the Board, and every member and officer and servant of the Tribunal, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and shall as far as practicable be subject to the same rules of conduct and be entitled to the same privileges and protection as are laid down from time to time for other officers of the Government.

Contribution by the Board towards leave, allowances and pensions of Government servants.

68. The Board shall be liable to pay such contributions for the leave allowance and pension of any Government servant employed as Chairman or as an officer or servant of the Board, or as a member or officer or servant of the Tribunal as may be required by the conditions of his service under the Government, to be paid to him or on his behalf.

Authority for prosecutions.

69. No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act, except on the complaint of the Chairman or some person authorised by the Board or by the Chairman by general or special order in this behalf.

Recovery of dues.

70. The Chairman or any person generally or specially authorised by him may apply to the Collector for the recovery of any sum due under this Act or under an agreement made under this Act and the Collector shall thereupon proceed to recover the sum due as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Powers of Chairman as to institution, etc., of legal proceedings and obtaining legal advice.

71. The Chairman may, subject to the control of the Board—

(i) institute, defend or withdraw from legal proceedings under this Act;

(ii) compound any offence against this Act;

(iii) admit, compromise or withdraw any claim made under this Act; and

(iv) obtain such legal advice and assistance as he may from time to time deem necessary or expedient to obtain, or as he may be desired by the Board to obtain for any of the purposes referred to in the foregoing clauses of this section, or for securing the lawful exercise or discharge of any power or duty vested in or imposed upon the Board or any officer or servant of the Board.

Indemnity of acts under the Act.

72. No criminal proceedings of any kind shall be maintainable against the Board or any member, officer or servant thereof, or any other person in respect of anything done or purported to be done lawfully and in good faith and with due care and attention in exercise of powers under this Act or rules or by-laws framed thereunder or under the directions issued in the exercise of such powers.

Notice of suit against the Board, etc.

73. (1) No suit shall be instituted against the Board or any member, or any person associated with the Board under section 7 or any member of a committee appointed under section 8 or any officer or servant of the Board or of the Chairman or of any officer or servant of the Board, in respect of any act purported to be done within the scope of the functions under this Act, until the expiration of two months next from the date on which a notice in writing has been, in the case of the Board, left at its office, and in any other case delivered to or left at the office or place of abode of the person to be sued, explicitly stating the cause of action, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and in case the suit is filed, the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

(2) If the Board or other person referred to in sub-section (1) shall before the action is commenced have

tendered in the opinion of the court sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover any sum in excess of the amount so tendered and shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

(3) No action such as is described in subsection (1) shall, unless it is an action for the recovery of immovable property or for a declaration of the title thereto, be commenced otherwise than within six months from the date of the cause of action or the knowledge of the plaintiff, whichever is later:

Provided that nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed to apply to a suit wherein the only relief claimed is an injunction of which the object would be defeated by giving of the notice or the postponement of the institution of the suit or proceeding.

Mode of proof of the records.

74. A copy of any receipt, application, plan, notice, order, entry in a register, or other document in the possession of the Board, shall if duly certified by the legal keeper thereof, or other person authorized by the Board in this behalf be received as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of the entry or document and shall be admitted as evidence or the matters and transactions therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent, as the original entry or document would, if produced, have been admissible to prove such matters.

Restriction on the summoning of the servants of the Board to produce documents.

75. No member or officer or servant of the Board shall in any legal proceedings to which the Board is not a party be required to produce any register or document the contents of which can be proved under the preceding section by a certified copy, or to appear as a witness to prove the matters and transactions recorded therein unless by order of the court for special cause.

Validation of acts and proceedings.

76. (1) No act done or proceedings taken under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of—

(a) the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Board or of any Committee ; or

(b) any person having ceased to be a member ; or

(c) the failure to serve a notice on any person where no substantial injustice has resulted from such failure ; or

(d) any omission, defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

(2) Every meeting of the Board, the minutes of he proceeding of which have been duly signed as pres-ribed in clause (e) of subsection (1) of section 6 shall e taken to have been duly convened and to be free om all defects and irregularities.

General power of the Board to pay compensation.

77. In any case not otherwise expressly provided r in this Act the Board may pay reasonable compen-tion to any person who sustains damage by reason of he exercise of any of the powers vested under this Act the Board or the Chairman or any officer or servant of he Board.

Compensation for damage to Board's property.

78. (1) If on account of any act or omission, any rson has been convicted of any offence under this ct, and by reason of such act or omission damage has curred to any property of the Board, compensation all be paid by the said person for the said damage twithstanding any punishment to which he may have en sentenced for the said offence.

(2) In the event of dispute, the amount of compen-tion payable by the said person shall be determined the court before whom he was convicted of the said fence.

(3) If the amount of any compensation due under is section be not paid, the same shall be recovered der a warrant from the said court, as if it were fine posed by it on the person liable therefor.

Ultimate dissolution of the Board and transfer of its assets and liabilities to an Administrator.

79. (1) When all schemes sanctioned under this t have been executed or have been so far executed to render the continued existence of the Board, in e opinion of the Government, unnecessary, or when the opinion of the Government it is expedient that the ard shall cease to exist, the Government may by tification declare that the Board shall stand dissolved m such date as may be specified in this behalf in such tification, and the Board shall be deemed to be dissol-ed accordingly.

(2) From such date—

(a) all properties, funds and dues which are vested in or realizable by the Board and the Chairman respectively shall vest in and be realizable by an Administrator appointed by the Government in this behalf;

(b) all liabilities which are enforceable against the Board shall be enforceable only against the Administrator ;

(c) for the purpose of completing the execution of any scheme, sanctioned under this Act which has not been fully executed by the Board, and of realising properties, funds and dues referred to in clause (a), the functions of the Board and the Chairman under this Act shall be discharged by the Administrator; and

(d) the Administrator shall keep separate accounts of all moneys respectively received and expended by him under this Act, until all loans raised hereunder have been repaid, and until all other liabilities referred in clause (b) have been duly met.

SCHEDULE

(Referred to to in Section 33)

MODIFICATIONS IN THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, I OF 1894, HEREINAFTER CALLED "THE SAID ACT"

Amendment of section 3.

In section 3 of the said Act—

(i) clause (f) shall be deemed to have been modified so as to read as follows :—

"(f) the expression "public purpose" includes—

1. the provision of village sites in districts in which the Provincial Government shall have declared by notification in the Official Gazette that it is customary for the Government to make such provision;

2. soil reclamation carried out under the Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

(ii) the fullstop at the end of clause (g) shall be replaced by a colon and the following clause shall be deemed to have been added after clause (g) :—

(h) "board", means the Punjab Soil Reclamation Board appointed under the Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952;

(i) "net income", shall mean the income from the land after deducting therefrom the ordinary expenses of cultivation, land revenue, rates and cesses; and

(j) "rates and cesses" have the same meaning as given in section 3 (9) of the Land Revenue Act, 1887."

2. (1) The first publication of a notice of a reclamation scheme under section 18 of the Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952, shall be substituted for and have the same effect as publication in the Gazette and in the locality, of a notification under subsection (1) of section 4 of the said Act, except where a notif cation under section 4 or a declaration under section 6 of the said Act has previously been made and is still in force.

Notification under section 4 and declaration under section 6 to be replaced by notification under sections 18 and 22 of this Act.

(2) Proceedings under section 19 and subsection (1) of section 20 of the Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952, shall substitute for and have the same effect as proceedings under section 5-A of the said Act.

(3) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 11 of this schedule, the publication of a notification under section 22 of the Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952, shall substitute for and have the same effect as a declaration by the Provincial Government under section 6 of the said Act, unless a declaration under the last mentioned section has previously been made and is still in force.

Amendment of Section 11.

3. In section 11 of the said Act the conjuction "and" between clauses (ii) and (iii) shall be deleted, the fullstop at the end of clause (iii) shall be replaced by a semi-colon followed by the conjuction "and", and the following clause shall be deemed to have been added thereafter, namely "(iv) the costs which, in his opinion should be allowed to any person who is found to be entitled to compensation, as having been actually and reasonably incurred by such person in preparing his claim and putting his case before the Collector".

Amendment of Section 15.

4. In section 15 of the said Act, for the word and figures "and 24" the figures, word, and letter "24" and "24-A", preceded by a comma shall be deemed to be substituted.

Addition of Section 16-A.

5. After section 16 of the said Act the following section shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:—

Transfer of land to Board.

"16-A. In every case referred to in section 16 the Collector shall upon payment or tender of compensation for acquisition, make over charge of the land to the Board and the land shall thereupon vest in the Board.

Amendment of Section 17.

6. For section 17 of the said Act, the following shall be deemed to have been substituted :—

"17 (1) In cases where the Board considers it expedient to take possession of any land

at any time before an award under section 11 has been made, it shall notify this fact in writing to the Collector intimating in addition the date by which the land is required by it. The Collector shall after causing a notice to this effect to be served on the person or persons interested in the land take possession of the land and transfer it to the Board in whom it shall vest absolutely free from all encumbrances subject to its liability to pay any amount which may be incurred on account of acquisition.

(2) The Collector shall at the time of taking possession of land offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on such land and for any other damage sustained by them on account of dispossession and not expected in section 24 or 24-A; and, in case such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops or trees and the amount of such other damage shall be allowed for while awarding compensation for the land under the provisions herein contained".

Amendment of Section 18.

7. The following shall be deemed to have been substituted for subsection (1) of section 18 of the said Act, namely,—

"Any person interested who has not accepted the award or the Board may by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector, ford etermination of the court, whether his or its objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of compensation, the persons to whom it is payable or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested or the amount or costs allowed".

Amendment of Section 19.

8. In clause (c) of section 19 of the said Act, after the words "amount of compensation", the words and brackets "and of costs (if any)", shall be deemed to have been inserted.

Amendment of Section 20.

9. (1) In clause (c) of section 20 of the said Act, after the words "amount of the compensation" the words "or costs", shall be deemed to have been inserted.

(2) Between the word "Collector" and the fullstop at the end of section 20 of the said Act, the words "and the Board", shall be deemed to have been added.

(3) The existing section 20 of the said Act shall be numbered as subsection (1) of section 20, and the following subsections shall be deemed to have been added:—

"(2) The Board or any person to whom a notice is issued under clause (b) or (c) of subsection (1) may support the award and may also take any cross objection which could have been taken by making an application for reference provided such objection is filed within one month from the date of service of the notice under this section or within such further time as the Tribunal may see fit to allow.

(3) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to cross objections filed under that code shall, so far as may apply to the cross objections filed under this section.

10. (1) In subsection (1) of section 23 of the said Act, the word, figures and brackets "the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, subsection (1)" occurring in clause first and the words and figure "the time of the publication of the declaration under section 6" occurring in clause sixth, shall be deemed to have been replaced by the words "such date as Government may declare." Amendment of Section 23.

(2) For the existing subsection (2) of section 23 of the said Act, the following shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:—

"(2) For the purposes of clause "First" of subsection (1) of this section the market value of the land shall be determined on the basis of the average net income of that land for the five years preceding the date declared by Government under subsection (1) of this section:

Provided that if that land or any portion of it has not been cultivated, the net income of such land or portion in that year shall be taken to be four times the land revenue assessed thereon, or, if no land revenue has been so assessed, three times the lowest rate of land revenue assessed on neighbouring land:

Provided further that in respect of land which is situated in a town or village abadi or land which is attached to a house, manufactory, or other building and is reasonably required for the enjoyment and use of the house, manufactory or building, the market value shall be the market value according to the use to which the land was being put on the date declared by Government under subsection (1) of this section."

Amendment of Section 24.

11. For clause seventh of section 24 of the said Act, the following shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:—

"Seventhly, any outlay on additions or improvements to land acquired, which was incurred after the date with reference to which the market value is to be determined, unless it is proved that these were necessary to keep the land in a fit state to command the profits accruing on the said date and were made in good faith and not in contemplation of proceedings for compulsory acquisition".

New Section 24-A.

12. After section 24 of the said Act, the following section shall be deemed to have beeni nserted, namely:—

"24-A. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any land acquired for the Board under the Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952, the Court shall also have regard to the following provisions, namely:—

(1) When any interest in any land acquired under this Act has been acquired after the date with reference to which the market value is to be determined, no separate estimate of the value of such interest shall be made so as to increase the amount of compensation to be paid for such land.

(2) If, in the opinion of the court any building is in a defective state from a sanitary point of view or is not in a reasonably good state of repairs, the amount of compensation for such building shall not exceed the sum which the court considers, the building would be worth if it were put into a sanitary condition or into a reasonably good state of

repairs, as the case may be, less the estimated cost of putting it into such condition or state.

(3) If, in the opinion of the court any building which is used or is intended or is likely to be used for human habitation is not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, the amount of compensation for such building shall not exceed the value of the materials of the building, less the cost of demolishing the building."

Amendment of Section 25.

13. Section 25 of the said Act—

(i) in subsection (1) the words and figures "or be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section 11", shall be deemed to have been deleted, and

(ii) the following shall be deemed to have been added as subsection (4):—

"(4) The court shall be competent to award an amount less than that awarded by the Collector, if, after consideration of any reference or cross objection, it is of the opinion that the amount awarded by the Collector is excessive".

Amendment of Section 31.

14. (1) After the words "the compensation" in subsection (1) of section 31 of the said Act, and after the words "the amount of compensation" in subsection (2) of that section, the words and brackets "and costs (if any)" shall be deemed to have been inserted.

New Section 48-A.

15. After section 48 of the said Act, the following section shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely,—

"48-A (1) if within a period of two years from the date of the publication of the notification under section 22 of the Punjab Soil Reclamation Act, 1952, in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 with respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay, be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay;

(2) the provisions of Part III of the Act shall apply, so far as may be, to the determination

of the compensation payable under this section".

Amendment of Section 49.

16. After subsection (1) of section 49 of the said Act, the following subsection shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely,—

"(1-a) For the purpose of subsection (1) land which is held with and attached to a house and is reasonably required for the enjoyment and use of the house, shall be deemed to be part of the house".

Amendment of Section 50.

17. In subsection (2), section 50 of the said Act, the words "or the Punjab Soil Reclamation Board" shall be deemed to have been inserted between the words "concerned" and "may" and the proviso to the subsection shall be deemed to have been deleted.

Deletion of Section 54.

18. Section 54 of the said Act shall be deemed to have been deleted.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

27 LR—1,501—22-7-52—SGPP Lahore

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

EXCISE AND TAXATION

The 30th July 1952

No. 2440-E&T—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of subsection (1) and clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in supersession of the Punjab Excise Subordinate Service Rules, 1943, published with Punjab Government notification No. 572-Ex., dated the 29th January 1943, and amended from time to time, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rules regulating appointments to, and conditions of service of, the Punjab Excise Subordinate Service—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Excise Subordinate Service Rules, 1952.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

PART I—GENERAL

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there be anything repugnant or contrary to the subject or context:—

(a) "Commission" means the Punjab and N.-W. F. P. Joint Public Service Commission.

(b) "Direct Appointment" means an appointment made otherwise than by promotion from among the members of the Department or by transfer or deputation of an official serving outside the Department.

(c) "Department" means the Excise and Taxation Department of the Punjab.

(d) "Excise and Taxation Commissioner" means the officer incharge of the Department of Excise and Taxation in the Punjab.

(e) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab.

(f) "Recognised University" means any university incorporated by law in British India before 15th August 1947, or in the Dominion of Pakistan or any other university which may be declared by Government or by the Government of Pakistan to be a recognised university for the purposes of these rules.

(g) "Service" means the Punjab Excise Subordinate Service.

PART II—APPOINTMENT

Number and Character of posts.

3. The service shall comprise the posts shown in Appendix "A", provided that nothing in this rule shall affect the right of Government to make additions to or reductions in the cadre of the Service, either permanently or temporarily.

Nationality, domicile and age of candidates.

4. (1) No person shall be appointed to the Service unless—

(a) he is a subject of the Dominion of Pakistan or any State acceding thereto, and is domiciled in the Punjab or its excluded areas or is a Muslim previously domiciled in that part of India which is now comprised in the province of East Punjab, or Delhi, or a Punjab State, and now permanently residing in Pakistan; or is a Muslim from any other part of the Indian Union, who may have acquired domicile in the Punjab in terms of Part II of the Succession Act at the time of making application for appointment;

Provided that the condition requiring domicile in the Punjab may be waived in the case of European or Anglo-Pakistani candidate if it is proved to the satisfaction of the appointing authority that such candidate was born of parents ordinarily resident in Pakistan and not residing there for temporary purposes only; or

(b) is or has been declared eligible under section 262 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

(2) A candidate who is not already in Government service must produce—

(i) a certificate of character from the Principal academic officer of his university, college or school, last attended, and also from two responsible persons, not being his relatives, who are well acquainted with him in private life and unconnected with his university, college or school;

(ii) the medical certificate required by Chapter III of the Civil Services Rules (Punjab), Volume I, Part I; and

(iii) a certificate to the effect that he is not less than 19 years and not more than 25 years of age on the 1st January of the year in which appointment is made.

Educational qualifications of candidates.

5. No person shall be directly recruited to the Service unless he is a graduate of a recognised university.

Authority empowered to make appointments.

6. Substantive and officiating appointments to the service shall be made by:

(i) Government, in the case of Excise Inspectors and Excise Inspectors, Selection grade; and

(ii) Excise and Taxation Commissioner, in the case of Excise Sub-Inspectors.

Method of recruitment.

7. (1) Posts in the Service shall be filled—

(a) (i) in the case of Inspectors, Selection Grade, by selection from among Inspectors;

(ii) in the case of Inspectors, by selection from among Sub-Inspectors after consultation with the Commission;

Provided that 33 per cent of such vacancies may be filled by selection without regard to seniority if a sufficient number of Sub-Inspectors deserving of accelerated promotion is available.

(b) in the case of Sub-Inspectors—

(i) from among candidates who have been recommended by the Commission in order of merit as a result of an examination conducted by them, in accordance with the syllabus given in appendix "D"; provided that 70 per cent of the candidates recruited as Sub-Inspectors must be hereditary proprietors or tenure holders of agricultural land, or persons residing in rural areas, or actual cultivators of such

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land or sons or sons' sons of persons falling under any of these categories.

Note—Candidates claiming to fall in any of these categories shall produce before the Commission a certificate from a Magistrate, 1st Class in respect of this qualification.

(ii) by promotion from among the ministerial staff of the Excise and Taxation Department; provided that not more than 25 per cent of the posts of Sub-Inspector shall be filled in this way.

(2) When any vacancy is about to occur or actually occurs in the Service, the appointing authority shall determine in what manner such vacancy shall be filled.

(3) Appointment to any post by promotion shall be made by selection on the basis of seniority coupled with a good record of service.

PART III—CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

Probation of members of the service.

8. (1) Members of the Service who are appointed against permanent vacancies shall, on appointment to any post specified in Appendix "A" remain on probation for a period of two years in the case of members recruited by direct appointment and of one year in the case of members recruited otherwise.

Explanation—Officiating service shall be reckoned as period spent on probation but no member who is officiating in any appointment shall, on the completion of one or two years of the officiating period, as the case may be, be entitled to be confirmed until he is appointed against a permanent vacancy. Service spent on deputation to a corresponding or higher post may be allowed to count towards the period of probation fixed under this rule.

(2) If the work or conduct of any member during his period of probation is, in the opinion of the appointing authority not satisfactory, the appointing authority may dispense with his services, or revert him to his former post if he has been recruited otherwise than by direct appointment.

(3) On the completion of the priod of probation of any member the appointing authority may either confirm such member in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the appointing authority, not been satisfactory, dispense with his services or revert him to his former post if he has been recruited otherwise than by direct appointment, or extent the period of probation and thereafter pass such order as it could have passed on the expiry of the first period of probation;

(i) provided that the total period of probation, including extension, if any, shall not exceed three years, in the case of persons recruited by direct appointment, and two years in the case of persons recruited otherwise;

(ii) provided further that no persons shall be confirmed as Sub-Inspector unless he has passed the departmental examination in accordance with the rules prescribed for the purpose by the Excise and Taxation Commissioner from time to time;

(iii) provided further that if he fails to pass the departmental examination within the prescribed time his services shall be dispensed with by the appointing authority.

Seniority.

9. The seniority *inter se* of members of the service shall be determined by the dates of their confirmation in the service;

Provided that if two or more members are confirmed on the same date, seniority shall be determined as under:—

(a) a member recruited by promotion from the Department shall be senior to a member recruited otherwise;

(b) a member recruited by transfer from another Department shall be senior to a member recruited by direct appointment; and

(c) in the case of members:—

(i) who are both recruited by promotion from the service or are recruited by transfer from another Department under Government, their seniority *inter se* shall be deter according to pay preference being given to a member dr a higher rate of pay; and if the rate of pay drawn is the seniority shall be determined according to length of se preference being given to a member having the longer se and if the length of service is also the same, the older me shall be senior to the younger.

(ii) who are recruited by direct appointment, an member shall be senior to a younger member;

Provided further, that if any member is revert his former post and is subsequently reappointed to the from which he was reverted his seniority in that post be determined by the appointing authority.

Transfers.

10. Inspectors with ordinary and selection gr and Sub-Inspectors may be requ to serve in any part of the provi Transfers of Inspectors, and Inspectors throughout the province shall be made by Excise and Taxation Commissioner provided that transf of Sub-Inspectors within a district, except to and fro distilleries, breweries and chemical works, may be ma by Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioners, subje to the approval of the Excise und Taxation Commission

Pay of Members of the service.

11. A member of the Service holding a post speci in column 1, of Appendix "A" s from the date of joining his appo ment, be entitled to the pay shown column 3 of that Appendix. Noth in these rules shall affect the right of Government to incre or reduce the scale of pay prescribed in Appendix " either permanently or temporarily, for future entrants the Service.

General rules.

12. In all matters, not expressly provided for in th rules, the members, of the Servi shall be governed by the Civil Servi Rules (Punjab), as amended fr time to time.

Discipline, Penalties and Appeals.

13. (1) In matters relating to discipline the memb of the Service, shall be governed by laid down in section II of Chapter X of the Civil Services Rules (Punja Volume I, Part I, and those relati to 'Punishments' and 'Appeal' by the rules in section I of that Chapter, subject to the proviso that the nature of t penalities that may be imposed by the authority comp tent to impose such penalties and the appellate authorit shall be as described in Appendix "B".

(2) A second appeal shall lie to Government whe the appellate authority, other than Government, has e hanced the punishment imposed by the punishing authorit

(3) The authority competent to pass an order und clauses (c) and (e) of Rule 14·14 in section III of Chapt XIV of the Civil Services Rules (Punjab), Volume I, Pa I, and the appellate authority shall be as specified Appendix 'C'.

Right of Revision

14. After an appeal provided in rule 13 (1) has bee rejected by any authority other tha Government, a member of the Servi may apply for revision to the authorit specified in column 5 of Appendix 'B' if such an appl cation is allowed by rule 14·17 of the Civil Services Ru (Punjab), Volume I, Part I.

Liability for vaccination and re-vaccination.

15. Every member of the Service shall cause hi self to be vaccinated and re-vaccina whenever Government so directs special or general order. This shall not, however, apply to th members of the service who were Government service on the 8th March 1926, except their concurrence.

SAID ULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Revenue Department

APPENDIX 'A' (RULES 3, 6, 8 and 11)

Designation of post	Number of posts	Pay
		Rs.
Excise Inspectors, Selection Grade ...	2	400
Excise Inspectors ..	15	200—10—260/15—350.
Excise Sub-Inspectors ..	58	100—6—160/8—200.

APPENDIX 'B' (RULES 13 AND 14)

Designation of official	Nature of penalty	Punishing authority	Appellate authority	Authority empowered to entertain revision applications
Excise Inspectors of all grades and Excise Sub-Inspectors.	(a) Censure (b) Withholding of increments or promotion including stoppage at an efficiency bar. (c) Recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government by negligence or breach of orders.	Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner.	Excise and Taxation Commissioner.	Government
	(d) Suspension.	Excise and Taxation Commissioner.	Government.	..
Excise Inspectors of all grades.	(e) Reduction to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale. (f) Removal from service which does not disqualify from future employment. (g) Dismissal from service which ordinarily disqualifies from future employment.	Government.		..
Excise Sub-Inspectors	(e) Reduction to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale. (f) Removal (g) Dismissal	Excise and Taxation Commissioner.	Government.	..

APPENDIX 'C' [RULES 13 (2)]

Designation of official	Nature of order	Authority approved to pass the order	Appellate authority
Excise Sub-Inspectors	(a) Reducing the maximum amount of ordinary pension admissible under the rules governing pensions. (b) Terminating the appointment of a member of the service otherwise than upon his reaching the age fixed for superannuation.	Excise and Taxation Commissioner.	Government.
Excise Inspectors of all grades	(a) Reducing the maximum amount of ordinary pension admissible under the rules governing pensions. (b) Terminating the appointment of a member of the service otherwise than upon his reaching the age fixed for superannuation.	Government.	..

APPENDIX 'D' RULES [8 (3) (ii) AND 8 (3) (iii)]

Subject	*Marks*	*Time*
1. Urdu including Essay	100	3 hours.
2. English including Essay	100	3 hours.
3. General Knowledge including every-day science designed to text the general intelligence of candidates	100	3 hours.
4. Arithmatic	50	2 hours.
5. Islamiat (same standard as for the P.C.S.)	100	3 hours.
6. *Viva voce*	250	
Total ..	700	

In addition to the written examination the candidates will be required to possess a good physique.

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Revenue Department

93 FC—1238—31-7-52—S.G.P.P. Lhaore.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1952

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st August, 1952.

No. 1-B-SPECIAL—Three and half per cent loan of the Government of the Punjab issued at Rs. 100 per cent redeemable at par on the 30th August, 1964.

1. *Security for Loan*—In accordance with section 163(1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the loan will be secured on the whole of the revenues of the Government of the Punjab. The consent of the Central Government has been given to the flotation of the loan as required by section 163(3) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

2. *Description*—The loan will be briefly described as the 3½ per cent Punjab Loan, 1964.

3. *Subscriptions*—Subscriptions will be received on the 30th August, 1952 and may be in the form of cash, cheque or of 3 per cent Punjab Bonds, 1952. The loan will be closed, without notice, at any time during the day.

4. *Issue Price*—Issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

5. *Date of Repayment*—The loan will have a currency of 12 years from the 30th August, 1952 and will be repaid at par on the 30th August, 1964.

6. *Interest*—The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum from the 30th August, 1952. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the last day of February and on the 30th August and will be liable to income-tax; interest for the first half-year will be paid on the last day of February 1953.

Refunds of income-tax will be obtainable by holders of the loan who are not liable to income-tax or who are liable to income-tax at a lower rate. An individual holder can also obtain on application a certificate from the Income-Tax Officer of the district authorising deduction of income-tax at the rate applicable in his case when tax will be deducted at that rate instead of at the maximum rate.

7. *Conversion Terms*—Three per cent Punjab Bonds, 1952, will be accepted in subscription to the 3½ per cent Punjab Loan, 1964, as the equivalent of cash at their full maturity value, that is to say at Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 nominal of the Bonds tendered.

Interest accrued and accruing on the 3 per cent Punjab Bonds, 1952, tendered for conversion up to the 31st August, 1952, at the rate of 3 per cent, per annum, will be paid at the time of issue of the new securities.

8. *Place of Payment of Interest*—Interest will be paid at any Treasury or Sub-Treasury in the Province of the Punjab and at the Public Debt Offices at Lahore, Karachi and Dacca.

9. *Form of Securities*—The loan will be issued in the form of:—

(1) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(2) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes. The Promissory Notes are transferable by endorsement and will be in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000.

10. *Applications for Loan*—(1) Applications for the loan must be for Rs. 100 or for a multiple of that sum.

(2) Applications will be received at any branch (except Lahore branch) of the Imperial Bank of India/National Bank of Pakistan, conducting Government Treasury business within the Province of the Punjab, and at the offices of the State Bank of Pakistan at Lahore, Karachi and Dacca.

(3) Applications may be made in the form attached hereto (printed copies of which are available at all Scheduled Banks, Government treasuries and the places mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) above) or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant and the Public Debt Office or Treasury or Sub-Treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Re. 0-2-0

11. *Method of Paying Subscription*—Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment, either in cash or by cheque, for the amount of the loan applied for. Cheques should be made payable to the State Bank of Pakistan or the Imperial Bank of India/National Bank of Pakistan, as the case may be.

When a cheque is tendered in payment of application money, the security will not be issued until the amount of the cheque has been realised.

Three per eent Punjab Bonds, 1952, tendered for conversion should be transferred to Government.

(*i*) In the case of stock certificates by signing the form of transfer deed on the reverse of the certificate before a witness ;

(*ii*) In the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing them in the manner indicated below :—

" Pay to the Governor of the Punjab ".

12. *Brokerage*—Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8th per cent to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

13. *Depreciation Fund*—The Government of the Punjab will provide, in each financial year from 1953-54 to 1963-64 inclusive, a sum equal to 2 per cent of the total nominal amount of the loan to be used for purchasing the securities of the loan for cancellation.

14. *Sinking Fund*—The Government of the Punjab will also make such annual contributions to a Sinking Fund to be utilized towards the amortisation of their open market loans, as they may from time to time decide to be necessary.

15. *Public Debt Office*—The Provincial Public Debt Office will be located at the Public Debt Office, Lahore.

By Order

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab

M. M. AHMAD

Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Finance Department.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

3½ PER CENT PUNJAB LOAN, 1964.

(In terms of the notification of the Government of the Punjab No. 1-B-Special, dated the 21st August, 1952).

I/WE ____________________

herewith tender ____________________

cash Rs.* ____________________

Cheque for Rs.* ____________________

Three per cent Punjab Bonds, 1952, of the nominal value of Rs.* ____________

and request that 3½ per cent Punjab Loan, 1964, of the nominal value of Rs. ____________ may be issued to me/us in the form of Promissory Notes† of the denominations stated below/stock certificates:—

Promissory Notes of Rs. ____________ each.

Promissory Notes of Rs. ____________ each.

Promissory Notes of Rs. ____________ each.

I/We desire that interest be paid at the Public Debt Office / Treasury / Sub-Treasury at ____________

____

Signature ____________________

Name (in full) ____________________

Address ____________________

Dated 30th August 1952.

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*Figures and words to be written here.

†Promissory Notes will be issued in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000.

Note—Separate application should be made for each form of subscription and for each form of scrip (Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates) of the loan required.

556 CS—1,043—18-8-52—SGPP Lahore.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB (PAK.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

No. 7082-52/2130, dated Lahore, the 23rd August 1952

(A) The outstanding balance of the 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1952 which is due for repayment on 1st September, 1952 will be repaid on 30th August, 1952 (1st September and 31st August 1952 being holidays) and no interest will accrue thereon from the 1st September 1952. To facilitate discharge of the loan on the due date, holders may tender their securities at the Public Debt Office, Treasury or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India/National Bank of Pakistan conducting Government Treasury business at which they are enfaced or registered for payment of interest on or after the 25th August, 1952 duly discharged as under :—

(*i*) In the case of G. P. Notes:—

"Received the Principal of the note".

(*ii*) In the case of Stock Certificates:—

"Received the Principal due on the Stock Certificates".

(2) Full details of the procedure for obtaining discharge value can be obtained on application to any Public Debt Office in Pakistan or India, Treasury or Branch of Imperial Bank of India in Punjab (Pak) and Punjab (India) and National Bank of Pakistan branches in Punjab (Pak) conducting Government Treasury business in Punjab (Pak).

(B) 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1952 will also be accepted at par in payment of Subscriptions to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Punjab Loan 1964 as already notified in Government of Punjab, Finance Department notification No. 1-B—Special, dated the 21st August 1952. Holders may tender their securities on or after the 25th August 1952, accompanied by new loan applications at any branch (except Lahore Branch) of the Imperial Bank of India/National Bank of Pakistan conducting Government Treasury business within the province of Punjab and at the offices of the State Bank of Pakistan at Lahore, Karachi and Dacca.

By order of the Governor of the Punjab

M. M. AHMAD

Secretary to the Government of Punjab
Finance Department

561 CS—1,044—23-8-52—SGPP Lahore

LAHORE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1952

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 26th August 1952

No. 1-B-Special—Substitute the words "1st day of March" for "last day of February" appearing in 2nd and last line of paragraph 6 of the Finance Department notification No. 1-B-Special, dated the 21st August 1952.

M. M. AHMAD

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Finance Department

595 CS—3044—26-8-52—SGPP Lahore

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LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 30th August 1952

No. 697-Leg—The Punjab Prohibition of Opium Smoking Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to Rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure :—

A

BILL

... for the prohibition of opium smoking

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M. M. AHMAD

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Finance Department

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LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

NOTIFICATION

The 27th August 1952

No. 5992/52/3371-PP—The Punjab Government very much regret to announce the sad and untimely death of Sahibzada Mirza Aitizazuddin Ahmad Khan, P.S.P., I. G. P., S. P. E., in an æroplane crash in the Jhelum district.

Sahibzada Mirza Aitizazuddin Ahmad Khan belonged to the Ruling family of Loharu. He was born on 6th September 1899. After passing the Diploma Examination from the Mayo School, Ajmer, he served in the Military Department for a short period. He was then appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Police Service from 10th April 1920. On promotion to the Senior Scale of the Indian Police Service he served in many important districts and was awarded the Indian Police Medal for meritorious service on 2nd January 1933. In the year 1941 he was deputed to the Special Inquiry Agency, Punjab, and then to the Special Police Establishment, Government of India. He obtained rapid promotion to the rank of Inspector-General of Police In-charge Special Police Establishment. Under his supervision, this establishment did very useful work.

In the death of Sahibzada Aitizazuddin Ahmad Khan the Police Force has lost a very experienced and outstandingly honest officer whose loss is mourned by Government and all ranks of the Force. The Punjab Government extend to Begum Aitzazuddin Ahmad Khan, the other members of the bereaved family and his colleagues of the Police Force their heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

S. GHIAS-UD-DIN AHMED

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab

Price: Re. 0-2-0

599 CS—1059—27-8-52—SGPP Lahore

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LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 30th August 1952

No. 697-Leg—The Punjab Prohibition of Opium Smoking Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to Rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure :—

A

BILL

to provide for the prohibition of opium smoking in the Punjab

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the prohibition of opium smoking in the Punjab;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Prohibition of Opium Smoking Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification, appoint in this

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1952

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH

The 28th August 1952

No. 2394-RI (2)—Whereas it appears to the Governor ...the Punjab that land is likely to be required to be ...ken by Government at the public expense for a public ...rpose, namely, for "KASHMORE-DERA GHAZI ...HAN-KOT ADU RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION", it ...hereby notified that land in the locality described ...ow is likely to be required for the above purpose.

This notification is made under the provisions of ...tion IV of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (as ...dified and adapted for Pakistan) to all whom it may ...cern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid ...ion, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to authorise the ...ers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with ...ants and workmen to enter upon and survey any land ...he locality and do all other acts required or permitted ...that section. Any person interested who has any objection to the acquisition of any land in the locality may within thirty days of the publication of this notification, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Dera Ghazi Khan :—

SPECIFICATION

District	Tehsil	Locality	Area in acres
Dera Ghazi Khan	Rajanpur	Kot Khewali, Punjab	138·52
		Shahwali ..	188·57
		Kin ..	172·36
		Wah Machka ..	124·93
		Chak Karia ..	55·04
		Dera Dildar ..	7·75
		Miranpur ..	61·42

...: Re. 0-2-0

District	Tehsil	Locality	Area in acres
Dera Ghazi Khan	Rajanpur	Kotla Hamal ..	109·35
		Badli ..	78·89
		Umar Kot ..	81·06
		Kotla Hassan Shah ..	0·56
		Gianmal ..	145·74
		Gadhe Shah ..	9·57
		Bhagh ..	47·14
		Kotla Noor Muhammad	57·90
		Wang ..	74·93
		Dhaggu ..	6·33
		Kotla Nasir ..	74·60
		Nabi Shah ..	16·02
		Rajanpur ..	97·40
		Kotla Lundan ..	35·61
		Gobal Jagir ..	1·78
		Qaum ..	29·71
		Allah Yar ..	39·97
		Kotla Isan ..	33·95
		Rakh Kotla Isan ..	24·29
		Kotla Khan Muhammad ..	44·00
		Rakh Fazalpur ..	48·22
		Fazalpur ..	49·43
Dera Ghazi Khan	Jampur.	Auniapur ..	38·[illegible]
		Frid Abad ..	77·25
		Bakhara ..	104·67
		Muhammadpur ..	73·76
		Silrah ..	32·28
		Dhingan ..	103·08
		Jampur ..	121·88
		Malanwala ..	46·92
		Kot Janu ..	58·84
		'Mana ..	66·12
		Kotla Ahmed Khan ..	30·16
		Basti Nasir ..	34·32
		Basti Maulana ..	21·14
		Kot Chutta ..	45·36
		Kotla Ghulam ..	51·70
		aigah ..	76·39
		Gadai ..	105·76
		GRAND TOTAL ..	2,942·61 acres

MUHAMMAD INAMULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab,

P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch

30 B&R—1044—29-8-52 SGPP Lahore

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LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 30th August 1952

No. 697-Leg—The Punjab Prohibition of Opium Smoking Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to Rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure :—

A

BILL

to provide for the prohibition of opium smoking in the Punjab

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the prohibition of opium smoking in the Punjab;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Prohibition of Opium Smoking Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification, appoint in this behalf.

Repeal of enactments. 2. The Punjab Opium Smoking Act, 1950, is hereby repealed.

Definitions. 3. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—

(a) "Collector" has the meaning assigned to it in subsection (3) of section 3 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914)

(b) "Excise Officer" means an officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.

(c) "Opium" has the meaning assigned to prepared opium in sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and includes, Chandu, Madhak and every other preparation or admixture of opium which may be used for smoking. (II of 1930)

(d) "Place" includes a building, house, shop, booth, chhapar, tent, vessel, raft and vehicle and any part thereof.

Prohibition of opium smoking. 4. No person shall manufacture, smoke or possess opium, or possess any implement or apparatus used or capable of being used exclusively for the manufacture of opium or any pipe or utensil for smoking opium.

Offences and punishments. 5. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 of this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

Penalty when owner fails to give notice of use of place for opium smoking. 6. Whoever being an occupier or owner of or having concern in the management of any place permits such place to be used or knowing or having reason to believe that such place is being or is about to be used for the purposes of opium smoking or manufacture of opium in contravention of the provisions of this Act, fails either himself or through his agent or manager to give the earliest possible notice of such knowledge or belief to the Collector or to an Excise Officer or to an Officer-in-charge

Price: Re. 0-2-0

of the nearest Police Station shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

Penalty for keepeing or using a place used for opium smoking.

7. Whoever keeps or uses any place, or permits any place to be kept or used, for the purposes of opium smoking or manufacture or possession of opium or has in his care or management, or in any way assists in conducting the business of any place used or kept for the purposes aforesaid shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Presumption raised by presence of opium smoking appliances.

8. Whenever any person is found in possession of any pipes or utensils ordinarily used for opium smoking or of any apparatus used in the manufacture of opium it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that he has manufactured or smoked opium.

Search warrants, and powers to search.

9. If a District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or a Magisteate of the 1st Class, upon information received and after such enquiry (if any) as he considers necessary, has reason to beieve that any place is being or is likely to be used for the commission of an offence punishable under sections 5, 6 or 7, may issue a warrant to an Excise Officer authorizing him—

(a) to enter and search such place by day or night, accompanied by any person whose assistance such officer may consider necessary for the discovery of any opium or any appliance for the preparation of opium or for the opium smoking in such place;

(b) to arrest and search all or any such persons as may be found in such place and reasonably believed by the Excise Officer to be guilty of an offence under this Act, whether they are actually engaged in opium somking or not;

(c) to seize all appliances for opium smoking or for the manufacture of opium, which may be found in such place.

Powers of Excise Officers to search without warrant

10. (1) Whenever an Excise Officer has reason to believe that an offence punishable under section 5, 6 or 7 has been, is being or is about to be committed in any place and that a search warrant under section 9 cannot be obtained without affording the offender an opportunity of escape or of concealing evidence of the offence, he may at any time, after recording his reasons take such action as he could have taken if a warrant in respect of the said offence had been issued to him under section 9.

(2) The officer taking any action under subsection (1) shall as soon as possible, intimate in writing the action taken and the grounds of his belief to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place.

Special powers of Excise Officers

11. (1) The provincial Government may by notification invest any Excise Officer, by virtue of his appointment with powers to investigate any offence punishable under this Act committed within the limits of the area in which such officer exercises jurisdiction.

(2) Every officer so empowered may within the said limits exercise, as far as may be, the same powers in respect of such investigation as an officer-in-charge of a Police Station may exercise in a cognizable case under the provisions of Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Bail and Security.

12. When any person arrested under this Act is prepared to furnish a bail, he shall be released on the execution of personal bond.

Aid to Excise Officer.

13. Every Officer of the Police and Revenue Deparments shall be bound to give lawful aid to any Excise Officer while acting under the provisions of this Act upon notice given and request made.

Confiscation and destruction of opium and things seized.

14. Any implement or apparatus used or capable of being used exclusively for the manufacture of opium, or any pipe or utensil for smoking opium, wherever found, shall be confiscated, and destroyed under the orders of a magistrate, of having jurisdiction in the area where such implement, apparatus, pipe or utensil is found.

Offences to be triable by First Class, Magistrates only.

15. No Magistrate, other than a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

Bar of suits and proceedings.

16. No suit or proceedings shall lie in any Civil or Criminal Court for any act in good faith done or ordered to be done in pursuance of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In order to stamp out the abnoxious and highly injurious habit of smoking of opium it has been considered imperative to enact a law, as early as possible, aiming at the total prohibition of Opium smoking throughout the Province.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN

Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Legislative Department

37 LR - 1091 -4-9.52-SGPPLahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1952

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

(FOOD PURCHASE BRANCH)

ORDER

The 10th September 1952

No. RFMCO/FP-1-52/8417—Having been appointed Controller within the meaning of sub-clause (*a*) of clause 2 of the Flour Mills Control Order, 1950, by the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Food Division), Karachi,—*vide* their Notification No. BP-16/59/50, dated the 24th December 1951, I, Hamid Ghulam Sadik, Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, and Controller of Flour Mills, Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 4, 4-A and 4-B of the Flour Mills Control Order, 1950, as amended by the Government of Pakistan,—*vide* their Notification No. BP-16/59/50, dated the 24th April 1952, do hereby direct the mills mentioned at numbers 1—17 in the schedule to this Order shall cease extracting fines and shall mill only atta and bran in accordance with the following percentages :—

(*i*) Bran .. .. Not less than 3 per cent.
(*ii*) Atta .. .. Not less than 97 per cent.

2. This order shall take immediate effect and shall supersede all previous orders on the subject.

H. G. SADIK

Director, Food Purchases, and
Controller of Flour Mills, Punjab

SCHEDULE

1. Messrs. Narain Flour Mills, Allottee Syndicate, 2-Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore.
2. Messrs. Premier Flour Mills, Lyallpur.

Price: Re. 0-2-0

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Town Improvement

The 19th September 1952

No. 4717-52/2736-C&T—In pursuance of the provisions of subsection (3) of section 6 of the Punjab Development of Damaged Areas Act, 1952, it is notified that the Government of the Punjab has sanctioned the scheme framed by the Murree Improvement Trust under section 4 of the said Act for the damaged area as described in the plans No. 4717-52-C & T.

2. The scheme provides for all or any of the following matters:—

(i) the acquisition under this Act or by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise of any land or any interest in land necessary for or affected by the execution of the scheme ;

(ii) the retention, letting on hire, lease, sale, exchange, or disposal otherwise of any land vested in or acquired by the Improvement Trust ;

(iii) the demolition of buildings or portions of buildings which are unfit for the purpose for which they are intended and which obstruct light or air or project beyond the building line laid out under the scheme ;

(iv) the relaying out of any land comprised in the scheme and the redistribution of sites belonging to owners of property comprised in the scheme ;

(v) the laying out and alteration of streets ;

(vi) the provision of the open spaces in the interest of the residents of any locality comprised in the scheme or any adjoining locality and the enlargement and alteration of existing open spaces ;

(vii) the raising, lowering or reclamation of any land vested in or to be acquired by the Improvement Trust for the purposes of the scheme and the reclamation or reservation of land for the production of fruit, vegetable, fuel, fodder, or for any other purpose for the residents of the local area ;

(viii) the draining, water-supply and lighting of streets, altered or reconstructed ;

(ix) a system of drains and sewers for the improvement of ill-drained and insanitary localities ;

(x) the doing of all acts intended to promote the health of the residents of the area comprised in the scheme, including the conservation and preservation from injury or pollution of the sources and means of water-supply ;

Price: Re. 0-2-0

3. Messrs. Royal Roller Flour Mills, Outside Kashmiri Gate, Lahore.
4. Messrs. Pioneer Multipurpose Co-operative Roller Flour Mills, Shahdara.
5. Messrs. International Flour Mills, Ltd., Lyallpur.
6. Messrs. Okara Flour and General Mills, Ltd., Okara.
7. Messrs. Pakistan Roller Flour Mills, Badami Bagh, Lahore.
8. Messrs. The United Flour Mills, Multan.
9. Messrs. Merchant Mohini Flour Mills, Sargodha.
10. Messrs. Malik Ghulam Muhammad & Co., Roller Flour Mills, Kasur.
11. Messrs. Orif Roller Flour Mills, Mandi Bahauddin.
12. Messrs. Crescent Roller Flour Mills, Baghbanpura.
13. Messrs. Majidia Roller Flour Mills, Rahim Road, Misri Shah, Lahore.
14. Messrs. Electric Roller Flour Mills, Misri Shah, Lahore.
15. Messrs. Imperial Roller Flour Mills, Lahore Road, Lahore Cantonment.
16. Messrs. Kashmir Roller Flour Mills, Ratta Road, Rawalpindi.
17. Messrs. Ganesh Roller Flour Mills, Ltd., Lyallpur.

717 CS—1,044—10-9-52—SGPP Lahore.

(xi) the demolition of existing buildings and the erection and re-erection of buildings by the Improvement Trust or by the owners or other persons authorised by the Improvement Trust or by the Improvement Trust in the event of the default by the owners or such persons ;

(xii) the advance to the owners of land comprised within the scheme upon such terms and conditions as to interest and sinking fund and otherwise as may be prescribed under the scheme, or the whole or part of the capital requisite for the erection of buildings in accordance with the scheme ;

(xiii) the provision of facilities for communication ; and

(xiv) all other matters which the Provincial Government may deem necessary for promoting the general efficiency of the scheme or for improving the locality comprised in the scheme.

3. *Objects of the scheme*—(I) To provide well laid out and orderly development having streets of adequate width and satisfactory siting and open spaces and other amenities sufficient for the needs of the area to be developed ; and (II) to set up a standard for positive development consistent with the standard laid down by the Lahore Trust in regulative town planning schemes, thereby encouraging the individual developer to improve his standard.

The layout of the area shall be in accordance with Drawing No. 4717-52-C&T in deposit in the office of the Murree Improvement Trust.

The operations in this area shall be controlled by the schedule of clauses to be notified later.

G. M. D. JEELANI

Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab
Medical and Local Government Departments

734 CS—1,041—20-9-52—SGPP L

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1952

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

FOOD SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATION

The 24th September 1952

No. 13505-D.F.S.-52/3178—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, notification No. P. H.-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (i) This Order may be called the Punjab Paddy and Rice (Procurement and Milling Control) Order, 1952.

(ii) It shall extend to the districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Montgomery, Gujrat and Lahore and to the Jaranwala tehsil of Lyallpur district.

(iii) It shall come into force immediately.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(a) 'Authorised Rice Dealer' means a person, firm or association of persons authorised under the provisions of clause 3 of this Order ;

(b) 'Authorised Rice Miller' means a miller authorised under clause 3 of this Order ;

(c) 'Director' means the Director of Food Purchases Punjab.

(d) 'District Magistrate' means the District Magistrate of a district, and includes, for the purpose of this Order, the District Food Controller of a district ;

(e) '*Ex*-mill price' means the price of rice received for delivery at the mill;

(f) 'Inspector' means all the Gazetted Officers of the Food Department, Punjab, including District Food Controller, Deputy District Food Controllers and Assistant Food Controllers, all the District Magistrates, the Magistrates, the Revenue Officers not below the rank of a Naib-Tehsildar and the Police Officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector within their respective jurisdictions ; such Inspectors of the Food Department as are designated by District Food Controllers to be incharge of a mandi with respect to that mandi, and other officers so designated by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order ;

(g) 'Mandi' means a place where paddy or rice is bought or sold, and includes a rice mill situated within a radius of three miles of such a mandi where paddy or rice is brought direct to it for purchase or sale, and such other places as may be specified by the Director ;

(h) 'miller' means the owner or person incharge of a rice mill engaged on the processing of rice from paddy, and includes a lessee, contractor, or any other person actually running the rice mill at any particular time, but does not include a person engaged in the production of rice by hand-pounding;

(i) 'rice' shall have the same meaning as given in the Punjab Rice (Price Control) Order, 1952.

3. The District Magistrate may appoint Authorised Rice Dealers and Authorised Rice Millers, subject to such conditions as he may deem fit, for the purchase or sale of paddy or rice and processing of paddy into rice in respect of a particular mandi, and he may at any time without assigning any reason alter, amend or rescind the appointments so made by him.

4. (1) No person other than an Authorised Rice Dealer shall purchase paddy from a mandi; provided that the purchases may be made through a commission agent duly appointed in writing by the Authorised Rice Dealer.

(2) The Authorised Rice Dealer shall not use paddy for any purpose except its processing into rice at an authorised rice-mill.

5. (1) No person other than an Authorised Rice Miller shall process paddy into rice, provided nothing herein shall apply to the production of rice by hand-pounding.

(2) An Authorised Rice Miller shall not receive, or offer or attempt to receive paddy other than the paddy brought to him by an Authorised Rice Dealer, or purchased by him as an Authorised Rice Dealer.

(3) An Authorised Rice Miller shall not process paddy into rice except of the type and kind specified in Schedule B of the Punjab Rice (Price Control) Order, 1952.

6. (1) No Authorised Rice Miller shall permit the removal of rice nor shall an authorised Rice Dealer remove any rice from the premises of a mill, except under the written permission of the Official incharge of the mandi.

(2) No Authorised Rice Dealer shall sell or otherwise dispose of rice, except under the directions of the District Magistrate.

7. (i) For the more effective enforcement of the provisions of this Order an Inspector may (either by himself or with the help of any other person duly authorised by him in this behalf)—

(a) enter any premises,

(b) ask of any person any questions, and

(c) search and, so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person, vehicle or vessel, and may seize any foodgrains found in the possession of the person, or in such vehicle or vessel in respect of which he has reason to believe that contravention of any of the provision of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(ii) Every person incharge of a vessel, vehicle or premises which is or are sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (i) of this clause shall allow the authority making the demand access to such vehicle or premises, and every person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause shall be bound to answer all questions put to him truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

8. If any person contravenes any provisions of this Order, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both, and the Court trying such contravention shall direct that the stock or quantity of foodgrains together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to the Provincial Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court is of opinion that direction

Price: Re. 0-2-6

should not be made in respect of the whole, or, as the case may be, a part of the property.

9. In this Order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be exercised by the Provincial Government.

10. This Order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*.

No. 13506-DFS-52/3179—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, Notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (i) This Order may be called the Punjab Paddy and Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1952.

(ii) It shall extend to the Districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Montgomery, Gujrat and Lahore, and to the Jaranwala tehsil of the Lyallpur district.

(iii) It shall come into force immediately.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) 'Controlled area' means the area mentioned in clause 1 (ii);

(b) 'Director' means the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab;

(c) 'Inspector' means all the Gazetted Officers of the Food Department, Punjab, including District Food Controllers, Deputy District Food Controllers and Assistant Food Controllers, all the District Magistrates, the Magistrates, the Revenue Officers not below the rank of a Naib-Tehsildar, the Police Officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, within their respective jurisdictions; such Inspectors of the Food Department as are designated by District Food Controllers to be incharge of a mandi with respect to that mandi; and other officers so designated by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order;

(d) 'Mandi' means a place where paddy or rice is brought or sold, and includes a rice-mill situated within a radius of three miles of such mandi when paddy is brought direct to it for sale, and such other place as may be specified by the Director;

(e) 'Mechanical transport' means any mechanically propelled vehicle or chassis including a trailer attached to such vehicle or chassis;

(f) 'Rice' shall have the same meaning as given in the Punjab Rice (Price Control) Order, 1952.

3. Expect under a permit by the Director, no person shall carry or transport paddy or rice, except paddy and rice not exceeding five seers in weights carried as part of the luggage of a *bona fide* travellers —

(a) by mechanical transport or by river craft, within the controlled area; and

(b) by any means of transport from a place within the controlled area to a place without it.

4. (i) The Director may issue permits for the transport of foodgrains to any one from one place to another and in such quantities as he thinks fit.

(ii) If it appears to the Director that a permit issued under sub-clause (i) of this clause is not likely to be utilised, or that there are sufficient reasons requiring its cancellation, he may cancel the permit and on such cancellation the holder of the permit shall forthwith return it to the Director.

(iii) Applications for permits shall be made in writing to the Director in the form prescribed in Schedule B.

5. (i) When a permit is granted for the movement of foodgrains by rail, the permit holder shall—

(a) hand over the permit to the Station Master of the railway station from where the consignment is booked, the Station Master shall collect such permits and forward them at the end of each month to the Director showing on each permit the quantity actually booked;

(b) or in case the movement does not take place, retu[rn] it to the Director, after the expiry of the date of the validi[ty] of the permit.

(ii) When a permit is granted for the movement of foo[d]grains by road or river, the permit holder shall return it to [the] Director—

(a) after the movement to which it pertains has ta[ken] place with the fact recorded thereon;

(b) or in case the movement does not take place, retu[rn] it to the Director, immediately after the expiry of the d[ate] of the validity of the permit.

6. (i) For the more effective enforcement of the pr[o]visions of the Order an Inspector may (either by himself [or] with the help of any other person duly authorised by him [in] this behalf)—

(a) enter any premises;

(b) ask of any person any questions; and

(c) search and, so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person, vehicle or vessal and may seize any foodgrains found in possession of th[at] person, or in such vehicle or vessel, in respect of which he has reason to believe that contravention of any of the provi[si]ons of this Order has been, is being or is about to be com[]mitted.

(ii) Every person incharge of a vessel, vehicle or pre[]mises which is or are sought to be searched under the provi[]sions of sub-clause (i) of this clause shall allow the authority making the demand access to such vessel, vehicle or premises and every person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause shall be bound to answer all questions put to him truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

7. (i) If any person contravenes any provision of this Order, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both and the Court trying such contravention shall direct that the stock or quantity of foodgrains together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to the Provincial Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that direction should not be made in respect of the whole, or, as the case may be, a part of the property.

(ii) The owner of any vessel, conveyance or animal carrying any property in respect of which this Order is contravened shall, if the carrying is part of the transaction involving the contravention and if he knew or had reason deemed to believe that the contravention was being committed, be deemed to have contravened the holder, and in addition to the punishment to which he is under sub-clause

(i) of this clause the vessel, conveyance of animal shall be forfeited to the Central Government.

8. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the movement of foodgrains which are owned by the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Food Division), or the Governor of the Punjab in the Food Department, or those that are booked on Military Credit Notes.

9. In this Order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be exercised by the Provincial Government.

10. This Order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

1. Name and address of the consigner.
2. Name and address of the consignee.
3. Quantity and description of consignment.
4. Place of despatch.
5. Name of destination.
6. Purpose for which despatch is desired.

No. 13507-DFS-52/3180—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946) read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health Notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948 and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. This Order may be called the Punjab Rice (Price Control) Order, 1952.

2. It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab.

3. It shall come into force on the 1st of October 1952.

4. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context

(a) Director means the Director of Food Purchases Punjab;

(b) 'ex-mill price' means the price of rice ready for delivery at a rice-mill (including rice delivered from the godowns of a mill) or any other premises where paddy is processed into rice;

(c) "Inspector" means all the Gazetted Officers of the Food Department, Punjab, including District Food Controllers, Deputy District Food Controllers and Assistant Food Controllers, all the District Magistrate's the Magistrates the Revenue Officers not below the rank of a Naib Tehsildar, the Police Officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, within their respective jurisdictions, such Inspectors of the Food Department as are designated by District Food Controllers to be incharge of a mandi, with respect to that mandi, and other officers so designated by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order;

'maund' means the standard maund of 82 2/7 pounds;

(e) 'retail price' means the retail price fixed under the clause 7 of this Order;

(f) 'rice' means rice of the relevant variety considered in relationship to the specifications applicable to that variety;

(g) 'specifications' mean in relationship to any variety of rice, the specification given in schedule B to this Order;

(h) 'wholesale price' mean the wholesale price fixed under clause 7 of this Order;

5. No person shall sell, or offer or attempt to sell, and no person shall buy, or offer or attempt to buy rice at a price higher than that fixed under this Order.

6. The ex-mill price of rice, subject to quality deductions, shall not exceed those given below :—

	Per maund Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Basmati ..	20	0	0
(b) Parmal, Hansraj and muskhen ..	18	0	0
(c) Begmi ..	12	4	0
(d) Dara ..	11	0	0
(e) Mongra of Basmati, Hansraj, parmal and Mushken ..	13	0	0
(f) Other white brokens ..	8	0	0
(g) White Kangni ..	6	0	0

7. The wholesale and retail price shall be fixed by the Director.

8. No person shall process paddy into rice of a variety or type other than the ones specified in the schedule to this Order nor will any person sell rice of a variety or type except the ones specified in the aforesaid schedule.

9. (i) For the more effective enforcement of the provisions of this Order an Inspector may (either by himself or with the help of any other person duly authorised by him in this behalf).

(a) enter any premises;

(b) ask of any person any questions; and

(c) search and, so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person, vehicle or vessel, and may seize any foodgrains found in the possession of person or persons or in such vehicle or vessel, in respect of which he has reason to believe that contravention of any of the provisions of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(ii) Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(iii) Every person in charge of a vessel, vehicle or premises which is or are sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (I) of this clause shall, authority making the demand, access to such vehicle or premises and every person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause shall be bound to answer all questions put to him truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

10. (i) If any person contravenes any provision of this Order, he shall as provided in section 7 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both; and the Court trying such contraventions shall direct that stocks or quantity of foodgrains together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, which shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court is of opinion that direction should not be made in respect of the whole or, as the case may be any portion of the stocks.

11. In this Order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be, exercised by the Provincial Government.

12. This Order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*

I. U. KHAN
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Civil Supplies Department.

SCHEDULE TO THE PUNJAB RICE, (PRICE CONTROL) ORDER, 1952

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance basis (per cent)	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess as impurities or admixture.	
Basmati			
1. Full healthy grains (Basmati) admixture of other varities —	75		
(a) Superior varieties (Hansraj, Mushkin and permal).	5	Over 5 per cent at one-fourth value	
(b) Inferior varities (other than superior) ..	5	Over 5 per cent at half value.	Mutual
2. Broken grains	..		
(a) Over $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of Basmati ..	11	Over 11 per cent at half value	
(b) of other varieties	2	Over 2 per cent at three fourth value	
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ and below	2	Over 2 per cent at full value	

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance basis Per cent	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess as impurities or admixture
Basmati—Concld.		
3. Red grains	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder "Nakoo".	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.
5. Damaged, discoloured, shrivelled weevilled, half hulled and chalky grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at three fourth value.

Note—Broken grains above 3/4ths will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the Brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowance with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance basis	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess as impurities or admixture.	
Hansraj (Dara), Mushkin, Parmal			
1. Full healthy grains admixture of medium and coarse rice.	75 10	... Over 10 per cent at half value.	Mutual.
2. Broken grains			Mutual.
(a) of superior varieties:			Mutual.
Over ¼ to ¾	11	Over 11 per cent at half value.	Mutual.
¼ and below	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.	Mutual.
(b) Other varieties	2	Over 2 per cent at 3/4 value.	Mutual.
3. Red grains	2	Over 2 per cent at half value.	
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder "Nakoo".	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.	
5. Damaged, discoloured, shrivelled, weevilled, half hulled and chalky grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at full value.	

Note—Broken grains above 3/4ths will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the Brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowances with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid).

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance basis	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess impurities or admixture	
	Begmi		
1. Full healthy grains	85		
2. Broken grains.—			
Over ¼ to ¾	12	Over 12 per cent at half value.	Mutual.
¼ and below	3	Over 3 per cent at full value.	Mutual.
3. Red grains	3	Over 3 per cent at full value.	Mutual.
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder "Nakoo".	½	Over ½ at full value.	
5. Damaged, discoloured, shrivelled, weevilled, half hulled and chalky grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at full value.	

Note—Broken grains above 3/4ths will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the Brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowance with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance basis	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess impurities or admixture.	
	Dara		
1. Full healthy grains	50		
2. Broken grains—			
½ to ¾			
¼ to below ½	20	Over 20 per cent at one fourth value.	Mutual.
Below ¼	20	Over 20 per cent at half value	Mutual.
3. Red grains	10	Over 10 per cent at three fourth value.	Mutual.
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder "Nakoo".	3 ½	Over 3 per cent at half value. Over ½ per cent at full value.	
5. Damaged discoloured, weevilled, half hulled, chalky and shrivelled grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at full value.	

(*Note*—Broken grains above 3/4ths will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the Brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowance with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

MONGRA OF SUPERIOR VARIETIES (BASMATI, MUSHKAN, HANSRAJ AND PARMAL).

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance basis Per cent.	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess as impurities or admixture.
1. Full and ¾ grains ..	10	Below 10 per cent at half value.
2. Broken grains—		
(a) ¼ to below ¾—		..
Superior varieties ..	55	
Sone and coarse rice ..	20	Over 20 per cent at half value.
(b) Below ¼ ..	10	Over 10 per cent at three-fourth value.
3. Damaged and discoloured ..	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.
4. Dirt and rice powder "Nakoo" ..	1	Over 1 per cent full value.
5. Red grains ..	2	Over 2 per cent at half value.
WHITE TOTA (COARSE RICE)		
	Per cent	
1. Full and ¾ grains ..	10	Below 10 per cent at half value.
2. ¼ to below ¾ ..	70	..
3. Below ¼ ..	15	Over 15 per cent at three-fourths value.
4. Damaged and discoloured grains ..	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.
5. Red grains ..	2	Over 2 per cent at half value.
6. Dirt and rice powder "Nukoo" ..	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.
WHITE KANNI (COARSE RICE)		
	Per cent	..
1. Broken grains ¼ and below ..	98	
2. Dirt rice, powder and "Nakoo" ..	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.

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godowns of a mill), or any other premises where paddy is processed into rice;

(c) "Inspector" means all the Gazetted Officers of the Food Department, Punjab, including District Food Controllers, Deputy District Food Controllers and Assistant Food Controllers, all the District Magistrates, the Magistrates, the Revenue Officers not below the rank of a Naib-Tehsildar, the Police Officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, within their respective jurisdictions, such Inspectors of the Food Department as are designated by District Food Controllers to be in-charge of a mandi, with respect to that mandi, and other officers so designated by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order;

(d) "maund" means the standard maund of 82·2/7 pounds;

(e) "retail price" means the retail price fixed under the clause 7 of this Order;

(f) "rice" means rice of the relevant variety considered in relationship to the specifications applicable to that variety;

(g) "specifications" means in relationship to any variety of rice, the specification given in Schedule B to this Order.

(h) "wholesale price" means the wholesale price fixed under clause 7 of this Order.

5. No person shall sell, or offer or attempt to sell, and no person shall buy, or offer or attempt to buy rice at a price higher than that fixed under this Order.

6. The ex-mill price of rice, subject to quality deductions shall not exceed those given below—

		Per maund Rs. A. P.
(a) Basmati	..	20 0 0
(b) Parmal, Hansraj and Muskhin	..	18 0 0
(c) Begmi	..	12 4 0

he has reason to believe that contravention of any of the provisions of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(ii) Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(iii) Every person in-charge of a vessel, vehicle or premises which is or are sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (I) of this clause shall, authority making the demand, access to such vehicle or premises and every person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause, shall be bound to answer all questions put to him truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

10. If any person contravenes any provision of this Order, he shall as provided in section 7 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both; and the court trying such contraventions shall direct that stocks or quantity of foodgrains, together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, which shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that direction should not be made in respect of the whole or, as the case may be any portion of the stocks.

11. In this Order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be, exercised by the Provincial Government.

12. This Order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette.*

I. U. KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Civil Supplies Department

Rs. 0-2-0

Admixture or impurity	Toler-ance basis	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess impurities or admixture	
	Begmi		
1. Full healthy grains	85		
2. Broken grains.—			
Over ¼ to ¾	12	Over 12 per cent at half value.	Mutual.
¼ and below	3	Over 3 per cent at full value.	
3. Red grains	3	Over 3 per cent at full value.	
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder "Nakoo".	½	Over ½ at full value.	
5. Damaged, discoloured, shrivelled, weevilled, half hulled and chalky grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at full value.	

Note—Broken grains above 3/4ths will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the Brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowance with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

Admixture or impurity	Toler-ance basis	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess impurities or admixture.	
	Dara		
1. Full healthy grains	50		
2. Broken grains—			
½ to ¾	20	Over 20 per cent at one fourth value.	Mutual
¼ to below ½	20	Over 20 per cent at half value	
Below ¼	10	Over 10 per cent at three fourth value.	
3. Red grains	3	Over 3 per cent at half value.	
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder "Nakoo".	½	Over ½ per cent at full value.	
5. Damaged discoloured, weevilled, half hulled, chalky and shrivelled grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at full value.	

(*Note*—Broken grains above 3/4ths will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the Brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowance with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 884

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1952

(To be substituted for the notification bearing the same number and date)

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

FOOD SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATION

The 24th September 1952

No. 13507-DFS-52/3180—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946), read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following order, namely—

1. This Order may be called the Punjab Rice (Price Control) Order, 1952.

2. It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab.

3. It shall come into force on the 1st of October 1952.

4. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Director" means the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab;

(b) "ex-mill price" means the price of rice ready for delivery at a rice-mill (including rice delivered from the godowns of a mill), or any other premises where paddy is processed into rice;

(c) "Inspector" means all the Gazetted Officers of the Food Department, Punjab, including District Food Controllers, Deputy District Food Controllers and Assistant Food Controllers, all the District Magistrates, the Magistrates, the Revenue Officers not below the rank of a Naib-Tehsildar, the Police Officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, within their respective jurisdictions, such Inspectors of the Food Department as are designated by District Food Controllers to be in-charge of a mandi, with respect to that mandi, and other officers so designated by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order;

(d) "maund" means the standard maund of 82·2/7 pounds;

(e) "retail price" means the retail price fixed under the clause 7 of this Order;

(f) "rice" means rice of the relevant variety considered in relationship to the specifications applicable to that variety;

(g) "specifications" means in relationship to any variety of rice, the specification given in Schedule B to this Order;

(h) "wholesale price" means the wholesale price fixed under clause 7 of this Order.

5. No person shall sell, or offer or attempt to sell, and no person shall buy, or offer or attempt to buy rice at a price higher than that fixed under this Order.

6. The ex-mill price of rice, subject to quality deductions shall not exceed those given below—

	Per maund Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Basmati ..	20	0	0
(b) Parmal, Hansraj and Muskhin ..	18	0	0
(c) Begmi ..	12	4	0
(d) Dara ..	11	0	0
(e) Mongra of Basmati, Hansraj, parmal and Mushkin ..	13	0	0
(f) Other white brokens ..	8	0	0
(g) White Kangni ..	6	0	0

7. The wholesale and retail price shall be fixed by the Director.

8. No person shall process paddy into rice of a variety or type other than the ones specified in the schedule to this Order, nor will any person sell rice of a variety or type except the ones specified in the aforesaid schedule.

9. (i) For the more effective enforcement of the provisions of this Order an Inspector may (either by himself or with the help of any other person duly authorised by him in this behalf)—

(a) enter any premises;

(b) ask of any person any questions; and

(c) search and, so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person, vehicle or vessel, and may seize any foodgrains found in the possession of person or persons or in such vehicle or vessel, in respect of which he has reason to believe that contravention of any of the provisions of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(ii) Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(iii) Every person in-charge of a vessel, vehicle or premises which is or are sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (I) of this clause shall, authority making the demand, access to such vehicle or premises and every person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause, shall be bound to answer all questions put to him truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

10. If any person contravenes any provision of this Order, he shall as provided in section 7 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both; and the court trying such contraventions shall direct that stocks or quantity of foodgrains, together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, which shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that direction should not be made in respect of the whole or, as the case may be any portion of the stocks.

11. In this Order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be, exercised by the Provincial Government.

12. This Order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette.*

I. U. KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Civil Supplies Department

Price Re. 0-2-0

SCHEDULE B.

RICE SPECIFICATION

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance basis	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess impurities or admixture	
	Basmati Per cent		
1. Full healthy grains	75		
Admixture of other varieties—			
(*a*) Superior varieties (Hansraj, Mushkin and Permal).	5	Over 5 per cent at $\frac{1}{4}$ value	Mutual.
(*b*) Inferior varieties (other than superior)	5	Over 5 per cent at $\frac{1}{2}$ value	
2. Broken grains—			
(*a*) Over $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of Basmati	11	Over 11 per cent at $\frac{1}{2}$ value	
(*b*) Of other varieties	2	Over 2 per cent at $\frac{3}{4}$ value	
(*c*) $\frac{1}{4}$ and below	2	Over 2 per cent at full value	
3. Red grains	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.	
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder 'Nakoo'.	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.	
5. Damaged, discoloured, shrivelled, half hulled and chalky grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at $\frac{3}{4}$ value.	

Note—Broken grains above $\frac{3}{4}$ will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the Brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowances with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

	Hansraj (Bara) Mushkin, Parmal Per cent		
1. Full healthy grains	75		
Admixture of medium and course rice	10	Over 10 per cent at $\frac{1}{3}$ value	Mutual.
2. Broken grains—			
(*a*) Of superior varieties—			
Over $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Over 11 per cent at $\frac{1}{2}$ value	
$\frac{1}{4}$ and below	2	Over 2 per cent at full value	
(*b*) Other varieties	2	Over 2 per cent at $\frac{3}{4}$ value	
3. Red grains	2	Over 2 per cent at $\frac{1}{2}$ value.	
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder 'Nakoo'.	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.	
5. Damaged, discoloured, shrivelled, weevilled, half hulled and chalky grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at full value.	

Note—Broken grains above $\frac{3}{4}$ will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the Brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowances with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

	Begami Per cent		
1. Full healthy grains	85		
2. Broken grains—			
Over $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	12	Over 12 per cent at $\frac{1}{2}$ value	Mutual.
$\frac{1}{4}$ and below	3	Over 3 per cent at full value	
3. Red grains	3	Over 3 per cent at full value.	
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder 'Nakoo'.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at full value.	
5. Damaged, discoloure 1, shrivelled, weevilled, half hulled and chalky grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at full value.	

Note—Broken grains above $\frac{3}{4}$ will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowance with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

	Dara Per cent		
1. Full healthy grains	50		
2. Broken grains—			
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	20	Over 20 per cent at $\frac{1}{4}$ value	Mutual.
$\frac{1}{4}$ to below $\frac{1}{2}$	20	Over 20 per cent at $\frac{1}{2}$ value	
Below $\frac{1}{4}$	10	Over 10 per cent at $\frac{3}{4}$ value	
3. Red grains	3	Over 3 per cent at $\frac{1}{2}$ value.	
4. Paddy and other foreign matter including rice powder 'Nakoo'.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at full value.	
5. Damaged, discoloured, weevilled, half hulled, chalky and shrivelled grains.	4	Over 4 per cent at full value.	

Note—Broken grains above $\frac{3}{4}$ will count as full grains.

The allowance and premium of all the items within the brackets are adjustable with each other but it will not be adjusted against the allowance with other refractions and under no circumstances premium will be paid.

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance basis	Rates at which recoveries shall be made for excess impurities or admixture
Mongra of Superior Varieties (Basmati, Mushkin and Parmal)		
	Per cent	
1. Full and ⅜ grains	10	Below 10 per cent at ½ value.
2. Broken grains—		
(a) ½ to below ¾—		
Superior varieties	55	..
Sone and coar rice	20	Over 20 per cent at ½ value.
(b) Below ½	10	Over 10 per cent at full value.
3. Demaged and discoloured	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.
4. Dirt and rice powder 'Nakoo'	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.
5. Red grains	2	Over 2 per cent at ½ value.
White Tota (Coarse Rice)		
	Per cent	
1. Full and ¾ grains	10	Below 10 per cent at ½ value.
2. ½ to below ¾	70	..
3. Below ½	15	Over 15 per cent at ¾ value.
4. Damaged and discoloured	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.
5. Red grains	2	Over 2 per cent at ½ value.
6. Dirt and rice powder 'Nakoo'	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.
White Kanni (Coarse Rice)		
	Per cent	
1. Broken grains ½ and below	98	..
2. Dirt rice, powder and 'Nakoo'	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTM ENT

FOOD SUPPLIES

NOTI FICATION

The 27th September 1952

13630/52/3244-DFS—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporery Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946) read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. PY-16/47, dated 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to cancel the Punjab Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1952, published in Punjab Government notification No. 5570-DFS-52/9547, dated the 28th April, 1952, with immediate effect.

This shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette.*

I. U. KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Civil Supplies Department

762 CS -1170—29-9-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1952

FOOD DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 8th October 1952

No. 14048-DFS-52/3439—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946) read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (a) This Order may be called the "Punjab Paddy (Restriction of Sale and Movement) Order, 1952".

(b) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(c) It shall came into force at once.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "District Magistrate" shall mean the District Magistrate of the district, the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, and any person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate or by the Director of Food Purchases.

(b) "Household consumption" means consumption or

(ii) a village shopkeeper thereof, or

(iii) a resident or a village shopkeeper of another village but not exceeding five seers in any single transaction on one day:

Provided that the village shopkeeper may buy paddy in order to sell it at the nearest rice mandi in the controlled areas.

4. No village shopkeeper shall buy or sell paddy in contravention of the provisions of clause 3.

5. In the controlled areas no persons shall transport paddy except under a permit from the District Magistrate from a village to any place other than the nearest rice mandi:

Provided that this restriction shall not apply to a person transporting paddy bought by him under clause (3) (b)(iii).

6. No person shall transport paddy, by any means whatever, from any place within the controlled area of one district to (i) any other place within the controlled area of another district or (ii) to any place outside the controlled area, except under the authority of a permit issued by the District Magistrate of the exporting

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1952

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORT

The 6th October 1952

No. 7419/52/5478/E&T.—With reference to Punjab Government notification No. 5401-E&T-51/49908, dated the 15th August 1952 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that Raja Muhammad Afzal Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Electricity and Transport Departments and officiating Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab, shall be the member of the Punjab Road Transport Board in place of S. Majidullah, I. S. E., Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab, for such time as the latter remains on leave and deputation abroad from the 19th August 1952.

2. On return to Headquarters S. Majidullah, shall be the member, Punjab Road Transport Board, as before.

A. K. MALIK

Commissioner Development and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Industries and Electricity Departments.

Price: Re. 0-2-0

788 CS—1169—6-10-52—SGPP Lahore

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

FOOD SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATION

The 27th September 1952

13630/52/3244-DFS—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporery Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946) read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health notification No. PY-16/47, dated 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to cancel the Punjab Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1952, published in Punjab Government notification No. 5570-DFS-52/9547, dated the 28th April, 1952, with immediate effect.

This shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*.

I. U. KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Civil Supplies Department

762 CS -1170—29-9-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1952

FOOD DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 8th October 1952

No. 14048-DFS-52/3439—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946) read with Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, notification No. PY-16/47, dated the 3rd February 1948, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (a) This Order may be called the "Punjab Paddy (Restriction of Sale and Movement) Order, 1952".

(b) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(c) It shall came into force at once.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "District Magistrate" shall mean the District Magistrate of the district, the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, and any person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate or by the Director of Food Purchases.

(b) "Household consumption" means consumption or use of paddy by a pe son for his own requirements and those of his family and establishment ;

(c) "Inspector" shall mean the District Magistrate, the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, all Gazetted Officers of the Food Department Punjab Government and the District Food Controller of the district, and shall include any other person or class of perso s authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate or the Director of Food Purchases, Punjab, by general or special order in writing ;

(d) "Mandi" shall mean a mandi as defined in the Punjab Rice and Paddy (Procurement and Milling Control) Order, 1952;

(e) "Uncontrolled area" shall mean any area other than the "controlled area".

(f) "Controlled areas" shall mean the areas specified in the Schedule to this Order;

(g) "Village" means any place which is not a Rice Mandi;

(h) "Village shopkeeper" means a person or firm ...ing a shop in a village and engaged in the purchase and sale or/and storage for sale of paddy.

3. (a) In the controlled areas no person shall sell paddy in a village except to—

(i) a resident thereof for purposes of household consumption, or

(ii) a village shopkeeper thereof, or

(iii) a resident of another village for household consumption but not exceeding five seers in any single transaction on one day.

(b) In the controlled area no persons shall buy paddy in villages except for purposes of household consumption from—

(i) a resident thereof, or

(ii) a village shopkeeper thereof, or

(iii) a resident or a village shopkeeper of another village but not exceeding five seers in any single transaction on one day:

Provided that the village shopkeeper may buy paddy in order to sell it at the nearest rice mandi in the controlled areas.

4. No village shopkeeper shall buy or sell paddy in contravention of the provisions of clause 3.

5. In the controlled areas no persons shall transport paddy except under a permit from the District Magistrate from a village to any place other than the nearest rice mandi:

Provided that this restriction shall not apply to a person transporting paddy bought by him under clause (3) (b)(iii).

6. No person shall transport paddy, by any means whatever, from any place within the controll d area of one district to (i) any other place within the controlled area of another district or (ii) to any place outside the controlled area, except under the authority of a permit issued by the District Magistrate of the exporting rice controlled district.

7. (a) For the more effective enforcement of the provisions of this Order an inspector may, either by himself or by some other person duly authorised by him in this behalf—

(i) enter any premises,

(ii) ask of any person all necessary questions,

(iii) search and so far as may be necessary for that purpose detain any person or vehicle or animal and may seize any paddy found in such person's possession or in such vehicle or on such animal, in respect of which he has reason to believe that contravention of any of the provisions of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(b) Every person in charge of a vehicle or animal or premises which is or are sought to be searched under the provisions of sub-clause (a) shall allow the authority making the demand access to such vehicle or premises or animal and every person questioned under the aforesaid sub-clause shall be bound to answer all questions put to him truthfully and to the best of his knowledge.

8. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both as provided in section 7 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act (No. XXIV of 1946).

9. If any person contravenes the provisions of this Order, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying the offence shall order that the stock or quantity of paddy together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to the Punjab Government unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that the

Prices Rs. 0-2-0

direction should not be made in respect of the whole, or, as the case may be, a part of the paddy.

10. The Provincial Government or the District Magistrate, under the orders of the Provincial Government, may exempt any person or class of persons or any area from any or all of the provisions of this Order, and may lay down the terms and conditions, if any, of such exemption.

11. In this Order any powers exercisable by an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government may also be exercised by the Provincial Government.

12. The Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette and with the prior concurrence of the Government of Pakistan from time to time direct that all or any of the provisions of this order shall cease to have effect in any district or other local area and may in the same manner re-apply such or any of such provisions to the whole of the said area or any portion of it.

13. All authorisations, exemptions, or permits granted and directions issued under the said Order, shall, unless repugnant to any provisions of this Order, continue in force and be deemed to be granted or issued in pursuance of this Order.

14. This Order shall be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

List of "Controlled Area"

A—The districts of—

(i) Sialkot.	(iv) Lahore.
(ii) Gujranwala.	(v) Gujrat.
(iii) Sheikhupura.	(vi) Montgomery.

B—The tehsil of—

Jaranwala in Lyallpur district.

I. U. KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Civil Supplies Department.

807 66—1000—9-10-52—SGP., Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

ELECTIONS

The 21st October 1952

No. 625-El./52—Whereas the appointment of Ch. Nazir Ahmad Khan and Raja Said Akbar Khan as Members of the 1st Election Petitions Commission notified by means of the Punjab Government Home Department Elections Notification No. 134-Elections/52, dated the 18th February 1952, has been found to be invalid, the Governor of the Punjab is hereby pleased, in supersession of the aforesaid notification, and in continuation of Punjab Government Home Department Elections Notification No. 68-Elections/52, dated the 28th January 1952, to appoint Mr. Yusuf Shah, Advocate, Jhang, and Mr. G. H. Lodhi, Advocate, Lahore, as members of the aforesaid Election Petitions Commission.

No. 627-El./52—Whereas the appointment of Khan Hamid Ullah Khan and Mian Ahmad Din Bhatty as members of the 2nd Election Petitions Commission notified by means of the Punjab Government Home Department Elections Notification No. 136-Elections/52, dated the 18th February 1952, has been found to be invalid, the Governor of the Punjab is hereby pleased, in supersession of the aforesaid Notification, and in continuation of Punjab Government Home Department Elections Notification No. 70-Elections/52, dated the 28th January 1952, to appoint Mr. Jamil Asghar, Advocate, Lahore and Mr. Nasir Ahmad Siddiqi, Ex-Public Prosecutor, Lahore, as Members of the aforesaid Election Petitions Commission.

H. A. MAJID

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab

6 EC—1171—21-10-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1952

FOOD DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 25th October 1952

No. 368-FP-D-52/99—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 8 of the Punjab Foodgrains Distribution Order, 1952, issued under Punjab Government notification No. 2805-DFS-52/4177, dated the 21st March 1952, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to order that no person shall draw foodgrains from any retail distributor if by doing so the total quantity of foodgrains in his possession or under his control exceeds the quantity required by him for his consumption or that of his household at the rate of six chattaks of foodgrains per day for himself and for each adult member and half that quantity per day for each minor member of his household for a period of 9 weeks.

I. U. KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Food Department

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Corporation

The 27th October 1952

No. 3297/52/3004/C&T—Whereas the term of the office of the Councillors of the Lahore Corporation expires at noon on the first day of November 1952; and

Whereas necessary arrangements for holding fresh elections cannot be made by that date;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, as added by section 4 of the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1950, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to extend the term of office of the councillors of the Lahore Corporation for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st November 1952.

G. M. D. JEELANI

Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab
Medical and Local Government Departments

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 884

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 28th October 1952

No. 698-Leg—The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax (Amendment) Bill, is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure:—

A

BILL

further to amend the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940

Preamble WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940, for the purposes hereinafter appearing:—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 7 of Punjab Act XVII of 1940. 2. For clause (a) of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 7 of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940 (hereinafter called the Act), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) reduce by a period of one year or extend by a period of three years the interval which would otherwise elapse between the coming into force of any two successive valuation lists for any rating area, or, where a valuation list has been lost or destroyed by operation of circumstances beyond control, cancel the list, direct the preparation of a new list and order recovery of pending tax to be made on the basis either of the last preceding valuation list or of the new list prepared under this proviso; and"

Amendment of section 10 of Punjab Act XVII of 1940. 3. For subsection (2) of section 10 of the Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The Commissioner or such other officer as may be appointed by the Provincial Government by a notification in the official Gazette in this behalf, may of his own motion at any time, or on application made within a period of one year from the date of the taking of any proceedings or passing of any order by an authority subordinate to the Commissioner call for and examine the record of the proceedings or the order for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of the same and may pass such order in reference thereto as he may consider fit".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In order to carry out reassessment work under the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940, in a systematic manner it is necessary that all the rating areas in the Province be arranged into groups according to an approved scheme. To achieve this object the existing proviso (a) to section 7 (1) of the Act is proposed to be amended to provide for the extension or reduction of the terms of valuation lists of these rating areas for a longer period than that at present.

Price: Rs. 0-2-0

2. Similarly the amendment of section 10 (2) of the Act has been considered necessary to prescribe a time limit within which revision petitions under this section should be filed.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN

Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Legislative Department

46 LR--1219—29-10-52—SGPP Lahore.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 884

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 6th November 1952

No. 699-Leg.—In supersession of Punjab Government notification No. 687-Leg. dated the 1st May 1952, the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 38 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, in the manner hereafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 40 of Act XX of 1883. 2. For section 40 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (hereafter called the said Act) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

COMMITTEES

The 1st November 1952

No. 10103-52/6003-B&C—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 240 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the Governor of the Punjab proposes to make the following amendment to the Municipal Election Rules, 1952. The draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th of November 1952, in the light of such objections and suggestions which may be received by that date:—

DRAFT AMENDMENT

For clause (a) of rule 6 of the Municipal Election Rules, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) is, unless otherwise directed by a written order by the Provincial Government in the case of any individaul or class of individuals, a citizen of Pakistan or the ruler or subject of a federated state."

G. M. D. JEELANI

Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab
Medical and Local Government, Departments

Price: Rs. 0-2-0

905 CS—1169—3.11.52—SGPP Lahore

2. Similarly the amendment of section 10 (2) of the Act has been considered necessary to prescribe a time limit within which revision petitions under this section should be filed.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN
Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 6th November 1952

No. 699-Leg.—In supersession of Punjab Government notification No. 687-Leg. dated the 1st May 1952, the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 38 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, in the manner hereafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 40 of Act XX of 1883. 2. For section 40 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (hereafter called the said Act) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 854

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1952

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NOTIFICATION

The 3rd November 1952

No. 12—His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers vested in him under clause (a) of subsection (2) of section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (as adapted for Pakistan), has been pleased to summon the Punjab Legislative Assembly to meet at the Assembly Chamber, Charing Cross, Lahore, at 2-30 p. m. on Friday, the 5th December 1952.

H. AHMED SHUJAA

Secretary, Punjab Legislative Assembly

Print: No. 8-2-3

144 PLA—1169—6-11-52—SGPP Lahore

2. Similarly the amendment of section 10 (2) of the Act has been considered necessary to prescribe a time limit within which revision petitions under this section should be filed.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN
Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 884

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 6th November 1952

No. 699-Leg.—In supersession of Punjab Government notification No. 687-Leg. dated the 1st May 1952, the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 38 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 40 of Act XX of 1883. 2. For section 40 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (hereafter called the said Act) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"40. *Accounts of District Boards.* Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of every District Board shall be made up in such form and examined and audited in such manner as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government, and such examination and audit shall be carried out by such persons as the Government may appoint for the purpose generally or in a specified case."

Amendment of section 55 of Act XX of 1883. 3. In clause (m) of subsection (1) of section 55 of the said Act, the word "periodical" shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the case of Municiapl Committees the continuous audit system has been introduced in major municipalities where the auditors continuously audit all accounts. In the case of District Boards the continuous audit system cannot be introduced because of the provisions of sections 40 and 55 (1) (m) of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. The amendment Bill provides for the introduction of the continuous audit system in District Boards.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN
Minister-in-charge

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

Price: Re. 0-2-0

50 LR —1220 —7-11 52 —SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 884

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1952

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1948

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1948, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall have effect from the date on which the duty was imposed under section 3 of the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1948.

Amendment of section 3 of Punjab Act XIII of 1948. 2. In the proviso to section 3 of the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1948—

(*i*) the word 'or' in the beginning of clause (2) shall be deleted; and

(*ii*) the fullstop at the end of clause (3) shall be replaced by a semi-colon followed by the word 'or' and the following new clause added thereafter, namely :—

"(4) in respect of buildings occupied by the foreign diplomatic missions or the diplomatic members of their staff".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Government of Pakistan have decided to exempt, on reciprocal basis, the foreign diplomatic officers in Pakistan from the payment of electricity duty imposed under the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1948.

The Bill proposes to give effect to this decision.

S. MUHAMMAD KHAN LEGHARI
Minister-in-charge

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department.

Price: Re. 0-2-0

55 LR—1221—17.11.52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 21st November 1952

No. 700-Leg.—The Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

further to amend the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, in the manner hereafter appearing with a view to make provision for the improvement and expansion of towns in the Punjab by setting up satellite towns to relieve congestion in the existing towns caused by the influx of refugees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of Section 66 of Act IV of 1922. 2. After sub-section (2) of Section 66 of the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, the following new sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(3) Whenever the Provincial Government acquires land for the purposes of the setting up of a satellite town, whether within or beyond the local limits of a municipal comittee, or other local authority or Trust, or for any other purpose which in the opinion of the Provincial Government is connected with the setting up of the satellite town concerned, the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall as far as possible apply to such acquisition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this sub-section a "satellite town" means a new town to be set up in the vicinity of one already existing."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is a great congestion prevailing in a large number of towns in the Punjab owing to the influx of refugees. This has led to overcrowding and insanitary conditions. The remedy lies in the expansion and improvement of the existing towns. For this purpose Government have created an Urban Development Department which is charged with the task of expansion of the existing towns by the construction of satellite towns. It is proposed to do this under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922 by amending Section 66 of the Act to enable the Urban Development Department to acquire land under that Act.

FAZL-I-ILAHI

Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department

Price: Re. 0-2-0 56 LR—1221 -22 11 52 - SGPPLahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Medical

The 27th November 1952

No. 11638/52/9175-Medl.—In exercise of the powers

shall be not earlier than one week or later than two weeks after the date of notification and for the scrutiny not later than two days after the date for submission.

4. The quorum for the meetings referred to under clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2)
l be one-half, and for
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ber of the Muslim mem-

hairman at the meetings
ule 3, but if he is not
meeting the members
elect one from amongst
act as Chairman and he
purposes of that meeting
he powers and discharge
bject to the power of the
under rule 16, the rulings
the validity of any pre-
l be final and binding on

ided in the Act or these
matters coming before a
the Muslim members, the
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members shall be drawn
Secretary to the Assembly
d in a book to be kept for
by him and confirmed by

HE BOARD

who is major and of sound
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entioned in clauses (b),
of section 15 of the Act,
of the Board. The nomi-
member in form A annexed
onded by another Muslim
by the candidate proposed.
r shall state whether the
nomination is found after
order, he shall include the
of nominated candidates.
the meeting shall be final
nomination papers.
ns of these rules relating
ing of vote, every Muslim
all have as many votes as
r of seats to be filled on
shall not give more than
all not be bound to exercise

ided in this rule shall apply
eral elections held to fill all
seats on the Board.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1952

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 22nd November 1952

No. 701-Leg—The following Ordinance by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab under section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, is hereby published for general information :—

PUNJAB ORDINANCE No. II OF 1952

AN

ORDINANCE

to amend the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Governor of the Punjab is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to amend the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939, in the manner hereafter appearing;

AND WHEREAS the Legislature of the Punjab is not in session;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance, namely :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Punjab Village Panchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XI of 1939.

2. For the proviso to section 4 of the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939, hereinafter referred to as the said Act, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that such area shall not include the whole or part of any cantonment or municipality but may include the whole of a small town under the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, or a notified area under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911."

Addition of section 4-A to Act XI of 1939.

3. After section 4 of the said Act, the following new section shall be added, namely :—

Consequences of the conversion of small towns and notified areas into panchayat areas.

"4-A. (1) When a small town under the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, or a notified area under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, is declared to be a panchayat area, the town committee of such small town or the committee of such notified area shall, on such declaration, be deemed to be a panchayat established under subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act, and such panchayat shall be the successor of such town committee or committee of the notified area, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, when a declaration is made under subsection (1), the persons, who were the members of such town committee or notified area committee, as the case may be, at the time of the declaration shall be deemed to be the panches of such panchayat for the purposes of this Act and shall continue in office until new panches are elected under section 6 and take charge of their office.

(3) All taxes and sums o money due to the town committee or the notified area committee, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be due to the panchayat. All debts and obligations incurred, all contracts entered into with, and all matters and things engaged to be done by, or for, the town committee or the notified area committee, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been incurred, entered into with, or engaged to be done by, or for, the panchayat, in so far as these are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act."

Addition of section 19-A to Act XI of 1939.

4. After section 19 of the said Act, the following new section shall be added, namely :—

Extension of the provisions of the Municipal Act to a panchayat area.

"19-A. The Government may by notification extend to any panchayat area the provisions of any section of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, subject to such limitations and modifications, if any, as the Government may think fit".

I. I. CHUNDRIGAR
Governor of the Punjab

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

59 LR—1221—25-11-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Medical

The 27th November 1952

No. 11638/52/9175-Medl.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act, (VI) of 1952, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rules:—

RULES

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules shall be called the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Rules, 1952.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "the Act" means the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act, 1952.

(b) "Gazette" means the Punjab Government Gazette;

(c) "Member" means a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly for the time being and a "Muslim Member" means one such member who is a Muslim.

(d) "Secretary to the Assembly" means the Secretary to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary;

(e) "Speaker" means the Speaker, if a Muslim, of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and where he is a non-Muslim, it means a Muslim member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly appointed by the Government to perform the duties of Speaker under these rules.

CHAPTER II—MEETINGS OF THE MUSLIM MEMBERS

Summoning of meetings.

3. (1) Whenever a meeting of the Muslim members is to be called under the Act, a notice in writing to that effect shall be given to the Secretary, as laid down in sub-rule (2).

(2) The notice to call a meeting shall be given to the Secretary—

(a) by the Government when it is for electing members of the Board under section 5 or section 17 of the Act;

(b) by the Board when it is for securing approval to the rules framed by the Board under subsection (2) of section 11 of the Act;

(c) by at least half of the total number of the Muslim members when it is for passing a resolution to the effect that any member of the Board is liable to removal under section 15 of the Act; and

(d) by at least two-thirds of the total number of the Muslim members when it is for recommending to the Government to dissolve the Board under subsection (1) of section 23 of the Act.

(3) For the purpose of calling a meeting the Speaker shall, within a week of the receipt of the notice announce the date, time and place thereof, by a notification in the Gazette. Such date shall be not earlier than two weeks or later than four weeks of the receipt of the notice.

(4) In a case covered by clause (a) of sub-rule (2) the notification shall also specify the date, time and place for the submission and that for the scrutiny of nomination papers: Provided that the date for submission of nomination papers shall be not earlier than one week or later than two weeks after the date of notification and for the scrutiny not later than two days after the date for submission.

Quorum.

4. The quorum for the meetings referred to under clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 shall be one-half, and for meeting referred to under clause (d) thereof two-thirds of the total number of the Muslim members.

Chairman of meetings and finality of his rulings.

5. The Speaker shall act as Chairman at the meetings called under rule 3, but if he is not present at a meeting the members present shall elect one from amongst themselves, to act as Chairman and he shall for the purposes of that meeting be deemed to be and possess all the powers and discharge all the duties of the Speaker. Subject to the power of the Government to give any direction under rule 16, the rulings of the Chairman of a meeting as to the validity of any preceedings held at such meeting shall be final and binding on all concerned.

Rule of decision

6. Except as otherwise provided in the Act or these rules, on all matters coming before a meeting of the Muslim members, the decision shall be taken by majority of the members present and voting. In case of equality of votes the Chairman will have a second or casting vote.

Secretary to the Assembly.

7. The Secretary to the Assembly shall carry out all the directions of the Speaker relating to the calling and holding of meetings of the Muslim members and other ancillary members.

Record of proceedings

8. Minutes of the proceedings held at each meeting of the Muslim members shall be drawn up by the Secretary to the Assembly and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by him and confirmed by the Chairman.

CHAPTER III—THE BOARD

Nomination of candidates.

9. The name of any Muslim who is major and of sound mind and is domiciled in the Punjab and not suffering from any disqualification mentioned in clauses (b), (e) and (f) of section 15 of the Act, may be proposed for membership of the Board. The nomination shall be made by a Muslim member in form A annexed to these rules and shall be seconded by another Muslim member, and accepted in writing by the candidate proposed. Each candidate and his proposer shall state whether the candidate is a Shia or not. If the nomination is found after scrutiny by the Chairman to be in order, he shall include the name of the candidate in the list of nominated candidates. The decision of the Chairman of the meeting shall be final with regard to the validity of the nomination papers.

Right of vote

10. Subject to the provisions of these rules relating to the casting of vote, every Muslim member shall have as many votes as the number of seats to be filled on the Board at an election but he shall not give more than one vote to any candidate and shall not be bound to exercise all the votes.

Procedure in general elections.

11. (1) The procedure provided in this rule shall apply to the general elections held to fill all the twelve seats on the Board.

Price: Re. 0-2-0

(2) If the number of nominated candidates is twelve or less, and at least two of them are Shias, all of them shall be deemed to have been elected, and the remaining seats, if any, shall be deemed to have remained vacant.

(3) If the number of nominated candidates is less than twelve and out of them there is only one Shia candidate, all such candidates shall be deemed to have been elected: while one seat reserved for Shias and if the number of seats not reserved for Shias that are so filled up is less than ten then the number of seat or seats by which the number of filled up seats falls short of ten shall be deemed to have remained vacant.

(4) If the number of nominated candidates is twelve or more, but out of them there is only one Shia candidate, the Shia candidate shall be deemed to have been elected while one seat reserved for Shias shall be deemed to have remained vacant, and poll shall be taken to elect members to the ten seats not reserved for Shias.

(5) If the number of nominated candidates is twelve or more but there is no Shia candidate, poll shall be taken to fill up only ten seats and the two seats reserved for Shias shall be deemed to have remained vacant.

(6) If the number of nominated candidates is more than twelve and out of them there are more than two Shia candidates, poll shall be taken to fill up twelve seats.

(7) Whenever a poll is taken under these rules a list of the candidates shall be prepared in a descending order of the number of votes received by each, and the candidates receiving equal number of votes will be placed on the list one after the other.

(8) If in the case of poll taken under sub-rule (4) and (5) the 10th candidate on the list proposed under subrule (7) is followed by one or more candidates receiving the number of votes equal to those of the 10th candidate, the Speaker shall have a casting vote which he may give to any of the candidates receiving the number of votes equal to those of the 10th, but if the 10th candidate is not only followed but also preceded by one or more candidates receiving the number of votes equal to those of the tenth, then the Speaker shall have casting votes numbering one more than the number of candidates so preceding the 10th candidate, which he may give one each to the candidates of his choice from among those who have the same number of votes as the 10th candidate including the 10th candidate.

(9) If the first twelve candidates on the list prepared sub-rule (7) in the case of a poll taken under sub-rule (6) include among them at least two Shias, they shall all be deemed to have been elected, but if in such a case the number of votes received by the twelfth candidate on the list is equal to the number of votes received by one or more candidates following him the Speaker shall have a casting vote which he shall give to any one of the said candidates having equal number of votes. If, however, the twelfth candidate is the second Shia, such casting vote shall be given either to the twelfth candidate or some other Shia candidate, if any, having the same number of votes as the twelfth candidate and if before the twelfth candidate who is a Shia there is another candidate on the list who being the first Shia also has the same number of votes as the twelfth candidate, the Speaker shall have two casting voteswhich he shall give one each to any of the Shia candidates having the number of votes equal to those of the twelfth including the twelfth.

(10) If the first twelve candidates on the list in case of a poll taken under sub-rule (6) do not include at least two Shias then the first ten non-Shia and the first two Shia candidates on the list shall be declared to have been elected. If the second Shia or the tenth non-Shia candidate is followed by one or more candidates having a numbr of votes equal to his, the Speaker shall have a casting vote which he may give either to the said second or the tenth candidate or to any of the said candidates having a number of votes equal to his, and shall declare him to have been elcted; if the said second or tenth candidate on the list is not only followed but also preceded by one or more candidates having a number of votes equal to his, the Speaker shall have casting votes numbering one or more than the number of candidates so preceding, which he may give one each to the candidates of his choice from amongst those who have the same number of votes as the said second or tenth candidate including the said second or the tenth.

Explanation—In this sub-rule reference to a candidate having a number of votes equal to those of the second Shia or the tenth non-Shia candidate means a reference only to a Shia or a non-Shia candidate respectively.

Filling of vacancies on the Board.

12. When the seat of a member of the Board is vacated by his resignation, removal or death or left unfilled in a general election for want of nomination of the requisite number of candidates, it shall be filled by a fresh election, and if the seat for which election is to be held was one of the two reserve Shia seats, only a Shia shall be elected to fill it up. The nomination papers shall be called and polls taken, if necessary, for every such seat separately.

Ballots.

13. The Chairman of the meeting held for election of the members of the Board shall cause a sufficient number of ballot papers prepared in form B with the names of the nominated candidates entered in the appropriate column thereof. The ballot paper shall be supplied to every Muslim member present. Every voter shall put the mark X against each candidate whom he gives his vote in a general election under rule 11 and against the name of one of the candidates in the election to fill a seat under rule 12. He shall then deposit the ballot paper in the closed box provided for the purpose through the slit at the top.

Counting of votes and declaration of results.

14. After the Muslim members or such of them as desired to exercise their right of vote have deposited the ballot papers in the box the Chairman shall open the box in the meeting and count the votes secured by each candidate. He may, while counting the votes, declare invalid any ballot paper on reasonable grounds which he shall reduce into writing. Subject to the Government's power of direction under rule 16, the ruling of the Chiarman as to the validity of a ballot paper shall be final. Before the meeting is adjourned, the Chairman shall declare the names of the elected candidates.

Ballot papers to be locked up.

15. After the names of elected candidates have been declared by him under rule 14, the Chairman shall lock up in a box all the ballot papers polled in a box and keep it in safe custody, and the Government may inspect and scrutinise the said ballot papers before giving any direction under rule 16.

Return and its publication.

16. At the conclusion of the election the Chairman shall immediately forward to the Government a return showing the names of the person elected as members of the Board along with the date of election. The Government shall, after scrutinising the result of the election and after satisfying itself that the election is according to law and no direction to the Speaker as contemplated by this rule is necessary, publish the names of elected candidates in the Gazette. If the Government finds that there has been a mistake in the preparation of the return, or an illegality has been committed in the conduct of election, it shall direct the Speaker to revise the return or, as the case may be, hold a fresh election, and the Speaker shall abide by such direction.

Duly elected candidates.

17. The persons whose names are published in the Gazette under rule 16 shall be deemed to have been elected as members of the Board.

Office of Board.

18. The Government shall specify the place of office of the Board by a notification in the Gazette and may change it from time to time.

General control by Government.

19. (1) The appointment of such members of the staff of the Board as draw an initial salary of more than Rs. 200 per month shall be subject to approval by the Government.

(2) The Government shall have power to revise the salary, allowances or conditions of services of the staff of the Board

and the Board shall give effect to all orders of the Government passed in this behalf.

Rules approved by Assembly members. 20. A copy of the rules approved by the Muslim members under subsection (2) of section II of the Act shall be sent by the Speaker to the Government who shall notify the same in the Gazette.

Delegation and withdrawal of functions. 21. Whenever the Board delegates its functions or withdraws any function so delegated, it shall immediately inform the Government of such delegation or withdrawal and also immediately notify the fact in the Gazette.

Submission of proceedings and Budget to Government. 22. Copies of the proceedings of the Board required to be submitted under section 21 of the Act shall be submitted to the Government within 15 days of the date of the meeting to which these relate and a copy of the annual budget of the Board shall be submitted by it to Government before the end of February preceding the financial year to which it relates. The budget shall be in Form C (1) and (2), appended to these rules.

Submission of accounts to Government. 23. The Board shall submit to the Government annually a full and true statement of accounts in Form D (1) and (2) appended to these rules within 30 days after the 31st day of March of the financial year to which it relates.

CHAPTER IV—REGISTRATION

Form for registration. 24. An application for the registration of a waqf under section 29 of the Act, shall be in Form E appended to these rules, which form shall be printed and sold by the Board for two annas only.

Statement accompanying the application for registration. 25. The statement which is to accompany, under subsection (4) of section 29 of the Act, the application for registration of a waqf, shall be in Form F, appended to these rules.

Form of register of applications. 26. The register of applications to be maintained by the Board under subsection (9) of section 29 of the Act shall be in Form G appended to these rules.

27. The Auqaf Register to be maintained by the Board under subsection (10) of section 29 of the Act read with section 30 thereof, shall be in Form H appended to these rules.

CHAPTER V—ADALAT.

Mode of applications under Sections 34 and 35. 28. An application to the Adalat under subsection (4) of section 34 of the Act for revision of the Board's order, shall be presented during court hours to such officer of the Adalat as it may appoint in this behalf, either by the applicant personally or through a duly appointed attorney, and an application to the Adalat under subsection (2) of section 36 of the Act for the removal of a Mutawalli shall be so presented to the said officer either by the President of the Board personally or through a duly appointed attorney of the Board.

CHAPTER VI—FINANCE.

Court Fee. 29. The Court Fee payable on an application mentioned in rule 28 shall be Rs. 50 and it shall be paid by means of judicial stamps in the manner prescribed by the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Statement of income and expenditure. 30. The statement of estimated income and expenditure to be submitted by the Mutawalli under subsection (3) of section 35 of the Act shall be in Form J (1) and (2) appended to these rules.

A. M. KHAN LEGHARI,

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Medical and Local Government Departments

FORM "A"

NOMINATION PAPER

(*Rule* 9)

1. Name of the candidate proposed for membership.
2. Father's name of the candidate.
3. Full address of the candidate.
4. Whether the candidate is a Shia or a non-Shia.
5. Name and address of the proposer.
6. Name and address of the seconder.
7. Signature of the proposer.
8. Signature of the seconder.

FORM "B"

(RULE 13)

Form of Ballot-Paper

Names of candidates nominated	Mark X against the name of each candidate whom the vote is given.

FORM C (I)

PRESCRIBED UNDER RULE 22 OF THE PUNJAB MUSLIM AUQAF RULES, 1952

STATEMENT OF YEARLY BUDGET OF EXPENDITURE

Head of Account

	New budget proposed by the Board	Revised Estimate proposed by the Board	Actuals of current year for 6 months	Actuals of previous year for last 6 months	Accounts 19 19		Accounts of last year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget current year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts of last year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget current year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Revised Estimate of the current year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget Estimate of next year 1st April 19 31st March 19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Pay of Establishment—												
(i) Pay of Establishment (with details.)												
(ii) Travelling Allowance ..												
(iii) Other Allowances and Honoraria.												
(iv) Dearness Allowances ..												
I—Contingencies—												
(i) Expenditure on development of waqf properties with details												
(ii) Pay of menials												
(iii) Litigation charges ..												
(iv) Cost of audit												
(v) Rent, rates and taxes ..												
I—Other Contingencies ..												
V—Contribution to Punjab Government for services rendered.												

NOTE—The columns in the above forms should be filled as is done in the case of Forms B. M. 2,—*vide* instructions contained in paragraphs 3·2, 4·8, 5·17 (*ii*) (*a*) and Appendix F of the Punjab Budget Manual.

FORM C (2)

PRESCRIBED UNDER RULE 22 OF THE PUNJAB MUSLIM AUQAF RULES, 1952

STATEMENT OF YEARLY BUDGET OF INCOME

Head of Accounts

	Budget Estimate of next year 1st April 19 - 31st March 19	Revised Estimate of the current year 1st April 19 - 31st March 19	Budget of current year 1st April 19 - 31st March 19	Accounts of last year 1st April 19 - 31st March 19	Budget of current year 1st April 19 - 31st March 19	Accounts of last year 1st April 19 - 31st March 19	Accounts 19 -19	Actuals of previous year for last 6 months	Actuals of current year for 6 months	Revised Estimate proposed by the Board	New budget proposed by the Board
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Contribution from Auqaf under section 43 (2).											
(*ii*) Income from waqf properties, if any, with details.											
(*iii*) Fees,—*vide* section 20) ..											
(*iv*) Refund payment of value of judicial stamps (rule 29).											
(*v*) Grant by Government in lieu of fines imposed by Auqaf Act (Section 37 (*i*).											
(*vi*) Income from other sources with details.											

NOTE—The columns in the above forms should be filled as is done in the case of Forms B. M. 2,—*vide* instructions contained in paragraphs 3.2, 4.8, 5.17 (*ii*) (*a*) and Appendix F of the Punjab Budget Manual.

FROM D (1)

PRESCRIBED UNDER RULE 23 OF THE PUNJAB MUSLIM AUQAF RULES, 1952

Statement of Accounts

	Budget Estimate of next year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Revised Estimate of the current year 1st April 9 31st March 19	Budget of current year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts of last year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget of current year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts of last year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts 19 19	Actuals of previous year for last 6 months	Actuals of current year for 6 months	Revised Estimate proposed by the Board	New Budget proposed by the Board
I—Pay of Establishment—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Pay of Estabiishment (with details).											
(*ii*) Travelling Allowance ..											
(*iii*) Other Allowances and Honoraria.											
(*iv*) Dearness Allowances											
II—Contingencies—											
(*i*) Expenditure on development of waq f properties with details.											
(*ii*) Pay of menials ..											
(*iii*) Litigation charges ..											
(*iv*) Cost of audit											
(*v*) Rent, rates and taxes ..											
III—Other Contingencies—											
IV—Contribution to Punjab Government for services rendered.											

NOTE—The columns in the above forms should be filled as is done in the case of Forms B. M. 2.—*vide* instructions contained in paragraphs 3·2, 4·8, 8·17 (*ii*) (*a*) and Appendix F of the Punjab Budget Manual.

FROM D (2)

PRESCRIBED UNDER RULE 23 OF THE PUNJAB MUSLIM AUQAF RULES, 1952

Statement of Accounts

	Budget Estimate of next year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Revised Estimate of the current year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget of current year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts of last year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget of current year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts of last year 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts 19 19	Actuals of previous year for last 6 months	Actuals of current year for 6 months	Revised Estimate proposed by the Board	New budget proposed by the Board
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Contribution from Auqaf under section 43 (2).											
(*ii*) Income from waqf properties, if any, with details.											
(*iii*) Fees,—*vide* section (20) ..											
(*iv*) Refund payment of value of judicial stamps (rule 29).											
(*v*) Grant by Government in lieu of fines imposed by Auqaf Act (Section 37 (*i*).											
(*vi*) Income from other sources with details.											

NOTE—The columns in the above forms should be filled as is done in the case of Forms B. M. 2,—*vide* instructions contained in paragraphs 3·2, 4·8, 8·17 (*ii*) (*a*) and Appendix F of the Punjab Budget Manual.

FORM E

RULE 24

Application for registration of a waqf

To

The President,

Punjab Provincial Auqaf Board, Lahore.

I/We ,s/o , Mutawalli / Non-Mutawalli

hereby pray that the waqf entitled——————————may kindly be registered. A copy of the waqf-deed, dated——————is attached herewith, together with the statement in prescribed Form E/1. I/We——————are able to furnish the following further particulars:—

It is prayed that this waqf may be duly registered under section 29 of the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act (VI) of 1952.

Signature

FORM F

RULE 25

Detailed statement to be annexed to the Application for registration of waqf

1. Title, if any, by which the waqf is known——————
2. The name and other particulars of the waqf——————
3. The name of trustee, Mutawalli and other person connected with the administration of the waqf——————.
4. A description of the waqf properties sufficient for the identification thereof——————
5. The rule of succession to the office of Mutawalli——————.
6. Particulars of the scheme of administration and the scale of expenditure at the time of application for registration——————
7. Particulars of all property relating to the waqf and all title deeds and documents relating thereto——————
8. The name or names along with other particulars of the beneficiary or beneficiaries together with the nature and extent of the benefit which he or they are entitled to receive——————
9. The gross annual income from the waqf properties——————
10. The amount of Government revenue and cesses and all rents and taxes payable in respect of the waqf properties——————
11. The amount set apart for the salary of the trustee, Mutawalli, etc.——————
12. The amount set apart for the salaries and allowances of other individuals——————
13. The amount set apart for purely religious and charitable purposes——————
14. The number of deeds or other documents accompanying the application and their brief headings or description for identifcation thereof, deeds namely——————

    (2)——————
    (3)——————
    (4)——————
    (5)——————

15. State whether the applicant is Mutawalli, waqif, a descendant of waqif, beneficiary or other Muslim——————

Verified that paragraphs Nos.——————are true to my knowledge and paragraphs Nos.——————are true to my belief.

(Sd.)

Signature of applicant.

Station——————

Date——————

AFFIDAVIT

I hereby solemnly affirm that the particulars given in the above application are correct and complete in all material respects.

Attested

(Sd.)——————

(Sd.)——————

Applicant.

FORM "G"

(RULE 26)

Register of Applications.

Date of receipt of applications	Whether presented by the applicant or his attorney, or received by registered post.	Columns 1 to 15 of Form F.	Date of completion of entries in this register	Signature of President of the Board.	REMARKS

FORM "H"

(RULE 27)

Auqaf Register.

Copy of the deed or deeds if any creating the waqf or remark whether created by usage.	Columns 1 to 15 of Form "F"	Date of entry in Register of Applications	Date of registration.	Date or dates of additions or alterations.	Signature of President of the Board.	REMARKS

FORM J (1)

(PRESCRIBED UNDER RULE 30 OF THE PUNJAB MUSLIM AUQAF RULES, 1952)

Statement of estimated income to be submitted by Mutawallis

	Budget Estimate of next year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Revised Estimate of current year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget of current year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts of last year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Remarks explaining variation
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Income from —					
(*i*) Lands					
(*ii*) Houses, shops and other urban properties.					
(*iii*) Factories, business, etc. ..					
(*iv*) Investments					
(*v*) Other sources					

FORM J (2)

[PRESCRIBED UNDER RULE 30 OF THE PUNJAB MUSLIM AUQAF RULES, 1952]

Statement of estimated expenditure to be submitted by Mutawalis

—	Budget Estimate of next year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Revised Estimate of current year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget of current year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts of last year. 1st April 19 31st March 19	Remarks explaining variations
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Honorarium to Mutawallis ..					
II. (*a*) Pay of Establishment with details.					
(*b*) Dearness Allowances and Honoraria.					
(*c*) Travelling Allowance ..					
III. Contingencies —					
(*i*) Expenditure on development of Waqf properties with details.					
(*ii*) Pay of menials					
(*iii*) Litigation expenses ..					
(*iv*) Cost of Audit					
(*v*) Rents, rates, and taxes ..					
(*iv*) Contribution to Punjab Auqaf Board under section 43 (1) of the Punjab Auqaf Act.					
(*v*) Donation for charitable and Auqaf purposes.					

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Boards

The 29th November, 1952

No. 5135-E. O. L. B-52/2754—*Addendum*—In Punjab Government, Local Government Departments, Boards, notification No. 5135-E. O. L. B-52/2168, dated the 10th September, 1952.—

In column No. 3 on page 704, against circle "3-Jalal-Pur Jadid" :—

i. Delete the words "Chhauni Shahpur" and add the words "Chhauni Shahpur outside municipal limits" ; and

ii. After it add the name of revenue estate of "Shahpur City outside municipal limits".

G. M. D. JEELANI

Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab
Medical and Local Government Departments

961 CS—1220—29-11-52—SGPP Lahore

"Provided that such area shall not include the whole or part of any cantonment or municipality but may include the whole of a small town under the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, or a notificed area under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911".

Addition of section 4-A to Act XI of 1939.

3. After section 4 of the said Act, the following new section shall be added, namely :—

Consequences of the conversion of small towns and notified areas into panchayat areas.

"4-A. (1) When a small town under the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, or a notified area under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, is declared to be a panchayat area, the town committee of such small town or the committee of such notified area shall, on such declaration, be deemed to be a panchayat established under subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act, and such panchayat shall be the successor of such town committee or committee of the notified area, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, when a declaration is made under subsection (1), the persons, who were the members of such town committee or notified area committee, as the case may be, at the time of the declaration shall be deemed to be the panches of such panchayat for the purposes of this Act and shall continue in office until new panches are elected under section 6 and take charge of their office.

(3) All taxes and sums of money due to the town committee or the notified area committee, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be due to the panchayat. All debts and obligations incurred, all contracts entered into with, and all matters and things engaged to be done by, or for, the town committee or the notified area committee, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been incurred, entered into with, or engaged to be done by, or for, the panchayat, in so far as these are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act."

Price: Re. 0-3-0

—	Budget Estimate of next year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Revised Estimate of current year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Budget of current year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Accounts of last year, 1st April 19 31st March 19	Remarks explaining variations
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Honorarium to Mutawallis ..					
II. (a) Pay of Establishment with details.					
(b) Dearness Allowances and Honoraria.					
(c) Travelling Allowance ..					
III. Contingencies —					
(i) Expenditure on development of Waqf properties with details.					
(ii) Pay of menials					
(iii) Litigation expenses ..					
(iv) Cost of Audit					
(v) Rents, rates, and taxes ..					
(iv) Contribution to Punjab Auqaf Board under section 43 (1) of the Punjab Auqaf Act.					
(v) Donation for charitable and Auqaf purposes.					

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 28th November 1952

No. 702-Leg—The Punjab Village Panchayat (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939, in the manner hereafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XI of 1939 **2.** For the proviso to section 4 of the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939, hereinafter referred to as the said Act, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that such area shall not include the whole or part of any cantonment or municipality but may include the whole of a small town under the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, or a notificed area under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911".

Addition of section 4-A to Act XI of 1939. **3.** After section 4 of the said Act, the following new section shall be added, namely :—

Consequences of the conversion of small towns and notified areas into panchayat areas.

"4-A. (1) When a small town under the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, or a notified area under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, is declared to be a panchayat area, the town committee of such small town or the committee of such notified area shall, on such declaration, be deemed to be a panchayat established under subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act, and such panchayat shall be the successor of such town committee or committee of the notified area, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, when a declaration is made under subsection (1), the persons, who were the members of such town committee or notified area committee, as the case may be, at the time of the declaration shall be deemed to be the panches of such panchayat for the purposes of this Act and shall continue in office until new panches are elected under section 6 and take charge of their office.

(3) All taxes and sums of money due to the town committee or the notified area committee, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be due to the panchayat. All debts and obligations incurred, all contracts entered into with, and all matters and things engaged to be done by, or for, the town committee or the notified area committee, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been incurred, entered into with, or engaged to be done by, or for, the panchayat, in so far as these are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act."

Price: Re. 0-3-0

Addition of section 19-A to Act XI of 1939

4. After section 19 of the said Act, the following new section shall be added, namely :—

"19-A. The Government may by notification extend to any panchayat area the provisions of any section of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, subject to such limitations and modifications, if any, as the Government may think fit".

Extension of the provisions of the Municipal Act to a panchayat area.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Local Government in the Punjab is being reorganised, and such uneconomic units as town committees and notified area committees are being progressively liquidated. These local bodies are being raised to municipal status, where the areas have developed urban characteristics and sufficient revenues can be raised to finance the municipal administration. These are, however, being converted to panchayats where the areas are still rural or semi-urban in character, and sufficient income cannot be raised to run the civic administration as an independent unit. Where a small town or a notified area is converted into a municipality no difficulty is encountered because the Municipal Act provides that the Municipal Committee will be the successor of the town committee or the notified area committee as the case may be, and the sitting members of the town or notified area committee will be deemed to be the members of the Municipal Committee till fresh elections are held. Where a town committee or a notified area committee is converted into a panchayat, a difficulty is encountered as there is no provision in the Panchayat Act enabling the Panchayat to act as a successor to the town or notified area committee. The object of this Bill is to overcome this difficulty. It is proposed to provide that when a small town or a notified area is converted into a panchayat area, the sitting members of the town or notified area committee will continue to function as a panchayat until the elections are held, and that the panchyat will be a successor to the notified area or town committee as the case may be. In order to make the administration of panchayats more vigorous it is also proposed to make a provision enabling Government to extend any provision of the Municipal Act to any panchayat area in accordance with the local circumstances.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN DASTI,
Minister-in-charge.

A. HAQUE,
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

60 LR- 1,220—29-11-52— SGPP Lah.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1952

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

EXCISE AND TAXATION

The 27th November 1952

No. 3715-E&T—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of subsection (1) and clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act,1935, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rules regulating appointments to, and the conditions of service of the members of the Punjab Excise and Taxation Service:—

PART I—GENERAL

Short title.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Excise and Taxation Service Rules, 1952.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In these rules unless there be something repugnant or contrary to the subject or the context—

(a) "Commission" means the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province Joint Public Service Commission;

(b) "Commissioner" means the Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Punjab;

(c) "Department" means the Excise and Taxation Department, Punjab;

(d) "Direct appointment" means an appointment made otherwise than by promotion from among the members of the Subordinate Service;

(e) "Governor" means the Governor of the Punjab;

(f) "Government" means the Government of the Punjab;

(g) "Recognised University" means any university incorporated by law in British India before the 15th August 1947, or in the Dominion of Pakistan or any other university which may be declared by Government or by the Government of Pakistan to be a recognised university for the purposes of recruitment to Government services;

(h) "Service" means the Punjab Excise and Taxation Service; and

(i) "Subordinate Service" means—

(1) the cadre of Excise Inspectors of the Punjab Excise Subordinate Service;

(2) the cadre of Taxation Inspectors of the Punjab Taxation Subordinate Service;

(3) the cadre of Assistants of Excise and Taxation Branch of Financial Commissioners' Office; and the cadre of Assistants and Head Assistants of Excise and Taxation Commissioners' Office.

PART II—RECRUITMENT

Number and character of posts.

3. The Service shall comprise the posts shown in Appendix 'A' to these rules. Nothing in these rules shall affect the right of Government to increase or reduce the number of posts prescribed in this Appendix, either permanently or temporarily.

Appointment to the Service.

4. All appointments to the Service shall be made by Government in consultation with the Commission as required by rules made from time to time under section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

5. No person shall be appointed to the Service who is not a male unless—

(a) he—

(i) is domiciled in the Punjab; or

(ii) is a Muslim belonging to Punjab (India) or Delhi or Punjab States; or

(iii) is a Muslim from any other part of the Indian Union and has completed 6 months residence in the Punjab; or

(iv) is a motive of the territory in the Punjab declared to be an Excluded Area by an Order of the Governor-General of Pakistan;

Provided that the condition requiring domicile in the Punjab may be waived in the case of a European or Anglo-Pakistani candidate, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the appointing authority that such candidate was born of parents ordinarily resident in Pakistan and not resident there for temporary purposes only.

(b) In the case of person who is not already a member of the Subordinate Service; unless he:—

(i) produces a certificate of character from the principal, academic officer of his university, college or school, last attended, and also from two responsible persons, not being his relatives, who are well acquainted with him in private life, and unconnected with the university, college or school;

(ii) has been declared by the Standing Medical Board at Lahore to be physically fit for the duties which he will have to perform as a member of the Service;

(iii) has attained the age of 21 years and is not more than 25 years of age on the 1st January of the year in which the Commission invites applications for appointment to the Service;

(iv) holds a degree of a recognised University or higher school certificate from Cambridge Syndicate. Preference will be given to a candidate having better qualifications.

Method of recruitment.

6. (1) Members of the Service shall be recruited:

(i) by promotion from the Subordinate Service; or

(ii) by direct recruitment;

7. Appointments to the service shall be made;

(a) In the case of Deputy Commissioners, Excise and Taxation, by selection from among the Excise and Taxation Officers;

(b) In the case of Excise and Taxation Officers, by selection from among the Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers; and

(c) In the case of Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers:

(i) by direct appointment; and

(ii) by selection from among the Subordinate Service; provided that 50 per cent of the posts shall be filled by direct appointment under rule 7 (c) (i);

Provided further that in making selection under rule 7 (c) (ii) Government shall have due regard to the relative strength of the cadres detailed in rule 2 (i) above.

Recruitment by direct appointment.

8. (1) Recruitment by direct appointment as provided in rule 7 (c) (i) above shall be made from among the candidates who have been recommended by the Commission in order of merit as a result of a competitive examination conducted by them

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in accordance with the syllabus shown in Appendix 'B' which is the same as that for the Punjab Civil Service (Executive Branch) Competitive Examination.

Provided that no person shall be eligible for direct appointment unless he has qualified in the competitive examination by securing at least 40 per cent marks in the aggregate and 33 per cent in each paper.

Provided further that when the competitive examination for the Punjab Civil Service (Executvie Branch) is to be held, a separate competitive examination may not be arranged and the selection of Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers may be made from among candidates who have not been taken into the P.C.S.

(2) In any vacancy reserved for the minority communities a candidate who qualifies in the examination and secures the highest position among the members of the minority communities may be selected, even if he may not have attained the position up to which the candidates are to be selected according to merit. The term 'minority communities' includes all communities other than Muslims.

(3) The Commission shall forward to Government a complete statement of the result of the competitive examination in order of merit.

Recruitment by promotion.

9. Recruitment under rule 7 (c) (ii) mentioned above shall be made by Government subject to the approval of the commission and will be on the basis of seniority, efficiency and honesty;

Provided that no person shall be recruited to the Service under the above-mentioned rule unless he:

(i) is below 45 years of age on the 1st January of the year in which the selection takes place;

(ii) has a good record of efficiency and honesty in a continuous service of not less than 5 years in the Suboridinate Service; and

(iii) has been declared by the Standing Medical Board at Lahore to be physically fit for the duties which he will have to perform as a member of the Service.

10. When a vacancy occurs or is about to occur in the Service, Government shall determine the manner in which the vacancy shall be filled.

PART III—CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Training and Departmental Examination.

11. The person selected for appointment to the Service shall, on his appointment to the Service, be required:

(a) to complete six months' training as prescribed from time to time by the Commissioner; and

(b) to pass the departmental examination within two years of the date of his appointment as prescribed by Government from time to time.

Provided that the period referred to in sub-rules (a) and (b) above may be extended by the Government in suitable cases.

Provided furhter that if a selected candidate fails to pass the departmental examination within the prescribed period his name shall be liable to be removed from the Service by the Government.

Provided further that persons appointed by promotion from the Subordinate Service under rule 7 (c) (ii) may be exempted by the Government from undergoing such training if it is satisfied that they have sufficient experience both of Excise and Taxation work.

Probation of members of the Service.

12. (1) Members of the Service, who are appointed against permanent vacancies, shall on appointment to any post specified in Appendix 'A' remain on probation for a period of two years, if recruited by direct appointment, and of one year, if recruited otherwise.

Explanation—Officiating service shall be reckoned as period spent on probation but no member who is officiating in any appointment, shall on the completion of one or two years of the officiating period, as the case may be, be entitled to confirmation unless he is appointed against a permanent vacancy. Service spent on deputation in a corresponding or higher post may be allowed to count towards the period of probation.

(2) If the work or conduct of any member during his period of probation is, in the opinion of the appointing authority, not satisfactory, the appointing authority may dispense with his services, or revert him to his former post if he has been recruited otherwise than by direct appointment.

(3) On the completion of the period of probation of any member, the appointing authority may either confirm such member in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the appointing authority, not been satisfactory, may dispense with his services or revert him to his former post, if he has been recruited otherwise than by direct appointment, or may extend the period of probation.

Provided that the total period of probation, including extensions if any, shall not exceed three years in the case of persons recruited by direct appointment, and two years in the case of persons recruited otherwise;

Provided further that if no order has been made by the day following the termination of either of the afore-mentioned probationary periods, the appointment shall be held till further orders.

Seniority.

13. The seniority *inter se* of members of the service shall be determined by the dates of their confirmation in the Service;

Provided that if two or more members are confirmed on the same date, seniority shall be determined as under:—

(a) a member recruited by promotion from the Subordinate service shall be senior to a member recruited otherwise;

(b) in the case of members:—

(i) who are recruited by promotion from one and the same Subordinate Service seniority shall be determined according to the seniority of such members in that service;

(ii) who are recruited by promotion from different services, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to pay, preference being given to a member drwing a higher rate of pay and if the rate of pay drawn is the same; seniority shall be determined according to length of service, preference being given to a member having longer service; and if the length of service is also the same, the older member shall be senior to the younger.

(iii) who are recruited by direct appointment, seniority shall be determined in accordance with the order of merit recommended by the Commission.

Provided further, that if any member is reverted to his former post or is reduced temporarily and is subsequently re-appointed to the post from which he was reverted or reduced temporarily, his seniority in that post shall be determined by Government.

Pay of members of the service.

14. The scale of pay of members of the Service shall be as given in Appendix 'A' hereunto annexed. Nothing in this rule shall, however, affect the inherent right of Government to increase or reduce the scale of pay, either temporarily or permanently, for future entrants to the Service.

General Rules.

15. In all matters, not expressly provided for in these rules, the members of the Service shall be governed by the Civil Services Rules (Punjab), as amended from time to time, or by such general rules as may have been or may hereafter be prescribed by Government.

Discipline, punishment and appeals.

16. (1) In all matters relating to discipline the members of the Service shall be governed by the rules as laid down in Section II of Chapter XIV of the Civil Services Rules (Punjab), Volume I, Part I, and those relating to 'Punishments' and 'Appeals' by the rules in section III *ibid*, subject to the proviso that the nature of the penalties that may be imposed by the authority

ompetent to impose such penalties and the appellate authority shall be as described in Appendix 'C'.

(2) The authority competent to pass an order under lauses (c) and (e) of Rule 14.14 of section III of the Civil ervices Rules (Punjab), Volume I, Part I, and the appellate uthority shall be as specified in Appendix 'D'.

(3) After an appeal provided in Rule 16(1) has been ejected by any authority other than Government, the embers of the Service may apply for revision to the authority pecified in column 5 of Appendix 'C', if such an application allowed by Rule 14.17 of the Civil Services Rules (Punjab), Volume I, Part I.

ansfers. 17. Members of the Service shall be liable to transfer anywhere within the province under the orders of Government.

iability for vaccination and revaccination. 18. Every member of the Service shall cause himself to be vaccinated and revaccinated, whenever Government so directs by special or general order. This rule shall not however, apply to those members of the Service who were in Government service on the 8th March 1926, except with their oncurrence.

SAIDULLAH KHAN

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Revenue Department

APPENDIX 'A'

[REFERRED TO IN RULES 3, 12, AND 14]

List of posts in and the scale of pay for the Punjab Excise and Taxation Service.

esignation of the post.	Number of posts	Scale of pay.
Deputy Commissioners, Excise & Taxation.	2	*Old.* (i) For P. C. S. Officers (listed posts.) 1,000—50—1,200—75—1,500—100—2,000—50—2,250. (ii) For non P.C. S. Officers 850—40—1,250/50—1,500. *Revised.* 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—25—1,150.
Excise & Taxation Officers.	5	*Old.* 250—25—375/25—700/25—750 *plus* special pay of Rs. 100 per mensem for Personal Assistant to the Excise and Taxation commissioner. *Revised* 300—25—500/30—650—30—800 *plus* Rs. 100 as special pay for P. A. to the Excise & Taxation Commissioner.
Assistant Excise & Taxation Officers.	11	*Old.* 250—15—340/15—400. *Revised*—250—20—450.

Note—During the period of training a candidate recruited by direct appointment shall draw pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem *plus* usual allowances.

APPENDIX 'B'

[REFERRED TO IN RULE 8(1)].

Rules relating to the subjects and standards of the competitive examination of candidates for the post of Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer.

1. (1) The exmination shall include copulsory and optional subjects and every candidate shall take all the compulsory subjects and three of the optional subjects but not more than two from each group.

(ii) A candidate shall specify in his application form the optional subjects he desires to take, but may intimate any change of intention to the Secretary, Punjab & N.-W.F.P., Joint Public Service Commission, not later than the first day of August, preceding the exmination.

2. A candidate shall answer the paper in English unless otherwise directed.

3. The compulsory and optional subjects and maximum marks fixed for each subject shall be as shown in the statement below :—

Compulsory Subjects.

No.	Subjects	Maximum marks
1	English ..	100
2	English Essay ..	50
3	Urdu Essay ..	50
4	General Urdu paper ..	100
5	General knowledge inluding Every Day Science.	100
6	Growth of Democracy in the Indo-Pakistn Sub-Continent with special reference to the formation and Constitutional History of Pakistan ..	100
7	Islamiat ..	100
*8	*Viva Voce* ..	250

*No candidate shall be summoned for *viva voce* test unless he has obtained at least 30 per cent marks in each individual written subject.

Optional Subjects.

No.	Group	Subjects	Maximum marks
1	"A"	English Literature, Period I, 1780—1832.	
2		English Literature, Period II, 1832—1901.	
3		Arabic.	
4		Persian.	
5		French.	
6		Sanskrit.	
7		Hebrew.	
8		Latin.	
9		Greek.	
10		German.	
11		History of Urdu Literature.	
12		Arabic, Literature, Period I	150 marks each
13		Arabic Literature, Period II.	
14		Persian Literature, Period I, up to 1500 A.D.	
15		Persian Literature, Period II, after 1500 A. D.	
16	"B"	Indian History, Period I	
17		Indian History, Period II	
18		English History and European History from 1769 A.D.	
19		Islamic History, Period I ..	
20		Islamic History, Period II	
21	"C"	Pure Mathematic.	
22		Applied Mathematics.	
23		Statistics ..	

No.	Group	Subjects	Maximum marks
24	"D"	Physics.	150 Karams
25		Chemistry.	
26		Applied Chemistry.	
27		Botany.	
28		Zoology.	
29		Agriculture.	
30		Astronomy.	
31.		Human Anatomy	150 marks each.
32.		Physiology	
33.	"E"	Ethics and Psychology	
34.		Logic and Elements of Philosophy	
35.		Economics	
36.		Political Science	
37.		Criminal Law	
38.		Civil Law	
39.		Geography	
40		—(1) European and U. S. A. affairs since 1919.	
		(2) Eastern affairs since 1919	
		(3) Geographical aspects of International Relations.	

41. Commerce including—

(a) Industrial and Commercial organisation.

(b) Industrial and Commercial Law; and

(c) Statistics.

Detailed syllabus for the Competitive Examination of candidates for the post of Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer.

Compulsory Subjects.

1. *English*—This paper is intended to test the candidates command of the English language and may include translation from Urdu into English, precis-writing, usage of idioms, etc.

2. *English Essay*—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects and is intended to test the candidates ability to compose.

3. *Urdu Essay*—This paper is intended to test the candidates command of Urdu language.

4. *General Urdu paper*—This paper is intended to test the ability of the candidates to write Urdu fluently and to translate from English into Urdu. Candidates will be expected to have a grasp of the language and to understand poetry and prose. Knowledge of literature as such will not form part of this paper.

5. *General knowledge including every day Science*—This paper is intended to test the candidate's knowledge of current world affairs and also of broad facts of historical, geographical and economic importance, with special reference to the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. A section will be included to test the candidates knowledge and under-standing of matters of every day observation and experience in their scientific aspects.

Seventy five marks will be allowed for General-knowledge and 25 marks for every day Science.

6. Growth of democracy in the Indo-Pakistan Subsontinent with special reference to the formation and contitutional History of Pakistan—

(i) The Development of the Political consciousness in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent in the second half of the 19th century;

(ii) The History of the Local Self-Government;

(iii) The History of the constitution of Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent up to 1909;

(iv) The Government of India Act, 1909;

(v) The Government of India Act, 1919;

(vi) The working of the Dyarchy;

(vii) The Government of India Act, 1935, Genesis; Principal features; Reactions of the Congress; the Reactions of the Muslim League;

(viii) Cripps Offer, the Cabinet Mission Scheme and the Indian Independence Act, 1947;

(ix) History of the Muslim Political awakening, e.g., the Aligarh Movement and the Muslim League Movement;

(x) The two Nation Theory and the Muslim Renaissance with special reference to the part played by the Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal;

(xi) The work of the Constituent Assembly since the formation of Pakistan.

7. *Islamiat*—(1) The candidates will be expected to have reasonably good knowledge of Quran, Hadith and the Fiqah. They should be able to answer questions on the following subjects :—

(a) Shariat-i-Imam and Arakan-i-Islam.

(b) Holy Prophet's Life.

(c) History of the Khulpha-i-Rashiden.

The study of the following books is recommended—

(i) Spirit of Islam by Amir Ali.

(ii) Sirat-un-Nabi by Shibli Numani.

(iii) Khutabat-i-Madras by Syed Suleman Nadvi.

(iv) The Early Caliphate by Muhammad Ali.

(2) Non-Muslim candidates will have the option to take a paper on the Economics of Pakistan instead of Islamiat. The standard of the paper in Economics of Pakistan will be same as for the B. A. Examination of the Punjab University.

8. *Viva Voce*—The viva voce will be to test the personal qualities of the candidates. This examination will be in matters of general interest and is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence and general outlook. Consideration will also be paid to the bearing and physique of the candidate.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

Group "A"

Language and Literature.

(1) English Literature, Period I, 1780—1832—

Scott, Wordsworth, Lamb, Keats, Shelley, Byron, Jane Austen.

(2) English Literature, period II, 1832—1901.

Carlyle, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Browning, Mathew Arnold, Thomas Hardy.

Note—Special attention should be paid to the authors named and a candidate will be expected to be familiar with some of their works.

A candidate will also be expected to have studied the literary history of this period and to have done some independent reading outside the authors named. In marking the paper importance will be attached to evidence of wide reading and independent judgment.

(3) Arbic, (4) Persian, (5) French, (6) Sanskrit, (7) Hebrew, (8) Latin, (9) Greek, (10) German—

Translation from the language into English and from English into the language. Composition on one or more specified subjects. Questions may be asked on the grammar of the language.

(11) History of Urdu Literature-Candidates will be expected to know the best known works in the language and to possess a knowledge of the History of the literature and such knowledge of general social history as will enable them to understand the literature.

(12) Arabic literature, Period I—

(i) Pre-Islamic Poetry.

(ii) The Holy Quran.

(iii) Tafsir Literature.

(iv) Evolution of Hadith Literature.

(v) Origin and Development of early prose.

(vi) Omayyad Period: Poets and Prose-writers.

(13) Arabic literature, Period II—

(i) Abbasid period—poets, scientists, prose-writers, geographers, historians, juris-consults, etc.

(ii) Arabic literature in Spain: poets, prose-writers, geographers, historians, philosphers, medical-writers, etc.

(14) Persian literature—

1st Period—Up to 1500 A. D.

(15) Persian literature—

2nd Period—After 1500 A. D. including also the literature produced in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent.

The candidates will also be expected to answer questions regarding the cultural back ground of Persian Literature in both the above periods.

GROUP "B"

HISTORY

(16) Indian History, Period I —

India from the first Aryan Settlement to the end of 1526 A. D.

Questions may also be set on the History of Buddhism outside India.

(17) Indian History, Period II—

India from 1527 to 1857.

(18) English History and European History from 1769 A. D.

Questions may be asked on the history of countries outside Europe so far as a knowledge of that history is necessary to the understanding of European history.

(19) Islamic History, Period I—

(i) Pre-Islamic Arabia.

(ii) The Holy Prophet and Orthodox Caliphs.

(iii) The Omayyad Period.

(20) Islamic History, Period II—

(i) Abbasid Period.

(ii) Muslim Rule in Spain.

GROUP "C"

MATHEMATICS

(21) Pure Mathematics—

(i) Trigonometry:—

De Mover's Theorem Hyperbolic and Inverse Hyperbolic functions summation of Trigonometric series.

Standard as for the B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(ii) (a) Analytical Plane Geometry, Rectangular and Polar Co-ordinates, the Straight Line, Parallel Lines, Points at Infinity. Line at infinity, Pair of Straight Lines, simple cases of Harmonic ranges and Pencils. The circle, including coaxal circles. The ellipse, the Hyperbola and the Rectangular Hyperbola, the Parabola, Transformation of Co-ordinates, Polar equation of Conis, Tracing of conics given by the Central Equation of the second degree.

(ii) (b) Analytical Solid Geometry, the straight line, the plane, the sphere, equations of cylinder and one of second Degree and of their tangent-plane. Standard same as in B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(iii) Algebra:—

(a) Theory of Equations cubic and quartic Equations.

(b) Determinents of third and fourth order, their development and properties. Standard same as in B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(iv) Calculus—

(a) Differential Calculus:—

Functions, Limits, Continuity, Definition of Differential co-efficient, Differentiation of a function of one variable Rolls's Theorem, Mean Value Theorem, Successive Differentiation, Taylar's and Maclaurin's Theorems with Largranges form of remainder, Partial Differentiation. Approximation and small errors. Maxima and Minima, Double points Curvature Curve Tracing.

(b) Integral Calculus:—

Different Methods of Integration, Reduction Formulae, integration as the limit of a sum, Definite Integrals, Rectification, Quadrature, Volumes and Surfaces of Solids of Revolution.

(c) Differential Equations of the types:—

(i) $\frac{Dy}{dx} + PY = Q$ where P and Q are functions of X.

(ii) $a \frac{dy}{Dx^2} + \frac{dbg}{dx} + CY = F\ (x)$.

Where f (x) is of the form NX, Sin MX or Cos MX.

Standard as in B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(22) Applied Mathematics—

(i) Statics:—

Parallelogram and Triangle of Farees Moments, Couples Conditions of equilibrium of a Particle and of a Rigid body acted on by Coplanar forces. Centre of gravity by Calculus method friction. Standard as in B. A. Examination of Panjab University.

(ii) Dynamics:—

Velocity, Acceleration, Relative Velcoity, Uniformly accelerated rectilinear motion, Motion on an inclined Plane, Simple Harmonic motion, Projectiles Motion in a Circle, Conical Pendulum, Simple Pendulum work, Energy, Impulse. Standard same as in B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(iii) Hydrostatics:—

Resultant Thrust on any Plane Area immersed in a Homogeneous liquid at rest centre of Pressure, Archimedes Principle. Standard as in B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(23) Statistics:—

(1) Frequency distribution, average percentiles and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods treatment of qualitative date, e. g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical Methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and income, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc., method of dealing with population and vital statistic, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern Mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between average s of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables.

GROUP "D"

SCIENCE

(24) *Physics*—Mechanics and Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, Magnetism and Electricity as for the B. Sc. Degree of the Panjab University.

(25) *Chemistry*—Chemistry paper will include all the three sections (A. Inorganic, B. Physcical and C. Organic Chemistry) each carrying equal marks. The syllabus will be the same as for B. Sc. (Pass) Course.

(26) *Applied Chemistry*—Chemical Plant, Chemical Engineering, Ceramics, Oils, sugar, Leather, Soap and Toilet Products. Paper and Cellulose derivative Food Preservation and Milk Products, Resin and Turpentine, Paints and Varnishes Coal Carbonisation and Road Tars, Fermentation industries, Water purification, Waste disposal Starch and allied products, Heavy chemicals Fertilisers, Matches.

(27) *Botany*—As for the B. Sc. Examination of the Panjab University.

(28) *Zoology*—As for the B. Sc. Examination of the Panjab University.

(29) *Agriculture*—As for the B.Sc. Agriculture Examination of the Panjab University.

(30) Asronomy.

(31) Human Anatomy.

(32) Physiology.

As for the B. Sc. Examination of the Panjab University.

GROUP "E"

MISCELLANEOUS

(33) Ethics and Psychology—

As for the B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(34) Logic and Elements of Philosophy—

Logic will cover all the topics usually discussed in Deductive and Inductive Logic, including the Categories and the Predicables the Reduction of syllogisms, different kinds of syllogisms, Methods of Inductions and Quantitative Determination. Questions may be set not only on points of doctrine but also on the logical analysis of arguments. Elements of philosophy will include topics prescribed for the same papers in B. A. (Hons). In Philosophy Examination of the Panjab University.

(35) Economics—

As for the B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(36) Political Science—

As for the B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

(37) Criminal Law—

The Pakistan Penal Code. The Evidence Act. The Criminal Procedure Code.

(38) Civil Law—

The Evidence Act. The Civil Procedure Code. The Limitation Act. Customary Law of the Punjab.

Note—For papers in subjects (37) and (38) bare copies of the relevant Act will be provided.

(39) Geography—

General and Political Geography of the world. A special knowledge of the Geography of Pakistan, India and adjoining countries will be expected. Contours and Elementary Principles of land surveying, QUESTIONS ON PHYSICAL AND Economic geography may be set.

(40) (1) European and U. S. A. affairs since 1919, with special reference to the following topics :—

(a) the Versailles Settlements.

(b) The League of Nations and the U. N. O.

(c) Soviet Foreign Policy.

(d) The Second World War.

(e) Foreign Policy of U. S. A.

(f) Fascism and National Socialism.

(g) The Current International situation.

(2) Eastern affairs since 1919, with special reference to the following topics :—

(a) The expansion of Japan.

(b) The Chinese Civil War.

(c) The Freedom Movements in South East Asia.

(d) The Palestine Problem and the Arab States.

(e) The Egptian Nationalism.

(f) Turkey and her Foreign Policy.

(g) International Rivalries in Iran and Afghanistan.

(3) Geographical aspects of International Relations.

(41) Commerce including—

(a) Industrial and Commercial Organisation;

(b) Industrial and Commercial Law; and

(c) Statistics.

APPENDIX 'C'

[Reffered to in Rule 16 (1)]

Serial No.	Nature of penalty	Authority empowered to impose penalty	Appellate authority	Authority empowered to entertain revision application
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Censure	Government	.. No appeal.*	
(ii)	Withholding of increments or promotion, including stoppage at an efficiency bar.	Government	.. No appeal.	
(iii)	Reduction to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale.	Government	.. No appeal.	
(iv)	Recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government by negligence or breach of orders.	Government	.. No appeal.	
(v)	Suspension	Government	.. No appeal.	
(vi)	Removal from the Civil Service of the State, which does not disqualify from future employment.	Government	.. No appeal.	
(vii)	Dismissal from the Civil Service of the State, which ordinarily disqualifies from future employment.	Government	.. No appeal.	

*No decision has yet been arrived at regarding appellate authority in the case of persons entitled to the right of appeal under section 241 (3) (*b*) of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.

APPENDIX 'D'

[Referred to in Rule 16 (2)]

Nature of orders	Authority empowered to pass orders	Appellate authority
1	2	3
(i) Reducing the maximum pension admissible under the rules governing pensions.	Government ..	.. No appeal.
(ii) Terminating his appointment otherwise than upon his reaching the age fixed for superannuation.	Government ..	.. No appeal.

SAID ULLAH KHAN
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department.

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LAHORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 29th November 1952

No. 703-Leg.—The Punjab Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916.

Preamble WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916 in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 5. 2. The following shall be substituted for subsection (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) :—

"5. (1) A Medical Council shall be established for the Punjab, and shall consist of twelve members, including a President and a Vice-President, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say—

(*a*) President nominated by the Punjab Government.

(*b*) four members nominated by the Punjab Government.

(*c*) two members nominated by the N.-W.F.P. Government.

(*d*) three members elected by the registered practitioners, who are registered under the British Medical Acts, or are graduated or licentiates in medicine of the University of the Punjab.

(*e*) one member elected by the registered practitioners who hold a diploma from a Provincial Government declaring them to be qualified to perform the duties of Assistant Medical Officers or Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

(*f*) one member elected by all other registered practitioners."

Amendment of section 6 3. The proviso to section 6 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 12. 4. In section 12 of the said Act the word "five" shall be substituted for the word "seven".

Amendment of section 13. 5. In clause (*b*) of section 13 of the said Act the word "Pakistan" shall be substituted for the word "India" in the first proviso.

Amendment of section 16. 6. The following shall be substituted for subsection (2) of section 16 of the said Act :—

"(2) If a registered practitioner has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Council implies a defect of character or if, after an inquiry at which opportunity was given to him to be heard in person or by pleader, he has been held

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by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, the Council may impose on such registered practitioner a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, or direct the removal of his name from the register altogether or for a specified period. The Council may also direct that any name so removed may be restored."

Amendment of section 24. 7. Clause (*ii*) of subsection (1) of section 24 of the said Act shall be deleted.

Amendment of schedule. 8. The following shall be substituted for the schedule to the said Act :—

THE SCHEDULE

(*Vide* SECTION 13 OF THE ACT)

1. Recognised medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in Pakistan which are included in the First Schedule of the Pakistan Medical Council Act (*See* Appendix A).

2. Recognised medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside Pakistan which are included in the Second Schedule of the Pakistan Medical Act (*See* Appendix B).

3. A diploma or certificate granted by a Provincial Government in Pakistan or the following bodies to any person trained in a medical college or school declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery or to perform the duties of an Assistant Medical Officer.

(1) Punjab State Medical Faculty.

(2) State Medical Faculty (East Bengal).

4. The certificates, diplomas or licences granted before the coming into existence of Pakistan by the following examining bodies to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery:—

(1) The Punjab (India) State Medical Faculty.

(2) The State Medical Faculty of Bengal (West).

(3) The Board of Examiners, Madras Medical College, Madras.

(4) The United Provinces State Board of Medical Examinations or State Medical Faculty.

(5) The Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board.

(6) The Assam Medical Examination Board.

(7) The Central Provinces Medical Examination Board.

(8) King Edward Hospital Medical School, Indore.

(9) The Berar State Board of Medical Examination.

(10) The Burma Medical Examination Board, Rangoon.

5. The degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery and diploma or degree (whatever it is) of Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery of Osmania University.

APPENDIX "A"

Recognised medical qualifications granted by Medical institutions in Pakistan

Medical institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration
Punjab University ..	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery ..	L.M.S. (Pun.)
	Bachelor of Medicine ..	M.B. (Pun.)
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. (Pun.)
	Doctor of Medicine ..	M.D. (Pun.)
	Master of Surgery ..	M.S. (Pun.)
Punjab State Medical Faculty	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery ..	L.M.S. (P.S.M.F.), F.Sc. (Medical Group).

APPENDIX "B"

Recognised medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside Pakistan

Country	Qualifications
United Kingdom ..	.. Registerable Qualifications admitting primarily to the Medical Register granted by licensing bodies in the United Kingdom, as shown in Table (F) set out in the Medical Register printed and published from time to time under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom in pursuance of the Medical Acts, 1858 and 1886.

REGISTERABLE QUALIFICATIONS

Other Countries	Title	Nature of qualifications as stated on diploma	Abbreviations
Australia			
New South Wales— University of Sydney (*d*) ..	M.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.S.	Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Sydney.
South Australia— University of Adelaide (*a*) (*d*)	M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S.	Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Adelaide.
Victoria— University of Melbourne (*b*)	M.B., M.D., B.S., M.S.	Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Melbourne.
Burma— University of Rangoon ..	M.B., B.S.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Rangoon.
Canada			
Alberta— College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta (*b*).	Member	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	C. P. and S. Alta.
University of Alberta (*b*) ..	M. D.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Alberta.
Manitoba— College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Manitoba (*b*).	Member	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	C. P. and S. Man.
University of Manitoba (*b*)	M.D., M.D., C.M.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Man.
North-West Territories— College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of North-West Territories (*b*). (When held in conjunction with Licence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Saskatchewan or the Province of Alberta).	Member	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	C. P. & S. N. W. Terr.
Nova Scotia— Nova Scotia Provincial Medical Board (*a*) (*d*).	L. M. S.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	N. Scotia P. M. Bd.
Dalhousie University (*a*) (*b*)	M.D., C.M.	.. Medicine and Surgery..	Dalhousie U.
Prince Edward Island— Prince Edward Island Medical Council (*b*).	L. M. S.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	M. Co. P. E. I.

REGISTERABLE QUALIFICATIONS

Other Countries	Title	Nature of qualifications as stated on diploma	Abbreviations
Ceylon— Ceylon Medical College (*a*) (*d*).	L.M.S.	.. Medicine and Surgery	.. Ceylon M. Coll.
Hong Kong— University of Hong Kong .. (*a*) (*d*).	M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S.	.. Medicine and Surgery .. .. Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Hong Kong.
India— University of Allahabad ..	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery		.. M.B., B.S., All.
University of Bombay ..	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery		.. L. M. S., Bom.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery		.. M.B., B.S., Bom,
	Doctor of Medicine		.. M. D. Bombay.
	Master of Surgery		.. M. S. Bom.
University of Calcutta ..	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery ..		.. L. M. S., Cal.
	Bachelor of Medicine		.. M.B., Cal.
	Doctor of Medicine		.. M. D., Cal.
	Master of Surgery		.. M.S., Cal.
	Master of Obstetrics		.. M. O., Cal.
University of Lucknow ..	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery		.. M.B., B.S., Lucknow.
	Doctor of Medicine		.. M. D., Lucknow.
	Master of Surgery		.. M. S. Lucknow.
University of Madras ..	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery		.. L.M.S., Mad.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery		.. M.B., C.M., Mad.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery		.. M.B., B.S., Mad.
	Doctor of Medicine		.. M.D., Mad.
	Master of Surgery		.. M.S., Mad.
Patna University ..	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery		.. M.B., B.S., Patna.
	Doctor of Medicine		.. M.D., Patna.
	Master of Surgery		.. M.S., Patna.
Andhra University ..	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery		.. M.B., B.S., Andhra.
	Doctor of Medicine		.. M.D., Andhra.
	Master of Surgery		.. M.S., Andhra.
	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery		.. L.M.S., Andhra.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.	Membership of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.		M.C. P.S. (Bombay) (This will be a recognised medical qualification. Only granted after the 30th of April 1944).
Itlay All Royal Italian Universities (*c*).	M.D.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	..
Japan All Imperial Universities (*c*) (*f*).	M.B. (Igakushi) M.D.(Igaku Hakushi).	Medicine and Surgery ..	..
Any Government or Prefectural special colleges designated by a Minister of Education of Japan.	M.B. (Igakushi) ..	Medicine and Surgry ..	..
Malta Royal University of Malta..	M.D.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Malta.
Newfoundland Newfoundland Medical Board (*b*).	L.M.S.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	Nffd. M.Bd.
Newzealand University of Newzealand	M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., M.D.	Medicine and Surgery ..	U. N. Zealand.

REGISTERABLE QUALIFICATIONS

Other Countries	Title	Nature of qualifications as stated on diploma.	Abbreviations.
Union of South Africa			
University of South Africa (*b*).	M.B., Ch.B.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	U. S. Africa.
University of Cape Town (*a*) (*d*).	M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M.	Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Cape Town.
University of the Witwaters rand, Johannesburgh (*a*) (*d*).	M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M.	Medicine and Surgery ..	U. Witwatersrand.
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.			
The King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore (*a*) (*d*).	L.M.S.	.. Medicine and Surgery ..	Singapore Med. Coll.

(*a*) The qualification must be included in Table (I) of the British Medical Register as published from time to time by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

(*b*) When granted on or before the 31st October 1937.

(*c*) The qualification must be included in Table (J) of the British Medical Register as published from time to time by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

(*d*) When granted on or before the 31st March 1942.

(*e*) When granted on or before the 10th October 1940.

(*f*) When granted on or before the 8th December 1941.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916, was designed to serve the purposes of Punjab as existing before Partition. Under this Act, there was a Medical Council consisting of nine nominated members and seven elected members on which representation was given not only to the North-West Frontier Province and all the thirty three districts of undivided Punjab, but also to Delhi Province. In view of the constitutional changes due to Partition, the reconstitution of a new Medical Council has become necessary. The Punjab Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, 1952 is consequently being promulgated by Government.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN DASTI

Minister-in-Charge.

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

61 LR—1220—2-12-52 SGPP Lahore

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LAHORE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 2nd December 1952

No. 704-Leg.—The Punjab Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

further to amend the Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1936.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1936, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. **1.** (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 2 of Punjab Act IV of 1936. **2.** After clause (*e*) of section 2 of the Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1936, hereinafter referred to as the said Act, the following clause shall be added, namely,—

"(*f*) 'Collector' means the Collector of a district or any officer specially empowered by the Provincial Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act".

Amendment of section 3 of Punjab Act IV of 1936. **3.** In section 3 of the said Act,—

(*i*) in the proviso to subsection (2) for the words "a Rehabilitation Authority within the meaning of the said Ordinance or any other authority entrusted under any law with the functions similar to those of the said Rehabilitation Authority" the words "the Custodian of Evacuee Property or an officer authorised by him in this behalf" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after subsection (2) the following subsection shall be inserted, namely,—

"(2A) The Provincial Government may move the Consolidation Officer for the consolidation of holdings in any specified area, and such motion shall be deemed to be an application on behalf of all the land owners of that area for the consolidation of their holdings, and the proceedings held in consequence of such motion shall have effect accordingly."; and

(*iii*) in subsection (3) after the word, figure and brackets "sub-section (2)" the word, figure, letter and brackets "or (2A)" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 4 of Punjab Act IV of 1936. **4.** In subsection (3) of section 4 of the said Act after the word and figure "section 3" the words, figure, letter and brackets "or a motion by the Provincial Government as provided in subsection (2A) of that section" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 5 of Punjab Act IV of 1936. **5.** In section 5 of the said Act,—

(*i*) after the word "Collector" where it occurs for the first time the words, figures and brackets "under subsection (1) of section 4" shall be inserted; and

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(*ii*) before the word "recommendation" when it occurs for the second time the word "such" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 19 *of Punjab Act IV of* 1936.

6. In section 19 of the said Act after the word and figure "section 3" the words "and duly admitted" shall be added.

Addition of section 21 *to Punjab Act IV of* 1936.

7. The following shall be added as section 21 to the said Act, namely,—

Killabandi to be the basis.

"21. Consolidation of holdings shall be carried out on the basis of 'killabandi' where the physical features of the tract under operation permit such a course".

Amendment of section 26 *of Punjab Act IV of* 1936.

8. In subsection (2) of section 26 of the said Act,—

(*i*) the word "and" shall be omitted from the end of clause (*g*);

(*ii*) the colon at the end of clause (*h*) before the proviso shall be replaced by a semi-colon, and the word "and" added thereafter; and

(*iii*) the following shall be added as clause (*i*), namely,—

"(*i*) for appointing an officer or officers to supervise the consolidation operations and to superintend and control the consolidation staff".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Rapid fragmentation of agricultural holdings is going on on account of inheritance and conferment of proprietary rights on occupancy tenants under the new Agrarian laws. It is desirable that side by side with disintegration, consolidation operations should be vigorously pushed up to maintain rural economy. The present amendments aim at compulsory consolidation of holdings where the owners are reluctant to carry out these operations voluntarily. To avoid boundary disputes between the parties, 'killabandi' operations are also very essential. The present Consolidation Act is, therefore, amended here and there to make provisions for these measures.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN,
Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department.

62 LR—1200—3-12-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

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LAHORE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 2nd December 1952

No. 705-Leg.—The Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

to restrict the increase of rent of certain premises situated within the limits of urban areas and the eviction of tenants therefrom.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the increase of rent of certain premises situated within the limits of urban areas and the eviction of tenants therefrom in the manner hereafter; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1952.

(*2*) It extends to all urban areas in the Punjab, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the regulation of house accommodation in any Cantonment area.

(*3*) It shall be deemed to have come into force immediately on the expiry of Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, and shall remain in force for a period of two years.

Definitions. **2.** In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "building" means any building or part of a building let for any purpose, whether being actually used for that purpose or not, including any land, godowns, outhouses or furniture let therewith but does not include a room in a hotel, hostel or boarding house;

(*b*) "Controller" means any person who is appointed by the Provincial Government to perform the functions of a Controller under this Act;

(*c*) "landlord" means any person for the time being entitled to receive rent in respect of any building or rented land whether on his own account or on behalf or for the benefit of any other person, or as a trustee, guardian, receiver, executor or administrator for any other person, and includes a tenant who sublets any building or rented land in the manner hereinafter authorised and every person from time to time deriving title under a landlord;

(*d*) "non-residential building" means a building being used solely for the purpose of business or trade;

(*e*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*f*) "rented land" means any land let separately for the purpose of being used principally for business or trade;

(*g*) "residential building" means any building which is not a non-residential building;

(*h*) "scheduled building" means a residential building which is being used by a person engaged in one or more of the professions specified in the Schedule to this Act, partly for his business and partly for his residence;

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(*i*) "tenant" means any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for a building or rented land and includes a tenant continuing in possession after the termination of the tenancy in his favour, but does not include a person placed in occupation of a building or rented land by its tenant, unless with the consent in writing of the landlord, or a person to whom the collection of rent or fees in a public market, cart-stand or slaughter-house or of rents for shops has been farmed out or leased by a municipal, of town or notified area committee, or by the Corporation of Lahore; and

(*j*) "urban area" means any area administered by a municipal corporation, a municipal committee, a cantonment board, a town committee, or a notified area committee.

Exemptions.

3. The Provincial Government may direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act, shall not apply to any particular building or rented land or any class of buildings or rented lands.

Determination of fair rent.

4. (*1*) The Controller shall on application by the tenant or landlord of a building or rented land fix the fair rent for such building or rented land after holding such inquiry as the Controller thinks fit.

(2) In fixing the fair rent under this section,the Controller shall take into consideration—

(*a*) the prevailing rates of rent in the locality for the same or similar accommodation in similar circumstances during the twelve months prior to—

(*i*) the 1st of January 1939, in the case of a building in existence before the 1st of January 1939;

(*ii*) the date on which the building is first let in the case of a building constructed after the 1st of January 1939:

and

(*b*) the rental value of such building or rented land if entered in property tax assessment register of the municipal town or notified area committee, cantonment board or the Corporation of Lahore, as the case may be, relating to the period mentioned in clause (*a*).

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle the Controller to fix the fair rent of a building or rented land at an amount less than the rent payable for such building or rented land under a subsisting lease entered into before the 1st day of January 1939.

Increase in fair rent in what case admissible.

5. When the fair rent of a building or rented land has been fixed under section 4, no further increase in such fair rent shall be permissible except in cases where some addition, improvement or alteration has been carried out at the landlord's expense and if the building or rented land is then in the occupation of a tenant, at his request :

Provided that the fair rent as increased under this section shall not exceed the fair rent payable under this Act for a similar building or rented land in the same locality with such addition, improvement or alteration and it shall not be chargeable until such addition, improvement or alteration has been completed:

Provided further that any dispute between the landlord and tenant in regard to any increase claimed under this section shall be decided by the Controller:

Provided further that nothing in this section shall apply to any periodical increment of rent accruing under any subsisting agreement entered into before the first day of January 1939.

Landlord not to claim any thing in excess of fair rent.

6. (1) Save as provided in section 5, when the Controller has fixed the fair rent of a building or rented land under section 4—

(*a*) the landlord shall not claim or receive any premium or other like sum in addition to fair rent or any rent in excess of such fair rent but the landlord may stipulate for and receive in advance an amount not exceeding one month's rent;

(*b*) any agreement for the payment of any sum in addition to rent or of rent in excess of such fair rent shall be ***null*** and ***void***.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to the recovery of any rent which became due before the 1st day of January 1939.

Fine or premium not to be charged for grant, renewal or continuance of tenancy

7. (1) No landlord shall in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any building or rented land require the payment of any fine, premium or any other like sum in addition to the rent.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to any payment under any subsisting agreement entered into before the 1st day of January 1939.

Rent which should not have been paid may be recovered.

8. (1) Where any sum has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, been paid which sum is by reason of the provisions of this Act irrecoverable, such sum shall at any time within a period of six months after the date of the payment, or in the case of a payment made before the commencement of this Act, within six months after the commencement thereof be recoverable by the tenant by whom it was paid or his legal representative from the landlord who received the payment or his legal representative, and may without prejudice to any other method of recovery be deducted by such tenant from any rent payable within such six months by him to such landlord.

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(2) In this section the expression "legal representative" has the same meaning as in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and includes also, in the case of joint family property, the joint family of which the deceased person was a member.

Increase of rent on account of payment of rates, etc. of local authority, but rent not to be increased on account of payment of other taxes, etc.

9. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, a landlord shall be entitled to increase the rent of a building or rented land if after the commencement of this Act a fresh rate, cess or tax is levied in respect of the building or rented land by any local authority, or if there is an increase in the amount of such a rate, cess or tax being levied at the commencement of the Act:

Provided that the increase in rent shall not exceed the amount of any such rate, cess or tax or the amount of the increase in such rate, cess or tax, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or any contract, no landlord shall recover from his tenant the amount of any tax or any portion thereof in respect of any building or rented land occupied by such tenant by any increase in the amount of the rent payable or otherwise, save as provided in subsection (1).

Landlord not to interfere with amenities enjoyed by the tenant

10. (1) No landlord shall, without just or sufficient cause, cut off or withhold any of the amenities enjoyed by the tenant.

(2) A tenant in occupation of a building or rented land may, if the landlord has contravened the provisions of this section, make an application to the Controller complaining of such contravention.

(3) If the Controller on enquiry finds that the tenant has been in enjoyment of the amenities and that they were cut off or withheld by the landlord without just or sufficient cause, he shall make an order directing the landlord to restore such amenities.

Conversion of a residential building into a non-residential building.

11. No person shall convert a residential building into a non-residential building except with the permission in writing of the Controller.

Failure by landlord to make necessary repairs.

12. If a landlord fails to make the necessary repairs to a building other than structural alterations, it shall be competent for the Controller to direct on application by the tenant, and after such inquiry as the Controller may think necessary, that such repairs may be made by the tenant, and that the cost thereof may be deducted from the rent which is payable by him.

Eviction of tenants.

13. (*1*) A tenant in possession of a building or rented land shall not be evicted therefrom in execution of a decree passed before or after the commencement of this Act or otherwise and whether before or after the termination of the tenancy, except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) A landlord who seeks to evict his tenant shall apply to the Controller for a direction in that behalf. If the Controller, after giving the tenant a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the application is satisfied—

(i) that the tenant has not paid or tendered the rent due by him in respect of the building or rented land within fifteen days after the expiry of the time fixed in the agreement of tenancy with his landlord or in the absence of any such agreement, by the last day of the month next following that for which the rent is payable, or

(ii) that the tenant has after the commencement of this Act without the written consent of the landlord—

(a) transferred his right under the lease or sublet the entire building or rented land or any portion thereof, or

(b) used the building or rented land for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or

(iii) that the tenant has committed such acts as are likely to impair materially the value or utility of the building or rented land, or

(iv) that the tenant has been guilty of such acts and conduct as are a nuisance to the occupiers of buildings in the neighbourhood, or

(v) that where the building is situated in a place other than a hill station, the tenant has ceased to occupy the building for a continuous period of four months without reasonable cause,

the Controller may make an order directing the tenant to put the landlord in possession of the building or rented land and if the Controller is not so satisfied he shall make an order rejecting the application :

Provided that the Controller may give the tenant a reasonable time for putting the landlord in possession of the building or rented land and may extend such time so as not to exceed three months in the aggregate.

(3) (a) A landlord may apply to the Controller for an order directing the tenant to put the landlord in possession—

(i) in the case of a residential or a scheduled building if—

(a) he requires it for his own occupation;

(b) he is not occupying another residential or a scheduled building, as the case may be, suitable for his needs at the time, in the urban area concerned; and

(c) he has not vacated such a building without sufficient cause after the commencement of this Act, in the said urban area;

(ii) in the case of a non-residential building or rented land if—

(a) he requires it for his own use;

(b) he is not occupying in the urban area concerned for the purpose of his business any other such building or rented land, as the case may, be suitable for his needs at the time; and

(c) he has not vacated such a building or rented land without sufficient cause after the commencement of this Act, in the urban area concerned :

Provided that where the tenancy is for a specified period agreed upon between the landlord and the tenant, the landlord shall not be entitled to apply under this subsection before the expiry of such period :

Provided further that where the landlord has obtained possession of a residential, a schedule or non-residential building or rented land under the provisions of sub-paragraph (i) or sub-paragraph (ii) he shall not be entitled to apply again under the said sub-paragraphs for the possession of any other building of the same class or rented land unless such residential scheduled or non-residential building or land is no longer suitable for his needs at the time.

(b) The Controller shall, if he is satisfied that the claim of the landlord is *bona fide*, make an order directing the tenant to put the landlord in

possession of the building or rented land on such date as may be specified by the Controller and if the Controller is not so satisfied, he shall make an order rejecting the application :

Provided that the Controller may give the tenant a reasonable time for putting the landlord in possession of the building or rented land and may extend such time so as not to exceed three months in the aggregate.

(*4*) Where a landlord who has obtained possession of a building or rented land in pursuance of an order under sub-paragraph (*i*) or sub-paragraph (*ii*) of paragraph (*a*) of subsection(3) does not himself occupy it within one month of the date of obtaining possession, the tenant who has been evicted may apply to the Controller for an order directing that he shall be restored to possession of such building or rented land and the Controller shall make an order accordingly.

(*5*) Where the Controller is satisfied that any application made by a landlord for the eviction of a tenant is frivolous or vexatious, the Controller may direct that compensation not exceeding one hundred rupees be paid by such landlord to the tenant.

Decisions which have become final not to be reopened

14. The Controller shall summarily reject any application under subsection (2) or under subsection (3) of section 13 which raises substantially the same issues as have been finally decided in a former proceeding under this Act.

Appeal and Revision

15. (*1*) (*a*) The Provincial Government may by a general or special order by notification confer on such officers and authorities as they think fit, the powers of appellate authorities for the purposes of this Act, in such area or in such classes of cases as may be specified in the order.

(*b*) Any party aggrieved by an order passed by the Controller may, within fifteen days from the date of such order or such longer period as the appellate authority may allow for reasons to be recorded, prefer an appeal in writing to the appellate authority having jurisdiction.

(*2*) On such appeal being preferred, the appellate authority may order stay of further proceedings in the matter pending decision on the appeal.

(*3*) The appellate authority shall decide the appeal after sending for the records of the case from the Controller and after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and, if necessary, after making such further inquiry as it thinks fit either personally or through the Controller.

(*4*) Any party aggrieved by an order passed on appeal by the appellate authority appointed by Government under clause (*a*) of subsection (1), and if an appellate authority has not been appointed in respect of any area or classes of cases, any party aggrieved by the order of the Controller may, within 30 days from the date of the order by the appellate authority or as the case may be, by the Controller, or such longer period as the High Court may allow for reasons to be recorded, prefer a revision in writing to the High Court which shall be preferred and decided as if it were a revision under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(*5*) The decision of the High Court or the appellate authority aforesaid and subject only to such decision, an order of the Controller shall be final and shall not be liable to be called in question in any Court of law whether in a suit or other proceeding by way of appeal or revision.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses, etc.

V of 1908

16. For the purposes of this Act, an appellate authority or a Controller appointed under the Act shall have the same powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of evidence as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Execution of orders

17. Every order made under section 10, or section 13, and every order passed on appeal or revision under section 15 shall be executed by a Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area as if it were a decree of that Court.

Landlord and tenant to furnish particulars.

18. Every landlord and every tenant of a building or rented land shall be bound to furnish to the Controller, or any person authorised by him in that behalf, such particulars in respect of such building or rented land as may be prescribed.

Penalties

19. (*1*) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) of section 10, section 11 or section 18, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under this section except upon—

(a) a complaint of facts which constitute such offence filed with the sanction of the Controller in writing, or

(b) a report in writing of such facts made by the Controller.

Power to make rules

20. The Provincial Government may, be notification, make rules for the purpose of carrying out all or any of the provisions of this Act.

Savings

21. (1) In so far as is not inconsistent with the provision of this Act, the expiry of Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, shall not—

(a) effect the previous operation of that Act or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred thereunder; or

(c) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of an offence committed against that Act; or

(d) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed under that Act.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, if, as a result of the expiry of the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, a case whether before the Controller, the appellate authority or the High Court instituted under any provision of the said Act before the 15th August, 1952, has been dismissed otherwise than on merits, consigned to the Record Room or stayed, before the commencement of this Act, whether such dismissal, consignment or stay was with or without the consent of some or all of the parties concerned, it shall be restored on an application made by the party concerned, within sixty days of the commencement of this Act, and on such restoration the proceedings in the case shall, after notice to the other party, start from the stage at which it was when so dismissed, consigned or stayed.

(3) If a case as aforesaid was dismissed on merits, the party aggrieved from the order of dismissal shall have the right to prefer an appeal or revision, as the case may be, within sixty days of the commencement of this Act, in accordance with its provisions relating thereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Lawyers.
2. Architects.
3. Dentists.
4. Engineers.
5. Veterinary Surgeons.
6. Medical Practitioners, including practitioners of indigenous system of medicine.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, was enacted for a period of three years. This period has expired, but as the acute shortage of housing accommodation still persists in the urban areas in the Province, the Rent Restriction Act of 1949 is proposed to be re-enacted for a further period of two years.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN DASTI
Minister-in-charge

A. HAQUE,
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

63 LR—1,220—3-12-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL

The 3rd December 1952

No. 11836-52/9246-Medl—By virtue of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act, 1952, the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following amendment to the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Rules, 1952 published with the Punjab Government notification No. 11638-52/9175-Medl., dated the 27th November 1952, in the *Punjab Gazette* (Extraordinary issue), dated the 28th November 1952—

AMENDMENT

Form "A" (nomination paper) appended to the said Rules shall be replaced by the following form :—

FORM 'A'

(NOMINATION PAPER)

(RULE 9)

1. Name of the candidate ________________
2. Father's name of the candidate ________________
3. Full address of the candidate ________________
4. Name and address of the Proposer ________________
5. Name and address of the Seconder ________________
6. Signature of the Proposer ________________
7. Signature of the Seconder ________________

I solemnly state that to the best of my knowledge the candidate proposed above is a *'Shia' / 'Non-Shia'

Signature of the Proposer

I solemnly declare that I am a *'Shia' / 'Non-Shia' and hereby agree to serve on the Board if elected.

Signature of the Candidate

*Strike out whichever not applicable.

A. M. KHAN LEGHARI

Secretary to Government, Punjab
Medical and Local Government Departments

Price: Re. 0-2-0

977 CS—1,220—3-12-52—SGPP Lahore

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 5 of Punjab Act XIX of 1949.

2. (1) Subsections (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (hereinafter called the said Act) shall be deleted and the existing section 5 (1) shall be renumbered as section 5.

(2) For the word "thereunder" occurring in clause (*g*) of section 5 of the said Act as renumbered the words "under this Act" shall be substituted.

Addition of new section 5-A to Punjab Act XIX of 1949.

3. After section 5 of the said Act the following new section shall be added, namely :—

Property to be maintained in good repair.

"5-A (1) Where the property requisitioned under section 2 is or comprises a structure, the person to be compensated therefor shall maintain it in good repair. If he neglects to do so, it shall be competent for the Provincial Government to direct by an order, if the property has been requisitioned for its own use, without any motion, and in other cases, on a motion by the occupant, that necessary repairs may be carried out by the said Government's own officers or the occupant, as the case may be, and that the cost thereof may be deducted from the compensation payable under section 5:

Provided that no such direction shall be given except after such notice to the person to be compensated as the Provincial Government considers reasonable, and after giving him an opportunity to be heard, and holding such enquiry as may be considered necessary by the Provincial Government:

Price: Re. 0-2-0

days of the commencement of this Act, and on such restoration the proceedings in the case shall, after notice to the other party, start from the stage at which it was when so dismissed, consigned or stayed.

(3) If a case as aforesaid was dismissed on merits, the party aggrieved from the order of dismissal shall have the right to prefer an appeal or revision, as the case may be, within sixty days of the commencement of this Act, in accordance with its provisions relating thereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Lawyers.
2. Architects.
3. Dentists.
4. Engineers.
5. Veterinary Surgeons.
6. Medical Practitioners, including practitioners of indigenous system of medicine.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND RÊASONS

The Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, was enacted for a period of three years. This period has expired, but as the acute shortage of housing accommodation still persists in the urban areas in the Province, the Rent Restriction Act of 1949 is proposed to be re-enacted for a further period of two years.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN DASTI

Minister-in-charge

A. HAQUE,

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Legislative Department

63 LR—1,220—3-12-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1952

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTIFICATION

The 2nd December 1952

No. 13-G—The Punjab Government, in pursuance of Rule 3 (2) (*a*) of the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Rules, 1952, having given notice that a meeting of the Muslim Members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly be called for the election of 12 Muslim Members of the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Board as required under section 5 (1) of the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act, 1951.

I, Shuja-ud-Din, Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly in pursuance of sub-rules (3) and (4) of Rule 3 of the Muslim Auqaf Rules, 1952, call upon the Muslim Members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly to meet at the Assembly Chamber, Charing Cross, Lahore, at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 17th December 1952, to elect in accordance with the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act, 1951, and the Muslim Auqaf Rules, 1952, 12 Muslim Members of the Punjab Auqaf Board. In pursuance of Rule 7 of the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Rules, 1952 I fix:—

(1) Thursday the 11th December 1952, as the date and 11-30 a.m. as the time and the office of the Secretary, Punjab Legislative Assembly as the place for the filing of Nomination Papers ; and

(2) Saturday the 13th December 1952, as the date and 12-00 noon as the time and the office of the Secretary, Punjab Legislative Assembly as the place for the scrutiny of Nomination Papers.

SHUJA-UD-DIN

SPEAKER,

Punjab Legislative Assembly

Price: Re. 0-2-0

213 PLA—1170—4-12-52—SGPP Lahore

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 5 of Punjab Act XIX of 1949.

2. (1) Subsections (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (hereinafter called the said Act) shall be deleted and the existing section 5 (1) shall be renumbered as section 5.

(2) For the word "thereunder" occurring in clause (*g*) of section 5 of the said Act as renumbered the words "under this Act" shall be substituted.

Addition of new section 5-A to Punjab Act XIX of 1949.

3. After section 5 of the said Act the following new section shall be added, namely :—

Property to be maintained in good repair.

"5-A (1) Where the property requisitioned under section 2 is or comprises a structure, the person to be compensated therefor shall maintain it in good repair. If he neglects to do so, it shall be competent for the Provincial Government to direct by an order, if the property has been requisitioned for its own use, without any motion, and in other cases, on a motion by the occupant, that necessary repairs may be carried out by the said Government's own officers or the occupant, as the case may be, and that the cost thereof may be deducted from the compensation payable under section 5:

Provided that no such direction shall be given except after such notice to the person to be compensated as the Provincial Government considers reasonable, and after giving him an opportunity to be heard, and holding such enquiry as may be considered necessary by the Provincial Government:

Price: Re. 0-2-0

days of the commencement of this Act, and on such restoration the proceedings in the case shall, after notice to the other party, start from the stage at which it was when so dismissed, consigned or stayed.

(3) If a case as aforesaid was dismissed on merits, the party aggrieved from the order of dismissal shall have the right to prefer an appeal or revision, as the case may be, within sixty days of the commencement of this Act, in accordance with its provisions relating thereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Lawyers.
2. Architects.
3. Dentists.
4. Engineers.
5. Veterinary Surgeons.
6. Medical Practitioners, including practitioners of indigenous system of medicine.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, was enacted for a period of three years. This period has expired, but as the acute shortage of housing accommodation still persists in the urban areas in the Province, the Rent Restriction Act of 1949 is proposed to be re-enacted for a further period of two years.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN DASTI
Minister-in-charge

A. HAQUE,
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Legislative Department

63 LR—1,220—3-12-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 3rd December 1952

No. 706-Leg—The Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

to amend the Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 5 of Punjab Act XIX of 1949.

2. (1) Subsections (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (hereinafter called the said Act) shall be deleted and the existing section 5 (1) shall be renumbered as section 5.

(2) For the word "thereunder" occurring in clause (*g*) of section 5 of the said Act as renumbered the words "under this Act" shall be substituted.

Addition of new section 5-A to Punjab Act XIX of 1949.

3. After section 5 of the said Act the following new section shall be added, namely :—

Property to be maintained in good repair.

"5-A (1) Where the property requisitioned under section 2 is or comprises a structure, the person to be compensated therefor shall maintain it in good repair. If he neglects to do so, it shall be competent for the Provincial Government to direct by an order, if the property has been requisitioned for its own use, without any motion, and in other cases, on a motion by the occupant, that necessary repairs may be carried out by the said Government's own officers or the occupant, as the case may be, and that the cost thereof may be deducted from the compensation payable under section 5:

Provided that no such direction shall be given except after such notice to the person to be compensated as the Provincial Government considers reasonable, and after giving him an opportunity to be heard, and holding such enquiry as may be considered necessary by the Provincial Government:

Price: Re. 0-2-0

Provided further that if the need for effecting repairs arises before it is determined who is to receive compensation under section 5, or if the need is so urgent that in the opinion of the Provincial Government, for reasons to be recorded, a notice to the person entitled to such compensation will result in further deterioration of the condition of the property, the direction for carrying out the necessary repairs may be given without such notice.

(2) If any person affected by any order passed under subsection (1) is dissatisfied with it, he may, if the rules under this Act so provide, appeal to such authority as may be prescribed".

Amendment of section 6 of Punjab Act XIX of 1949.

4. For the figure '5' occurring in sub section (1) of section 6 of the said Act the figure and letter "5-A" shall be substituted.

Addition of a new section 10 to Punjab Act XIX of 1949.

5. The existing section 10 of the said Act shall be renumbered as section 11 and the following new section shall be added as section 10, namely:—

Power to make rule.

"10. (1) The Provincial Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the procedure to be followed in arbitrations and other proceedings under this Act,

(*b*) the principles to be followed in apportioning the costs of any proceedings mentioned in clause (*a*) above, and of appeal,

(*c*) the maximum amount fixed under an award made under section 5 against which no appeal shall lie,

(*d*) cases or circumstances in which, or in which alone, an appeal shall lie against orders passed under section 5-A, and the maximum amount ordered to be spent thereunder on repairs, against which no appeal shall lie".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The provisions of the Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949, do not make it obligatory on the owner of the property requisitioned under section 2 thereof to carry out repairs of such property. If the owners neglet to carry out necessary repairs the buildings cannot be maintained in good state. In order to keep the requisitioned buildings in a reasonably good condition it is necessary to amend the Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949, so as to empower the Government to call upon the owners to carry out necessary repairs and in the event of their failure to do so to have the repairs carried out themselves at the cost of the owners.

MUMTAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA

Minister-in Charge

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab

Legislative Department

977 CS—1,220—4-12-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L 86

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1952

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 4th December 1952

No. 707-Leg.—The Punjab Control of Goondas (Amendment) Bill is published for general information under the proviso to rule 83 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure.

A

BILL

further to amend the Punjab Control of Goondas Act, 1951

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Control of Goondas Act, 1951, in the manner hereafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Control of Goondas (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 14 of Punjab Act XIV of 1951. 2. In clause (1) of section 14 of the Punjab Control of Goondas Act, 1951, after the word "goonda" the words "or a dangerous goonda" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object and reason is to take action against a dangerous goonda also in one or more ways as specified in clause (1) of section 14 of the Punjab Control of Goondas Act XIV of 1951.

MUMTAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA

Minister-in-Charge

A. HAQUE

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Legislative Department

Price: Rs. 0-2-0

56 LR—1220—4-12-52—SGPP Lahore

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L 864

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

2-1-53.

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1952

HOME DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

NOTIFICATION

The 31st December 1952

No. 16080-52/10933-HG—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (3) to section 9 of the Manoeuvres Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (Act No. V of 1938), the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to notify that the Provincial Government intend to issue a notification under subsection (2) to section 9 of the said Act authorising the carrying out of field firing throughout the area specified in the Punjab Government notification No. 4693-HM-51/59970, dated the 28th September 1951, for the periods specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

SCHEDULE

(Dates on which field firing may be authorised to be carried out in the Bharakao Field Firing Range)

March 1953	..	4th to 10th, 16th to 19th and 25th to 27th.
April 1953	..	1st to 3rd, 14th to 17th and 24th to 27th.
May 1953	..	5th to 8th, 14th to 16th and 19th to 25th.
June 1953	..	2nd to 7th, 16th to 20th and 25th to 28th.
July 1953	..	1st to 7th, 15th to 20th and 26th to 28th.
August 1953	..	5th to 10th, 19th to 22nd and 25th to 27th.
September 1953	..	2nd to 7th, 16th to 21st and 27th to 29th.
October 1953	..	1st to 8th, 15th to 20th and 24th to 28th.
November 1953	..	5th to 11th, 19th to 25th and 28th to 30th.
December 1953	..	2nd to 8th, 16th to 19th and 27th to 30th.

S. GHIASUDDIN AHMED

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab

Price: Re. 0-2-0

1656 CS—1171—31-12-52—SGPP Lahore